The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY:

OR, THE

Secret of a Fair Face

A Romance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art—An Interesting Revelation.

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best boon of nature—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of repining, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often make life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

Magnolia Balm

is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan, with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

GOOD
GOOD
NEWS
NEWS
NEWS
FOR
THE
BALD
BALD
AND
GRAY
GRAY
GRAY
GRAY

Beware of sticky, filthy, muddy compounds, in covered or opaque bottles, called Hair "Restorers," etc. They only paint and daub the hair for the time; and they are poisons likely to breed paralysis and brain diseases.

Turn from them with loathing, and treat your hair with the pure, clean restorative,—LYON'S KATHAIRON. This reliable old preparation does not paint the hair and finally destroy it, but brings it back to new life by nature's own process. The Kathairon costs only 50 cents for a large bottle.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

FRANCE, Trudelle......Wed., Aug. 1, 8 a. m.
PEREIRE, Danré......Wed., Aug. 8, 4:00 p. m.
CANADA, Frangeul......Wed., Aug. 15, 10 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England: First Cabin, $90 to $100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35; Steerage, $25, including everything as above. Return tickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or France. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.
W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons......Tuesday, July 24
CORNWALL, Stamper......Aug. —

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAP
—ASK FOR—
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German.
There is None Better,
OR MORE ECONOMICAL FOR FAMILY USE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JOLIET, July 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of August, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Board.

R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THIRTY YEARS

The dark-eyed and lovely daughters of Spanish-America have used MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER as their only toilet perfume. [illegible] Sold by Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNEY, 203 STATE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS

THEO. LAST WEEK *but one.* THOMAS

Exposition Building EVERY NIGHT. 25 and 50 cts.

TO-NIGHT—ITALIAN NIGHT. (7TH COMPOSER'S NIGHT.)

First appearance with THOMAS' ORCHESTRA of the eminent soprano,

MISS JENNY BUSK.

Second appearance of the great tenor,

ALEX. H. BISCHOFF.

TO-MORROW—6th People's Programme OF POPULAR GEMS.

Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Proprietors and Managers...Messrs. Quinlin & Hooley.

LAST NIGHTS OF

THE DANICHEFFS.

Monday Evening, July 30, will be produced with all the scenery and accessories, from the Union Square Theatre, the late success,

SMIKE,

Including all the members of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, and introducing the famous STAGE-COACH SCENE.

Box Sheet now open for sale of seats.

Saturday—LAST MATINEE OF DANICHEFFS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY, Proprietor and Manager.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Remember, the New Stars have Arrived. All Ladies' Nights. Fine Reception of

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

Over Half a Hundred of the Picked Minstrel Artists of the Country. The great End Men, GEO. THATCHER and GEO. WILSON. The fine Minstrel Stars, WELCH and RICE. Gov. Add. Ryman, Billy Rice, and other acknowledged Favorites. ☞ All that is new for a Minstrel entertainment is introduced in these performances. Admission, only half what it is at any other first-class Theatre.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PREMIUM AWARDED AT CENTENNIAL FOR

"1st. Excellent Taste."
"2nd. Very Carefully Prepared."

Lea & Perrins

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

EDUCATIONAL.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL.D., Master.

This school is designed to give the best and most thorough preparation for college. The past year there have been ten teachers, all of ability and experience, and one hundred and fifty pupils.

There is a preparatory class in English studies and French for boys from ten to fourteen years of age.

The Academy boarding-house is under the entire charge of the resident teachers, and boys receive careful supervision and attention.

For catalogues and circulars address the Master.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

Elegant Buildings. Eight Departments.
Twenty-three Teachers.

Ten Teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any School in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburg, Penn., for a catalogue.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

AT KALAMAZOO,

On Mt. Holyoke plan, has just celebrated its tenth anniversary. Ensuing year to commence Sept. 6. For usual tuition, fuel, lights, and furnished room, $175 a year; to the daughters of clergymen, $115. The location pronounced by all delightful and healthful. Course of study extended and comprehensive. Instruction thorough. For catalogues or further information address MISS JEANNETTE FISHER, Principal, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOWLAND SCHOOL,

For Advanced Education of Young Women, at UNION SPRINGS on Cayuga Lake, Central N. Y. 14th year—1876-7. Especially attractive as a homelike institution. Preparatory and collegiate departments. Send for circular. President—HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.D., A.M. Vice-President—M. ANNA WYTHE.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW

of Northwestern University, Evanston, and University of Chicago. Judge Henry Booth, Dean. Tuition, $50 per year. Fall term begins September 12. For catalogue address UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT. 12th. Location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadets. For circulars apply to JEWETT J. WILCOX, Esq., Tremont House, or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

MORGAN PARK, NEAR CHICAGO.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1877. For particulars, address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Female College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, } Associate
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.

The best Academy for boys in the Northwest. Prepares for any college or for business. Location attractive and elevated. Fifteen acres of ground. Session begins Sept. 6, 1877. Send for catalogue to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

Lakeside Seminary,

For Young Ladies and Little Girls, at Oconomowoc, Wis. A delightful home and thorough school. For circulars apply to Miss GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys. Classical, commercial, military; in each best. See prospectus. Reference is made by permission to the Hon. Judge Davis, Clinton Locke, D. D., N. O. Williams, Esq., T. W. Harvey, Esq., Hibbard Porter, Esq.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, N. J. Boarding school for boys. The Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES: under care of Friends. All expenses covered by $350 a year. F. H. MAGILL, President, Swarthmore, Pa.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. BOTH sexes; $225 per year; no extras. Send for circular.

WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

One rapid and thorough in double entry, familiar with a General Manufacturing Lumber, Sash and Door Business, accustomed to buying and selling goods, and much experience in business for himself; married, and not less than 35 years of age.

Salary moderate, and would need to go to a country town. No other but a man of good address and habits, best of reference, and can fill all these requirements, need apply. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

ADVERTISING.

ESTIMATES

Given for ADVERTISING in any NEWSPAPER in the Country. Our new Price List for Advertisers SENT FREE. C. A. COOK & CO., Advertising Agents, Cor. Dearborn & Wash'n Sts., CHICAGO.

SHIRTS.

Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts.

The very best, 6 for $6; can be finished by any one competent to sew a straight seam. Half the usual cost saved. 173 East Madison-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION!

THOUSAND ISLANDS,
RAPIDS of the ST. LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,
AND THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS

1,766 MILES ROUND TRIP, FOR $25.00.

☞ Start from Detroit August 6, and return August 11. Tickets good to stop over at any point, and return on or before August 16.

Send stamp for circular containing full details and description of the route.

Address W. H. BREARLEY, 93 Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

A SAFE PLACE

For the Deposit of MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLES.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

OF THE

FIDELITY

SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSITORY.

Boxes rented and trunks stored at moderate prices.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

OF THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF U. S. OF A.

By virtue of an order from the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., offers for sale and hereby invites, for thirty days, proposals for the purchase in lots of any amount, of 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the National Life-Insurance Company of U. S. of A. (par value $100 per share), being the whole capital stock of said Company, now and for many years in successful operation, and one of the principal assets of the Republic Life-Insurance Company. All proposals to be in sealed envelopes marked, "Proposals for Capital Stock," and addressed to the undersigned to be submitted by him unopened to the Court for its action at the end of the thirty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable. SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver Rep. Life-Ins. Co., 157 LaSalle-st.

Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1877.

7 Per Cent.

We can make loans, on choice improved Real Estate Security, of $10,000, $17,000, and $30,000 at 7 per cent. Other sums to suit at lowest rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

From $2,000 to $25,000 to loan on Chicago Real Estate at 7, 8, and 10 per cent.

WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

Store 15 and 17 Randolph-st., being 40 feet front by 160 feet in depth to a 40-foot alley in the rear; there is also a 24-foot alley on the side. The building is excellently lighted, and every window is supplied with iron shutters. There are five stories and basement, the latter extending to centre of alley, front and rear. This store has lately been strengthened under the superintendence of skillful architects, so that it is now capable of sustaining any weight which the largest business may require. The whole building is in excellent condition and clean. This store was lately occupied by Reid, Murdoch & Fisher. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 9 Tribune Building.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Stationery.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY, }
MADISON, Wis., July 25, 1877. }

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chap. 211 of the Laws of Wisconsin for the year 1874, that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to noon of the 4th day of September, 1877, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationery for its use during the year commencing Jan. 1, 1878.

A classified list of the articles and the quantity of each class required will be furnished to all persons desiring to bid on application to the office, either personally or by letter. All stationery to correspond with the samples now provided for inspection at this office, pursuant to said Chap. 211, and to be delivered to the Superintendent of Public Property, at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, Wis., on or before the 1st day of November, 1877.

The stationery is divided into four classes,—A, B, C, and D,—and a separate sealed bid must be made for each class of goods, and must be plainly indorsed on the outside of the wrapper "Proposals to furnish stationery—class (naming it)." Each bid must be accompanied by a bond to the State of Wisconsin in the penal sum of $2,000 executed by the bidder as principal, and at least two satisfactory sureties, conditioned that the bidder will furnish such stationery according to the terms of his bid, and the contract entered into in pursuance thereof. The sureties shall attach to or indorse on said bond their justification to the effect that they are each worth the sum of $4,000 over and above all debts, liabilities, and exemptions.

Printed blank bids and bonds will be furnished upon application to this office.

The contract will be awarded in each class to the lowest bidder in that class who shall furnish security, as above indicated, satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Property; provided, however, that preference will be given in each class to any bidder residing or doing business in the State of Wisconsin, if his bid shall be as low as that of any other bidder in that class, not doing business in the State of Wisconsin.

The Superintendent of Public Property hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids made by virtue hereof.

ANDREW SEXTON, Superintendent of Public Property.

OFFICE OF THE

Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,

YANKTON, Dak., July 9, 1877.

Proposals for the Erection of Buildings on the Missouri River for Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and Fort Peck Agencies:

Proposals will be received at this office until July 27, inclusive, for constructing, near the junction of Whetstone Creek with the Missouri River, and near the junction of Yellow Medicine River with the Missouri River, and near the junction of Poplar River with the Missouri River, the following buildings and inclosures, to-wit: At each location above named, one agent's house, one warehouse, one stable with stable-yard, one receiving and weighing corral with cattle-scales and scale-house, one slaughter-house with corral attached. Whetstone Creek is about 121 miles above Yankton, Yellow Medicine River about 270 miles above Yankton, and Poplar River about 100 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone River. All material, labor, and transportation to be furnished by the contractor. Buildings and inclosures to be constructed in the order prescribed by the Superintendent, and completed on or before the first day of October next. Each proposal must be in duplicate, must have a copy of this advertisement attached, and be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two good and sufficient sureties approved by a Judge or Clerk of the United States Court, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded to the party making the proposal, said contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient bonds immediately furnished for the faithful performance of the contract, and in a sum double the amount bid.

Proposals for any one or all of the above named sets of buildings, complete, will be considered.

The plans, specifications, and drawings in accordance with which the work is to be done, may be seen in this office in Yankton, at the office of S. V. Shipman, Architect, Rooms 62 and 64 Custom-House Building, No. 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, and office of Griggs & Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.

Contracts will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids at 2 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 1, prox.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids are to be distinctly marked on the envelopes, "Proposals to Erect Agency Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. HAMMOND, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

PITCHED BATTLES.

Steady War on the Southwest Side of the City.

Assault on the Burlington & Quincy Train—Turner-Hall Fight.

Battling for the Viaduct—A Series of Victories and Retreats.

Admirable Conduct of the Second—The Cavalry Charges.

Defeat of the Gang Advancing from the Stock-Yards.

Eight Persons Known to Have Been Killed During the Various Engagements.

Renewal of the Combat at Night—Defeat of the Mobocrats.

Pretty General Peace in All Other Sections of the City.

Arrival of More Regulars—Organization of Ward Companies.

Scenes at the City-Hall, the Police Stations, and the Morgue.

The First Regiment Out for Service—The Coopers Talk Over the Situation.

THE BALL OPENS.

THE FIRST GUN.

OR RATHER THE FIRST ROCK.

There is an old man about every newspaper-office,—an elderly gentleman who has "been there for fifteen years, sir;" and who, in virtue of that fact, has secured a life-desk with contingent claims on the paymaster. THE TRIBUNE has one of that kind—nice old gentleman—who came around to him who was in charge Wednesday night and said: "Now, I see you are having lots of trouble about this riot, and I am going to take a hand in myself; I'm going to show up early to-morrow morning, and I'm going to bring in to-morrow afternoon or evening one of the clearest, most succinct, and best written accounts of the troubles, riots, fights, repulses, attacks, and all that which will ever come into the possession of a city editor." Then the old gentleman shouldered his cane, and, whistling an air from one of the operas which he had deadheaded, he went away.

. . . .

Yesterday afternoon—it might have been evening—there climbed up stairs and fell into the fat reporter's chair some clothes and a lining which could speak but not very well move. The other gentlemen then present resuscitated the victim, and it proved to be the elderly gentleman who had gone out full of high hopes and glittering aspirations to show the moderners how the business used to be done. Said he: "I weaken; I'm sick, tired, and want to go home; I'm too tired to write; I'm too sick to do anything except swear. If some one of the bloody stenographers will take notes about it, I'll tell you where I've been and what I saw."

Offer accepted, and the stenographer brought in the following as

RESULT OF THE TALK:

"Well, I went out rather kind of early, and I went away over toward Sixteenth street, and when I got near the viaduct, or dry-bridge, it was what might have been 8 o'clock, or a little after. When I stood there there come along a train,—a passenger train,—and it wanted to go down town and nobody said a word to it until it had gone under the viaduct and got pretty well on the east side; then there was a crowd showed up; I didn't see them before,—and I wish I hadn't seen them at all,—and they rose up, or came out, from behind fences, and buildings, and all about,—and they raised the devil with the train."

"What do you mean by raising the adversary?"

WELL, THEY PLAYED SOME TRICK WITH THE SWITCH.

Likely they turned it wrong, or something, and the train couldn't go on. Then these people kept on hallooing and stoning the passengers and the engine. Now, that looked pretty cruel, didn't it; chucking great boulders and occasionally firing some shots at a lot of women, children, and innocent men who had no more to do with it than Thomas Carlyle? D--m me, but I was in favor of these fellows until they began to act like cowardly ruffians and robbers."

"Never mind about the morality part; they don't put in so many moral reflections nowadays as they did when you was young. Shoot on with the story."

"Well, while these miserable bastards were stoning the train, somebody went up to the Twelfth Street Station and told them about it, and down came a lot of policemen and a Sergeant, or Lieutenant, or some sort of officer. Well, they were a plucky, shooting set of chaps, and I went with them. They came down off the viaduct and got in range of the wretches who were throwing stones at the train, and they had more fun in a few minutes than I've seen since the John Wentworth election riots. But never mind going back so far; the scoundrels left the train alone for a moment and pitched on the police.

AND THEN THERE WAS FUN.

The cops had revolvers and grit, and a d—d good commander, and when the hell's deputies shot at them they shot back, and it seemed to me as if the cops' pistols shot a little the hardest, and they had a trifle the best aim. It was a fine sight for a little while, but I was mighty glad to see the whelps get out with lots of wounded and a few killed. And—"

"But hold on, in the name of the Great Jehovah; you attend closely enough to the minutia. Before you say another word, answer me these questions: What time did the row begin and end?"

"I haven't any idea, except that it was all along about 8 or 9 o'clock."

"How many mob were there?"

"Oh, say a couple of hundred or thereby."

"How many police?"

"I didn't count them; I didn't know I had to; there were quite a number; I should guess a score."

"Who was in command?"

"How should I know that? he was some sort of a policeman, and a good one; and all his men had the sand, and not a run would they do for twice their number. But what odds is it; you can find out by sending a man over there."

"Humph, perhaps so. But

WAS THERE ANYBODY KILLED?"

"I was trying to tell you that when you interrupted me. There was one man who surely croaked, and got ready to plant. He was a tarrier to look at, and one of the leaders of the crowd; he came up repeatedly to the little fence between the cops and skunks, and he tried to get others to come up and get a good aim at the blue-coats. But he did it once too often, and when he was running back, as the cowardly pup that he was, one of the officers fetched him through the head, and I never was gladder of anything in my life."

"Once more, hold up; what was the man's name who was hit, and who was he by business?"

"How in the name of all that is good and holy do you think I know what his name was? Do you think I went down between the crowds to ask him, as he lay dying, with a bullet in his head?"

"I don't know; but you ought to have found out somehow. But never mind—strike on."

"Well, the man who dropped and was collared by the police wasn't by any means all that was hit. The tarriers took away

NOT LESS THAN THREE MORE

in their arms, and half a dozen leaned on friends and limped away. Then, when the mob began to get sick of the fun with leaden plums in it, I went over the viaduct and I took comfort seeing a big buffer spoil a coal office at the southeast corner of the viaduct and Sixteenth street. He just jammed it in with half a scantling, and he didn't leave much of a place to do business in. I don't know what it was all about; probably it was a personal spite against the owner, because there was a coal place on the other side the street that nobody molested. I didn't get much satisfaction out of the thing, however, because a fellow told me about

A ROW DOWN BY TURNER-HALL,

and I gave an express wagon a dollar to get me down there. It seems from what I heard that, when the officers were fighting with the mob at the viaduct, a telegram was sent over to the Central for help, and twenty-five men, under command of Lieut. Brennan, set out at once to their relief. It also further appears that the Communists, or Socialists, or United Workingmen, or whatever alias they may be sailing under just now, they had a meeting at West Side Turner-Hall quite early, and it was going on when Brennan went by. Well, there were not only the hundred or so workingmen who had a right to meet, but there were about 150 of the most notorious thieves, scoundrels, thugs, and jail-birds in the city, who met with them, and were the loudest of the lot. These thieves were anxious for a row, and counseled violence and war. Any d—n fool can see what they wanted it for. Fact of the business is, that pretty much all the strikers I have seen have been low-browed skunks without any callouses on their hands. But all that don't count. What I was going to say was that Brennan's men were going by the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets when some one of the thieves in or about Turner-Hall fired a shot at the detachment, and it came near hitting an officer. This might be called almost too much, and Brennan was very nearly angry. He ordered a charge on the hall, and in a couple of minutes those thieves and Communists had more fun than they will probably ever live to have again. They got chucked down-stairs with a velocity which must have astonished them, and some of the thieves got thrown out of the second-story window, offhand and unceremoniously, in the

PRETTIEST AND MOST COMPLETE MANNER POSSIBLE.

I wouldn' have missed it for something nice, I tell you. I presume some innocent workmen got a clip over the head, but I don't feel so sorry for them because they consorted with the thieves and let them in to all their consultations. When the crowd found their feet on the sidewalk they sculled along to the corner and tried to make a rally. To the best of my judgment, they rallied about thirty seconds, and then scattered and ran like sheep, and were seen no more.

"Then, after I had seen all I could here, I made my way back to the viaduct, and when I got there Halsted street was quiet enough. There was a guard of cavalry two or three blocks north, and they wouldn't let any one through very easy, but a man could go down a side street and work back again. Then a lot of horsemen were riding up and down the street and keeping it clear.

THE FIRST SHOT

I saw fired was by a man from the rear balcony of a house next north of Fifteenth street, on Halsted. He came out, pulled a pistol, and blazed away at the squad, and never hit anything that I could see. The horsemen rode up to the house, but they couldn't get up-stairs, and nothing was done with the man who fired. Pretty soon I saw Callahan coming along with a squad of men, and he got up to Halsted street and stopped. Pretty soon along came twenty-five men with muskets, headed by Capt. Seavey. But, hold on! You should say just before that, in terms of the severest condemnation, that one of the crowd fired a stone at me, and came within a few inches of lifting my valuable ear. You should put that strong.

THIS THING OF SHYING STONES AT A MAN

mustn't be encouraged, especially when the man has shown no sympathy with either party. Well, then, Seavey formed his troops on Fifteenth and marched to Canal street, and at the same time Callahan and another party moved down parallel streets to the same thoroughfare. A junction was made at the viaduct on Canal street, and for some time a sort of encampment was had there, varied by the arrest of three men who disobeyed the commands of the police, and took a clubbing and a lock-up for the same. Then I came away, and I want you to understand I was tired enough to do so. I want to say before I go home that either I have been most monstrously lied to, or else the position of things has changed in one day. According to all accounts, Wednesday was given up to letting the mob chase the officers; but yesterday, so far as I saw, the thing was somehow changed, and the constituted authorities merrily followed up the curs and had the fun all their own way. I was rather pleased, I assure you."

And then the old man went home.

TURNER-HALL.

THE OPENING TROUBLE OF YESTERDAY

occurred very early in the day, and within a block and a half of the West Twelfth Street Station. A meeting of self-styled workingmen had been called for 9 o'clock, and before that hour arrived a large crowd had gathered at the Vorwaerts' Turner-Hall, on West Twelfth street, half a block east from Halsted. Nobody seemed to know what was going on, but it was was understood that certain carpenters and cabinet-makers, representing, or claiming to represent, their respective trades, were gathered there for conference.

The mob began to gather and surged up and down on the sidewalk and in the street, a howling, yelping mob of irresponsible idiots. They talked of what they were going to do and how they had gotten things all their own way, every language except Chinese being used. The Communistic element was largely represented, many of the lowest class of Poles and Bohemians being on hand. It is of little use to talk of numbers, for the gatherings drawn out by this mob-development have in every case been

GROSSLY OVERESTIMATED.

Men lose their heads in such cases, and seem incapable of evincing a fair degree of judgment as to numbers. There were, however, enough present to fill the hall and the staircases, and to spread out over the street to a considerable extent.

Just about 10 o'clock a detachment of regular and special police, who had been detailed from Harrison Street Station for duty in the threatened neighborhood of Halsted and Sixteenth streets, marched across the Twelfth-street bridge on their way to the West Twelfth-street Station. They were on foot and numbered about 25. As they neared the crowd the hooting and howling was renewed, and the mob drawing itself up into a dense crowd on the sidewalk in front of the hall,

OPENED ON THE OFFICERS

a fire of stones and other missiles. The police stood the attack for a few moments, but the stones fell thicker and faster, and human nature has certain limits at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. A charge was ordered and the police turned upon the mob with their clubs, striking right and left, and hitting for all it was worth.

Outside the station, a block and a half west of the scene of conflict, were about a score of police in wagons. They had been ordered down from the Central Station, and were awaiting orders. With regular Donnybrook instinct they jumped for the fight as soon as it was fairly started, and taking the crowd of rioters in the rear, soon forced their way through until they met the other officers. The game was far too lively to last long, and the frightened crowd of rioters broke and fled in all directions. Having disposed of the outsiders, the officers

FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE HALL,

on the second story. Here they found a panic-striken mob of perhaps 150, who, in their frantic efforts to escape, ran hither and thither like rats in a pit. Many jumped from the windows, and so gained the street, but some seized chairs and other pieces of furniture, with which they attempted to defend themselves. A good many were hurt during these operations, but none fatally, and so far as reported only one of the special police received any damage. He was led back to the station, where it was found that, aside from a cut on the head, of no great depth, he was all right, and he remained on station duty during the day. The crowd spread itself over the neighborhood, many of the rioters having received a lesson which will lead them to respect the police a trifle more in the future. Those who had not quite got a belly-full wandered along by-streets and gradually merged in the Halsted-street crowd, then about ready to commence operations.

A POSTAL-CLERK.

WHAT HE SAW AND FELT.

The Mendota passenger of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad train, due at the city at 10:45 yesterday morning, was attacked by the mob at the Halsted street viaduct. Mr. Edward Rogers, a postal-clerk on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, living at Aurora, was on the train. Upon finding the gentleman, a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed him, and got the following story:

"We were on the train. I was sitting in the smoking-car, having gotten on at Aurora. I was going in to Chicago to see if my services were needed on Train No. 1. There was some pouch-mail in the baggage-car under charge of the baggage-man. About thirty or forty persons were in the car. On the other cars there were quite a number, how many, however, I have no idea, having been reading while coming in. At Great Eastern Crossing, or the city limits, and about two miles from the viaduct, we were told to pull down the blinds, as a crowd would stone us, and so we dropped them.

"At the next stopping-place the word of advice came to leave the train or else to lie on the floor. We did not drop to it, though. At the viaduct we were due at 10:20, being on time all through. About 200 feet from it the stones crashed in the window, few at first, but more after. Then we were switched off to another track, by whom I do not know. The engine and cars (two baggage, smoking, and day-coach) so switched ran eight rods. After passing the viaduct we were surrounded by a crowd of I should guess 1,000. They did not interfere after we got in, and, seeing that they did not intend harm to the passengers, I waited a few moments and then slid out, getting into the crowd, where I met six of the passengers in the car. We walked on a by street east of Halsted for two blocks, then turned into Halsted, got where the police were, took a car and came up town.

"The stones thrown would weigh all the way from two ounces to eight or more pounds, some being almost as large as a man's head. Quite a number were hit, but I was lucky and did not get hurt. Four young fellows playing euchre across from me did not put down their blinds, and one got a stone on the top of the head. The cut was bad, as I saw it on the street-car coming to town. Another man was struck in the collar-bone and badly damaged. An old German gentleman who did not understand why the blinds were drawn, when told kept walking up and down the car begging all to lie on the floor. One man caught up a package of merchandise of about twelve inches square and held it over his face to act as a protection against the dornicks. I don't want any more stones just at present."

AROUND THE VIADUCT.

UP AND DOWN.

HALSTED STREET FROM TAYLOR STREET TO THE BRIDGE

was in a perfect stew all day yesterday, the street being full of soldiers, policemen, and citizens. North of the viaduct at Sixteenth street, however, there was no trouble of any consequence, but south, between the viaduct and Canalport avenue, there were skirmishes between the police and the rioters every few minutes. While the row at Turner-Hall was in progress, a crowd of 200 or 300 boys and young fellows of the roughest class gathered together at the foot of the approach to the viaduct and stopped a street-car. The driver and conductor wanted to get through, but were compelled to go back. This was about 9 o'clock. Word was sent to the Twelfth Street Police Station, and twenty-five officers were sent down to disperse the mob. They charged on them, and drove them a little distance, but the crowd rallied and retaliated with stones and revolvers. It soon became warm in that vicinity, for the police returned the fire. The crowd yelled and advanced, and the police made a bold stand, and

KNOCKED OVER SEVERAL WITH BULLETS.

The mob increased in strength every moment, men joining the boys in their onslaught. Three or four policemen took possession of a small wood office at the head of the abutment, and shot from the windows; but the stones flew so thick and fast that they were driven out. The crowd intrenched themselves on Sixteenth street, and threw rocks from under cover. People on the tops of the houses did likewise, and not a few stood in the yards and threw stones over the houses toward the viaduct. Having exhausted all their ammunition,

THE POLICE RETIRED SLOWLY,

the mob following, hooting, and yelling, and throwing stones. News of their defeat had reached the station, and reinforcements were sent down, and the way that crowd scattered was astonishing. They disappeared in between houses and jumped from the sidewalk into lots. In five minutes there wasn't one to be seen. The officers went at them with their clubs, and quite a number have sore heads now. One man and a boy were killed, and several others were wounded. The former lived somewhere on Brown street, and was taken thither by his friends. The boy was also taken home. The name of neither could be learned, nor could the names of any of the wounded. While ten or fifteen of the policemen were struck with stones and pieces of brick, none of them was rendered unfit for duty. This little skirmish occupied nearly two hours.

It was very evident from the opening that the territory between Canalport avenue and the viaduct was to be the scene of all the rioting of the day, as there is a very vicious gang of boys in that neighborhood; and, as there were rumors that a crowd from the Stock-Yards and Bridgeport was to come to their assistance, it became necessary to concentrate a large force of militia and police in the vicinity.

TWO CAVALRY COMPANIES

were the first to arrive, and these were quickly followed by the Second Regiment, 300 strong, under command of Col. Quirk, and two ten-pound guns manned by firemen and veterans. They halted at Twelfth and Halsted streets for a rest. In the meantime, two squads of police and the cavalry patrolled Halsted street as far as the viaduct. There was a large crowd of people just north of the railroad track, on Jefferson and Union streets; but they offered no violence to any property, although many of them were strikers. The police started in that direction, but came back and marched across the viaduct, followed by the cavalry, going out to the bridge over the South Branch to meet a crowd from the Stock-Yards and Bridgeport, and had a fight, as detailed elsewhere. Then the officers and soldiers marched back to the viaduct, where they dispersed a mob of men who would persist in taking possession of the south approach. On their way up several stones were thrown at the policemen, but they did not attempt to catch the offenders, since it would have been useless. Between almost all the houses on Halsted street there is a small space,—an alley-way, in fact,—and boys would stand in these openings and chuck out a rock and then run into the yard and disappear.

While early in the morning there were not over 2,000 people, including rioters, in the vicinity of the viaduct, by half-past 10 there were five times that number in the street and on the sidewalks—not packed close, but with very little space between them. Ninety-nine in 100 were mere lookers-on. Their sympathies were undoubtedly with the railroad men, but they deprecated the conduct of the boys, yet did not interfere with them. If these same people had staid at home the mobs disposed to do mischief could have been squelched in no time at all. The police do not like to fire into a crowd, two-thirds of whom may be innocent of any desire to break the law, and only shot when their lives were in danger. The skirmishes at the viaduct and at the bridge only brought from the south and upper portion of the West Side crowds who flocked to the viaduct to see for themselves. These swelled the crowd, and from Twelfth street south almost to the bridge Halsted street was packed with people. The police would occasionally march up and down, and then the crowd would go into the cross-streets, returning when the officers had gone by. Owing to this wish to gratify their curiosity, several of the lookers-on got clubbed, and

IT SERVED THEM RIGHT.

No one has any business in that district except those on duty. If innocent people are clubbed and shot, and nearly all who have been wounded and killed thus far were mere lookers-on, they can blame no one but themselves. They take their lives in their hands when they go there, and must suffer the consequences. If people will persist in running the risk, and the infantry begin firing, there will be many very foolish men and women killed and injured. Everybody seemed to pour into Halsted street, on foot and in buggies. There never was before so much travel on that thoroughfare as yesterday. So great was the crowd that its presence was reported at the the Twelfth Street Station, and all the cavalry and policemen and the Second Regiment were sent over to suppress an anticipated outbreak. There were not five hundred out of the vast crowd who had any disposition to raise a riot. The troops marched slowly along with arms aport, ready to charge or shoot, as occasion required, being followed by the policemen and cavalry. The Second were in fatigue uniform, and their guns were loaded and the bayonets fixed. They looked like fighters, and would have gone through a mob if a shot had been fired. Several stones were thrown, but no attention was paid to these. The troops marched up as far as Twenty-second street, halting a few moments at Canalport avenue, where some of the strikers had been gathered, but they became invisible in a moment when a halt was ordered. At Twenty-second street, the police charged on a crowd, some of whom had thrown stones, and clubbed many, and captured four or five of the guilty ones. The mob was a large one, and fought the officers. Orders were given to one company of the Second to charge, but before they had moved a step the gang went helter-skelter in all directions. This was the only adventure on the way down. Returning, the soldiers marched as before, all ready for an emergency; but they were not called on to do anything.

While they were at the lower end of Halsted street, a detachment of police, some armed with muskets and others with clubs and revolvers, made a dash on

A GANG OF BOHEMIANS ON SIXTEENTH STREET,

east of the viaduct. Their prisoners were put into express wagons, and, guarded by the officers and under escort of three or four cavalrymen, started for the Twelfth Street Station. The old crowd of youth and boys who had haunted the viaduct all the morning attacked these men as they were crossing, and the officers fired over their heads. The object of the rioters was to rescue the prisoners, but in no case were they successful. Half a dozen express wagons containing prisoners were attacked with stones by the mob, and the cavalrymen, getting tired of it, began shooting to kill. One man was wounded in the breast. None of the officers or militia were hurt. Attempted rescues seemed to be popular with the crowd, but they were the veriest cowards, and run as soon as a shot was fired at them. Policeman Hickey, on horseback, and all alone, took in one of the rioters, tying one end of a cord on the man's wrist and fastening the other to the saddle. The crowd jeered and yelled and threw stones, but Hickey went right through them all, with his revolver half-cocked and ready to kill the first ruffian who interfered with his progress.

Along about 2 o'clock everything south of the bridge was quiet. The majority of those who had been loitering on the sidewalks on the lookout for some fun had gone home. The shops were all closed. There was not a policeman or soldier to be seen anywhere. The presence of the officers and the militia seemed to exasperate a great many. There was much feeling against the police for firing into the crowd Wednesday night and killing several people. And as soldiers will at any time draw together a crowd, it was stated that if they did not come again there would be no further trouble. There certainly was no difficulty for nearly an hour.

AT 3 O'CLOCK,

a company of cavalry, which had been out on Sixteenth street patrolling the country, rode on to Halsted street near the viaduct and halted, their commander apparently not knowing which way to go next. At this time all the police and military were on the north side of the bridge, in the vicinity of Twelfth street. Had the cavalry followed them two lives would have been saved. The Captain turned south, going toward Eighteenth. One of his men lagged behind for some reason,—a man with a white coat and spectacles. He was separated from the others, and as he was riding along to catch up with his companions, a dozen stones were thrown at him from alley-ways and tops of houses. He dodged them, but became angry, and, drawing his revolver,

FIRED RIGHT AND LEFT

at the people on the sidewalks. The stooping and scattering were very laughable to behold. That cavalryman was a bold fellow, but acted very foolishly. When he got up with his command they were near Nineteenth street. A crowd followed them,—they were separated from the police and militia,—and assaulted them with stones and revolvers. One shot was fired from a house. The cavalry, of whom there were only about twenty, were in between two fires. So they drew their "pops," and let fly right and left. Two men fell and were carried off, as was another, who was struck over the head with a sabre. It was reported that one of the soldiers was shot, but his name could not be learned. While this brush was going on—for a time it was red-hot, many shots being fired—two of the men started toward the viaduct for reinforcements, each holding his revolver in readiness as he rode along. A squad of police, armed with rifles, came to the rescue, and they

ARRESTED SEVERAL RIOTERS.

Placing them in an express wagon, the whole body escorted them over the viaduct, paying no attention to the stones thrown at them, but clearing the street of people as they went along. Some who didn't move fast enough, or persisted in going south, were knocked down with clubs and badly bruised. One nicely dressed young man attempted to pass the line and was struck with a mace, and then properly turned and fled north. These men who were clubbed were doing nothing, but they deserved what they got, since their place was at home, and not helping to swell a crowd. There were reports that a woman had been clubbed for throwing a brick, but it was doubtless untrue.

From this time on until a little after 4 o'clock all was quiet. But at this time another fight occurred at the viaduct, and a policeman was shot in the leg, that old gang of boys having reassembled and stoned some policemen who were passing with prisoners.

AMONG THE KILLED

at the Halsted street viaduct was Wyentz Nowatholsky, who lived at 67 Fisk street, corner of Eighteenth place. He was shot on Sixteenth street, and was complacently walking along when the death-dealing missile struck him. The bullet struck him on the right temple, and pierced his brain. He had no part in either the riot or strike. He was a blacksmith, and worked in the United States Rolling Stock Company's shop. He was a Pole, 36 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

AMONG THE CASUALTIES WERE:

Officer Patrick O'Hara, of Deering street, shot through the hand, a very painful wound, which, however, does not deter him from active service.

Officer George A. Samousky, shot in the 3:30 attack in the right leg, the bullet flattening against the bone.

Special-police Shandley, hit on right temple with a brick, causing quite a severe wound.

Officer Lacey bruised about the back and left side.

Special-police Laudecker, finger shot away, and a brother special, who was taken home and whose name is not known, wounded in the back of the head with a spent bullet.

Officer Keeley, shot through the hand in the morning riot.

The specials, as usual, came in for more than their share of the mob's violence. They were badly cut up and scattered, and a number not having reported at the station, it is thought they became disgusted with their burdensome positions, tore off their badges, and went home. The idea of hiring out to a corporation to fight does not favorably impress that portion of our citizens who make the best policemen.

Among the rioters killed yesterday at the Halsted street viaduct battle was —— Hasset, residing at the corner of McGregor and Wallace streets. He was employed at the Rolling-Mill.

David Fitzgerald, a heater at the South Side Rolling-Mill, one of the rioters, was also killed at the same fight. Both bodies were taken to the morgue, to await the Coroner's inquest.

Still another mill hand, named McCormick, was also killed. His friends took the body home, but all the efforts of the reporter failed to elicit either his residence or his given name.

Among the officers injured was Lieut. Carberry, of the Deering Street Station, who was struck on the head with a huge stone.

SEAVEY'S ADVANCE.

WHEN IT BECAME EVIDENT

that serious trouble was imminent at the Halsted street viaduct, Capt. Seavey, of the West Side, was ordered to hurry all the men in his command at the Madison Street Station to the scene of disorder. Including himself, there were twenty-one in all. Discarding their clubs, the men were supplied with old-style Springfield muskets and bayonets, which they were ordered to use with as much effect as possible. Before leaving the station Capt. Seavey instructed his men to shoot dead any person detected either in throwing or attempting to throw stones. He said he meant business, and, if necessary, the rioters must forfeit their lives as a penalty for their unlawful conduct. After being thus instructed, the men were hurried into express wagons, and immediately proceeded to the scene of action.

AT FOURTEENTH STREET

they were joined by a body of cavalry under Capt. Anderson, which had been busily deployed in keeping open communication with the rear, and then the march, company front, to the viaduct was resumed. As the command moved down the street they were greeted with showers of stones, but no damage was done. The extensive mob, which had complete dominion of the street and sidewalks, was soon dispersed, and a junction with the police on the viaduct was effected. The commands now joining, several charges were made with most telling results. After Halsted street had been cleared, Capt. Seavey turned his attention to the side streets, which were raided unceremoniously. The steady, unflinching bearing of the men, as well as the bright appearance of the bayonets, gleaming in the sunlight, had a most salutary effect. Several times, however, the mob was not disposed to "git," when the command to open order was given, and a fierce charge followed.

COLD STEEL

is a known antidote for disorders of this nature. It did not fail yesterday. All the side streets east of Halsted were in this way invaded and the crowds dispersed.

After everything was quiet in this vicinity, the "bayoneters," as they were euphoniously termed, again rendezvoused at the viaduct, and being joined by the Second Regiment and Col. Daly's cavalry, marched south to dispose of the rioters congregated within a few blocks of the river. Here they were compelled to receive a fierce fusilade of stones, hurled from house-tops. Several shots were also directed at the boys in blue. No opportunity, however, was offered for effective blood-spilling until arriving at the bridge. At this point

A MOST TERRIFIC ATTACK

was made on the combined forces, with revolvers and stones. A detachment of skirmishers under Callahan and Bischoff were ordered to cross the bridge to cut off a body of Bridgeport and Stock-Yard plug-uglies, who were engaged in the exhilarating, but dangerous, pastime of stoning the military. The several detachments charged the bridge, crossed it, and soon became lost to sight in the dense concourse of rioters. At this moment some villain swung the bridge, thus separating the brave officers from their comrades, and cutting off all hope of retreat. That many, if not all of them, would have lost their lives if not assisted, is indisputable. A mere handful of men are shown no mercy by a mob outnumbering them 200 to one, that knows neither law nor logic. At this juncture, when all seemed up with the brave boys, a lad named

JAMES O'NEILL,

residing on Twenty-fifth street, certainly no older than 10 years, came to their rescue. This gallant little hero, of whom too much can not be said in praise, jumped into the river, and, swimming to the pier, mounted the structure, and swung it around, thus opening communication between the beleaguered squad and the main forces. As soon as the bridge swung to, the cavalry charged across, while the gun of the Second Regiment was unlimbered, and aimed so as to sweep the street. Two companies of the Second also wheeled into position, ready to support both the artillery and cavalry. The crossing being effected, firing commenced with

SANGUINARY RESULTS,

the death list numbering four, and the wounded a much larger number. Several of the officers were slightly wounded, while Officer Keeley, of the Madison street platoon, was shot through the hand.

After dispersing the mob the forces countermarched to Twelfth street, where the Second Regiment stacked arms, remaining in this position, ready for action, until evening. In connection with the battle of the bridge

THE FOLLOWING REPORT

was made to Mayor Heath by the brigade commander:

TWELFTH STREET STATION, July 26, 1877.—*To Monroe Heath, Mayor:* Dixon and Stockton say that the fighting was done by the police and cavalry, supported by the Second Regiment and one piece of artillery stationed on the bridge. Both the cavalry and the Second Regiment have obeyed orders in every particular. Reports received there are pronounced by Dixon and Stockton as lies of the worst kind. I will remain here in command in person unless needed at headquarters.

Gen. J. F. TORRANCE,
Commanding First Brigade.

In regard to this report no comment is necessary. That the boys were determined to quell any disturbance and protect the property of citizens no one need hesitate to believe.

LATER IN THE AFTERNOON

fifty Springfield muskets, and an ample supply of ammunition, were received at the Twelfth Street Station, and distributed among the men. An additional stand of fifty guns was ordered, and soon furnished. In the future, the police in this vicinity are to be armed with muskets and bayonets, and furnished with instructions to use them effectively.

With the departure of the officers at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Union Street Station was deserted of "regulars," but a company of old "vets" from the Twelfth Ward stood guard, and were at all times in readiness to move to the scene of carnage.

The supply of policeman's clubs was exhausted the day previous, and as a consequence a large number of oaken and hickory truck-wheel spokes were hastily improvised into "billies," and soon gained great favor in the eyes of the officers.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT.

IT BECAME CLEAR TO THE MOB

in the afternoon that organized battle meant defeat. A mob cannot retreat. A charge is death to it. It must stand or disperse. "Fire and fall back" is impossible. The work of the morning had demonstrated the impracticability of combined action in force. Consequently guerrilla warfare was resorted to.

Down the side streets and in the alleys small crowds assembled. The men were generally armed with pistols; all with stones. Every clear patch on Halsted street—that is, every patch clear of police and military—was filled with idle groups. A harder set of ill-begotten spawn never assembled. Behind the cornices on the housetops gangs were half-concealed. The roadway was filled with howling urchins. The viaduct was black with cowardly hounds, who sullenly moved about, cursing their common enemy. From Twelfth street to Archer road the flower of the Communist party slunk in and out of hiding-places as their personal safety suggested. There was

NOT A WORKINGMAN IN THE GANG.

There was scarcely one who had ever done an honest day's labor. They were the class for which the vagrant laws were enacted and the jails constructed.

A troop of cavalry, some fifty in number, were supported by two companies of the Second, a howitzer, and a force of police. Starting from a point south of the viaduct, the "army of occupation" marched to Twelfth street. The police were on both flanks of the military, taking the sidewalks and clearing them. In half an hour the whole force were at a halt near Twelfth street. Halsted street was comparatively quiet. It was hoped the work was finished. The police went south on the avenue, arresting the turbulent and hauling them in express wagons to the Twelfth Street Station. This action exasperated the mob again, and they emerged from their holes once more, in greater numbers than before.

A mounted policeman captured a man and tied him to his horse. A yell of rage was the signal for showers of stones. The man was rescued. This was a signal for another charge by the military, and Gen. Torrence ordered them up. Four platoons of police joined the troop, and the march commenced. The force made its way south to about Twenty-second street, hooted at and jeered all the way. At Twenty-second street the force wheeled and opened its work.

A rioter fired point blank at an officer. The officer sprang from his horse,

THRASHED THE THUG TILL HE HOWLED,

and then turned him over to the police. In a few minutes three wagons were loaded with the thieves. The cavalry acted as escort and the police as skirmishers. A TRIBUNE reporter found himself in trouble, was pulled out by two policemen, and soon found himself astride a horse kindly offered him by Gen. Torrence. From his position the scene of the battle was laid open to him.

From the viaduct south the avenue was crowded with roughs. They poured in from the side-streets, their hands full of stones. The police met them, head on. The sickening crash of clubs followed, and the pale air was streaked with blood. Huge, bloated women at the windows yelled encouragement and defiance. Pistol-balls shrieked as they flew. The clash of sabres and the shouts of maddened men made the hot air hideous. Horses were spurred into the mob, and swords rose and fell with cruel significance. Alleys were gutted of molten masses of enraged humanity. Great massive blows fell on their passion-stained faces, and tore the rage out of them. Shrinking figures darted behind boxes and fired upon the cavalry. The prisoners shrieked for rescue and sank quivering in the wagons under the cut of clubs. Stones rattled on the streets and tracks, and from the windows came showers of missiles.

It was clear that the

TROUBLE WAS AT HAND.

A volcanic mob pressed the troops from behind. A sea of human lava blocked its way in front. The cavalry was divided, one company charging to the rear, and another hurrying forward to assist the overworn police. Down the side streets they charged, the flash of pistols in their faces, and the air they breathed dusty with stones.

Dividing into threes, they cleared the side streets while the police took care of the main street. The squad of three to which the reporter was assigned

HAD GOOD LUCK.

Wherever they turned they faced a separate riot. In an alley stood a powerful thief armed with a navy revolver. Aiming at an officer, the centre man of three, he fired. The ball passed the officer's face and buried itself in a tree. In a moment the thief was down. The police took care of him, and the squad charged three times before the mob fled, followed four or five squares by the horsemen and demoralized completely. Half a dozen arrests were made.

Gen. Torrence was in the act of commanding his men not to shoot, when a bullet whizzed past his head. The man who fired it was taken in dripping with blood.

The other squads had an equally hard time. Pressing their horses' breasts against the mob, and beating them with the backs of sabres, they forced them from the avenue, and then charged them till they broke.

The police in the meantime

ORDERED EVERY DOOR AND WINDOW CLOSED,

and enforced the order with an extent of skull-cracking equal to anything during the day. Between the rear-guard and the van everything was clear, with a howling mob to meet on the viaduct. The force closed up and moved rapidly north. With a few shots and a volley of stones, the crowd ran, then flew, getting around to the embankment and shutting themselves up in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy houses. From the viaduct to Twelfth street the work was less arduous. There was a crowd on every corner, but they gave way before a charge and fled in all directions.

The prisoners were escorted to the station and locked up.

TRAVELING BACK

over the scene part of the way the reporter found the crowd as large as ever. It was a gayly colored mob then, half its heads crimson with blood. But still they shouted defiance, and talked hoarsely of a terrible vengeance to come.

The reporter desires to say a kind word for his horse. It was a car-horse. Whenever a bell or a clock struck the rider waited patiently for another bell or a clock, and then the horse started on again. Whenever a rioter raised his fist or stick, the horse went to the opposite side of the street and pulled up. The reporter remonstrated once, but the horse turned round and bit his rider's leg. He was a good horse, but he was inexperienced in mobs.

JUST AFTER THE GRAND CHARGE

through the avenue, the rioters rallied and attacked the police on the viaduct. A small force had been left to keep that structure clear. Smarting from the clubbings and cuts administered on the march, the mob swooped down on the police. For a few minutes the fight was deadly. It was evident that something like a head had sprung up, and the intention was to cut off detachments until the force was depleted to something that could be exterminated. In the front of the attack were a number of boys, and they were pressed forward by the roughs behind. The police charged, but were met by an unbroken wall of humanity. Clubs were plied vigorously. The sharp rattle of pistol shots from the mob, showers of stones, and their undaunted appearance, showed an inclination to begin business. The military were below, and could not move without orders from headquarters. It was patent to the police that they must

CUT THEIR OWN WAY OUT.

With revolvers exposed and clubs playing like muddy lightning, they ripped open the bowels of the mob and pressed though the centre. Turning back to back, they charged in the face of bullets and stones. The crowd wavered and then broke, and finally fled.

Officer Samonsky was struck in the right ankle by a ball, which flattened against the bone. Several officers were injured by stones and sticks. The casualties among the mob could not be learned.

IT WAS PLAIN FROM THE START

that there must be trouble before the mob could be subdued. Though they gave way before every charge, they reassembled, and were as far from being subdued as they were from being honest men. They assembled on the corners and hooted and howled, occasionally firing a stone or two to manifest its existence. Detachments of the worst men ever spawned crowded down upon the lines, held at bay by the bayonets of the men and the muzzle of the howitzer. Every time a cavalry man left the ranks to water his horse he was derided and warned of an hour of judgment in store for him.

The rioters became inured to charges. They seemed

RECKLESS OF BROKEN HEADS.

The danger of death was never in their thoughts. It looked then as if the little band of military might have some serious times, for the feeling against them was most bitter. The crowd eyed them with intense hatred. Had a man then been found to organize and lead that mob, the fight there was in it would have made bloody work. For miles it extended in little knots, crowding the street corners and flooding the alleys. Here and there excited speeches in half a dozen different tongues were going on, urging warfare.

For heat, such another day has scarcely been known this summer. The sun poured down without mercy. Every ray heated the mob until they were half crazed. There was no scarcity of whisky to inflame them. At almost every gin-mill there was a side-door open to which any of the crowd were welcome. Besides the doggeries, there was no business done on the avenue or the streets adjacent. The stores were closed, and, in most instances, boards nailed across the windows. Halsted street presented a scene of desolation, so far as business was concerned, and the neighborhood was given over to riot and skull-smashing.

CANAL STREET.

TRAVELING SOUTH.

A reporter arrived at the Canal street viaduct over Sixteenth street at about noon. At the south end he found two bodies of police, each about twenty-five strong. One was in command of Lieut. Seavey and the other of Lieut. Callahan. The former was armed with rifles. On nearly every corner there stood an ominous-looking crowd. Quite a large mob congregated on the north end of the viaduct and abused passers-by. Lieut. Callahan ordered his men into line, and made a charge on this mob, dispersing them in all directions. Only a stalwart Hibernian stood his ground, and defied the police to drive him. A blow from a policeman's club felled him to the ground. He rose up quickly and dared them to strike again. Two clubs fell onto his head with a heavy thud, which again floored him. He rose quickly and showed fight, but he was now collared by several of the police and hustled into an express-wagon. While he was making efforts to escape from the clutches of the police one fellow came up and reproached the officers for treating a man in such a manner. He was rewarded for his friendship by being

JOSTLED INTO THE SAME EXPRESS-WAGON

and made to share the fate of his Hibernian protege. After this episode, Capt. Agramonte's squad of horsemen joined the police. After about half an hour's quiet a report came that there was some difficulty at the corner of Canalport avenue and Canal street. Lieut. Seavey's squad of armed police was detailed to quell the disturbance. On arriving at that point the mob was cleared and a number of them ran down Burlington street pursued by the police. While running through the street two shots were fired from the windows of No. 23, and stones came flying thick in all directions. By this time Lieut. Callahan's squad of police and Capt. Agramonte's cavalry arrived at the scene, and speedily marched through the street, which is only one square long, but inhabited by the worst scum of society, mostly Polanders and Bohemians, while Lieut. Seavey's men deployed and arrested the men in those houses from which stones had been thrown.

THE WOMEN BECAME QUITE FRANTIC,

and tried to rescue the men from the clutches of the police, but were easily beaten off and forced to seek refuge in their houses. At No. 23, the house from which the shots had been fired, a halt was made, and Seavey's men run up the steps and to the rear of the building to prevent the gang hidden there from escaping through the back door. The doors were all locked and bolted, but they were unceremoniously bursted in with the but-ends of the guns. The policemen pressed their way inside in spite of the opposition of about a dozen infuriated females, who had been placed there as a kind of barricade. The police soon returned with about half a dozen men, several of whom wore United States blouses and belts, with bayonets. One of these men, evidently a Pole, who was in the clutches of a special policeman, tried to explain something in Polish. His remarks ended with a word which sounded somewhat like Hamovitch. The policeman, who understood about as much of the Polish language as a cow does of the Spanish, thought he was called a son-of-a-bitch. His club descended on the poor fellow's head with a crash, felling him to the ground, and leaving a large scalp wound. "I'll be d—d," said the valiant special peeler with a proud air, "if I be called such a name by a d—d mob." The prisoners, about a dozen in number, were placed in express-wagons and, under heavy guards, sent to the station. After this exploit

THE POLICE FELT RATHER HUNGRY,

and they were taken to a grocery-store on the corner of Sixteenth and Burlington streets and treated to crackers and cheese by the Lieutenant in charge.

Things quieted down considerably after this affray in that neighborhood. Shortly afterwards a report was brought that mobs were rapidly gathering on Halsted street near Canalport avenue. Both battalions of police and Capt. Agramonte's cavalry marched there and charged on the crowds, dispersing them without much difficulty. Everything remained quiet now for about an hour. During this time Capt. Agramonte espied a man on the sidewalk whom he recognized as the leader of a mob who had thrown stones at his men on a previous occasion. Like a madman the gallant Captain galloped on the sidewalk and grabbed his man, and though his horse fell and hurt him severely he did not let go of the man, but placed him in the hands of the police. The man claimed to be an innocent barber and was ready to show his papers, but Lieut. H. C. Frese, of the Field & Leiter Cavalry, which had joined Capt. Agramonte's, also identified him as the party who had led the mob that threw the stones. He was hustled off to an express-wagon and, in spite of his protests, carried to the station. In this encounter Capt. Agramonte suffered the loss of one of his boot heels and spur, but otherwise received no damage. As he had a good horse, this accident did not incommode him as much as it otherwise would have done.

LIEUT. H. C. FRESE,

who was detailed to clear some alleys and byways of crowds with his squad of mounted men, was shot at in an alley just back of Halsted street, but was not hit. He drew his revolver and emptied all seven chambers into the crowd. He is quite certain he hit the man who shot at him and two or three others, for he saw them fall to the ground and be led away by their friends. The police was attending to a mob at another point, and arrests could not be made. About the same time a *Times* reporter was buzzing a small mob for information.

"I AM A REPORTER,"

he said, "and I would like to get information." "What paper d'ye report for?" asked an ugly-looking Hibernian. "The *Times*," innocently replied the intrepid news-gatherer, but before the word had fairly escaped his lips the sinewy fist of the ugly Hibernian descended upon his neck just behind the ear, which left a bump as large as a turnip. The reporter did not wait for further information, but reported his experience to Lieut. Frese, who went with him to catch the man with the heavy fist, but he could not be found when they arrived at the scene of the encounter.

At about 3 o'clock a large cavalry force, consisting of Ald. Daly's and Mr. T. J. Waters' men, under command of Gen. Torrence, arrived at the scene. They marched south on Halsted street. On Twentieth street some stones were thrown at the men from windows, and abusive language used by some of the mobs on the corners. Orders were given to charge the mobs, which was done. Several of those who had thrown stones and used abusive language were caught and arrested. The crowd rallied and was again dispersed and a number of other arrests made by Seavey's men, who had come to the rescue in the meantime. It was feared that

AN ATTACK WOULD BE MADE ON THE EXPRESS-WAGONS

containing the prisoners, as the crowds in the side streets were very large and looked threatening. The police were therefore arranged in platoons and the prisoners placed in the middle. The cavalry and a number of Seavey's mounted men deployed as skirmishers, and the rest of the horsemen brought up the rear. The advance guards cleared the sidewalks and forced the people along the line to shut their shutters, and then the procession moved slowly northward. At the south end of Halsted street viaduct there was a large and dangerous-looking mob congregated, and the procession had to come to a halt, as the skirmishers were unable to dislodge the mob. The prisoners were left in charge of a strong guard, and the rest of the force charged on the mob, a number of whom were badly treated in the encounter, and several more prisoners were taken and added to the others. The procession again formed in the same order as before, but had to make several halts for the purpose of dispersing mobs. At Fourteenth street there was another mob, and it took almost the whole force to disperse them. After being dispersed, the mob gathered again, and one young fellow fired a shot at one of the cavalrymen, but did not hit him. Officer Walker, who was in the alley near by, and saw the shooting, rushed upon the fellow and struck him a blow with an iron hook just back of the ear, which made an ugly wound. He took him into custody. Lieut. Seavey's men, as soon as they heard the report of the pistol, charged upon the mob with fixed bayonets. About a dozen of them came in contact with the sharp and shining bayonets, and received wounds several inches deep in the fleshy part of the extension of their backs. They walked off with a limping gait as fast as they could. After this no more mobs were encountered, and the prisoners were safely landed at the police station.

TWELFTH STREET STATION.

CAMP HEADQUARTERS.

What might with propriety be called the camp headquarters of the police and military in the field were located at the West Twelfth Street Station. The writer reached the station about 10:45 a. m., half an hour after the termination of the row outside the Turner-Hall, and while the Halsted street fight was in full operation. At that time there were but few officers around, nearly all the men having been ordered to the front. Sergt. Callahan was out with his detail, and nothing had been heard from him since he started out.

In the rear part of the building, a two-story brick structure, were seated two gentlemen engaged in

RECORDING THE NAMES OF CITIZENS

willing to serve as special police. Ex-Capt. Ellis, who had volunteered his services, had charge of this department, and exercised a general supervision over what was going on. In the same room there lay on the floor a man of 35 or 50 who had been mortally wounded in the fight at the viaduct, and from whose head blood and brains exuded: a horrifying sight. In some mysterious way it became known that his name was

CASSELMAN,

supposed to be a baker by trade. He had been prominent in the riot, had fired two shots at the police, and fell with his revolver in his hand. For four hours the poor wretch lay there until death mercifully came. Nothing could be done for his relief, but, happily, he was unconscious, the bullet having lodged in his brain. A Catholic priest was called in and read the services of the Church over the dying man, who was unable to make even the slightest response. About 3 o'clock his body was conveyed to the Morgue.

A couple of officers guarded the entrances to the station and admitted only those who had business there. Some 200 people were dotted around on the sidewalks, but were quiet and orderly, and made no overt demonstrations. After awhile Assistant Superintendent Dixon, who had been out to reconnoitre, returned and the telegraph operator was kept busy for some time communicating with headquarters. Next came a wagon containing three or four police and

HALF A DOZEN OF THE MOB.

These were hustled into the station and their names recorded. All claimed to be decent citizens, and each one held up his hands in holy horror when it was intimated that he had taken part in the attack on the police. These were but the first fruits, and wagon after wagon drove up as the morning rolled on. After a time it became apparent that the cells would not hold half of the prisoners, and they were accordingly carted off to distant stations and to the County Jail.

All this time mounted aids, detectives, members of the different organizations, Aldermen, and prominent citizens were continually arriving and departing. Soon it became known that the mob had been forced south over the viaduct, and that the police were pursuing them and breaking up all gatherings. By-and-by

A PLATOON RETURNED,

having been relieved, and about noon a squad of soldiers drew up on Twelfth street, west of Halsted, where they remained a short time. The police, under Sergt. Brennan, were kept busy making the crowd move on from in front of the station, as every arrival served to attract a gathering. Soon after 1 o'clock Col. Torrence and staff reined up at the station, and a conference was held with Supt. Dixon. The military next came in sight, marching north on Halsted to Twelfth, where they halted.

DURING THE AFTERNOON

matters became more quiet and systematized, but the continual arrival and departure of the police and cavalry kept the game alive, and nobody could complain of a lack of interesting matter. Of course the news from the front was not always reliable, and one or two prominent officers were reported killed or badly wounded half a dozen times over. At noon it was currently reported that Sergt. Callahan had been shot in the head and instantly killed; half an hour later a special arrived with the news that Callahan was driving the mob south on Halsted and fighting like the very devil. Then they killed him again, and anon he came to life; always fighting.

Every man as he came in was subjected to cross-examination by the ubiquitous reporters, and it was curious to see how the stories began to dovetail together after a while. Up to 5 o'clock all was reported comparatively quiet, but with strong reason for anticipating further trouble at night. Assistant Superintendent Dixon was everywhere, never losing his head and always ready for emergencies.

ANOTHER OF THE DEAD

turned up in the person of James Kelley, aged 17 years. He was shot in the head while throwing stones on Halsted street. His body was found lying on Eighteenth street, just off Halsted. His mother took the remains away to his residence in the vicinity. Kelley was killed in the viaduct riot.

OFFICER LACEY

was wounded in the leg with a stone, at the Halsted street viaduct. He belongs to the Twelfth Street Station.

Ex-County Physician Henrotin was last evening detailed to the West Twelfth Street Station to attend to wounded officers and soldiers who might be brought in.

ARRESTS.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY

enthused the police with new vigor, and men who but a moment before had been staggering under their exhaustion and the heat of the sun revived at the gleam of the bayonet crossing Twelfth street bridge. Those who were fighting the mob remained where they were all day. Sergeant Brennan's detachment of the Lake street squad and a few specials being the only men left at the station in case of an emergency, or an attack upon the station to release the prisoners. Once at about 1:30 o'clock a mob numbering several hundred came up Newberry avenue and Brown streets evidently

THREATENING THE STATION.

But upon reaching Twelfth street, they were astounded to find the military in line on the street near Halsted. The police and a few of Daly's cavalry, made a sortie, and in the twinkling of an eye, the mob was nowhere to be seen. But their spies kept hanging about gleaning from acquaintances what they could concerning the arrangements being made by the police and military for their warm reception that evening. The greatest efforts were made by friends and relatives of those being arrested by the police to either see them or furnish bail. In no case was this allowed. Prokop Hudeck, Communist, showed up for a while, but received so cool a reception and so many threats that he was glad to retire.

Relays of police made constant communication with the scene of the riot and the station, by means of express-wagons, and in this way the police made short work of the ringleaders of the mob. Officers Twohey, and Lacey, and Dain did herculean work in this respect, the former two

BRINGING IN NO LESS THAN TWELVE

of the following:

James Miller, Anton Weston, Jacob Schmidt, Joseph Novak, Jacob Herdon, Joseph Jeckek, all of whom were noticed among the leaders of the first outbreak; John Sickarnich, John Behnden, Joseph Jilek, Wenzel Petchinny, Albert Herda, Fred J. Dvorah, James McGinnis, Charles P. Clive, Sarah Jurks, Duane Braball, Martin Lamon, Martin Anderson, Joseph Berich, Michael Doran, Andrew Oleson, John Sullivan, and William Windorff.

Up to 5 o'clock some thirty or forty were brought to the station, but for lack of accommodation, were sent to the other stations—some to the Armory, some to the Madison Street Station, some to the County Jail, and all of the late-comers to the sub-stations. Not a few of them were bleeding from wounds received from the officers' maces, as the crowd in nearly every instance attempted to prevent arrests. In nearly every instance, however, the police were successful. The cavalry also brought in a goodly number of men.

THEIR METHOD OF ARREST

was a new one to the crowd, and greatly enraged them, so that they ultimately left the making of an arrest to the police, while they brought up the rear and prevented the mob from assailing the police. A surgeon was in attendance, and attended those who were badly injured, but these did not count up very rapidly. Indeed, the treatment given the mob by the police seems unusually mild and merciful. None were cruelly beaten.

INDIVIDUAL CASES OF RIOT

were frequent, and the officers paid especial attention to such as were by speeches inciting the mob, and urging them on to violence. Olsen and Sullivan, two cantankerous Communists, improvised a platform at the Quincy House, near the Canal street viaduct, and regaled the crowd with an imaginative account of what the strikers were doing in other cities. Officers Twohey and Lacey, after a determined fight, cleaned them out, and brought both to the lock-up.

But perhaps the most serious case was that of

MOLLIE COOK

and her two sons, residing in the second story of a brick building on Halsted street, near Wright, who amused themselves all forenoon by firing shots at the police and cavalry. Watch was set, and, after getting a good case on her, Officer Tim Mahoney and a squad rushed in and took the trio to the station. Coming along Twelfth street "Mollie" was treated to a volley of sneers and even curses.

AUGUST BERNE

came into the Twelfth street station at a quarter before 8 o'clock with his head bleeding, and in company with Officer Hefferaan, who was compelled to pick him up and get him where he would do the least harm. He was one of a crowd at the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets who were making themselves particularly lively by running about, yelling, and disturbing the peace generally. When the officers told them to be quiet, Berne pulled out a revolver and would no doubt have spilled gore had not the officers used their clubs, and done the blood-letting themselves. He, too, was locked up for the night and his weapon confiscated.

John P. Steinbach carried a very ugly-looking weapon in his pants pocket, and, for fear he might do some harm with it to himself or others, an officer kindly took his weapon away, led him to the station, and had him stowed away for the night.

A YOUNG ROUGH,

who made himself rather fresh in the crowds which lined the sidewalks on Twelfth street, and who refused to give his name or any good and sufficient reason for being there, was taken in charge by Officer Twohey and hustled off to the station. He there gave his name as Tom Burns, but, when asked as to what his business was, became so impudent that it was thought best to lock him up for the night to keep him out of harm's way.

THE MORGUE.

VIEWING THE DEAD.

At the Morgue, corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets, there are three dead bodies. One is that of a boy about 16 years old, and has a small bullet-hole through the brain, the ball having entered just above the left eye and passed out at the base of the skull. He is evidently of Irish extraction, has black hair, well-tanned and freckled face, and is rather slim and tall.

Another body lying on the slabs is that of a young man about 25 years of age. He is of spare frame, and has black hair and mustache. His complexion is fair. He bears marks on the skull, as if beaten with a club, and it was reported that a policeman had beaten him to death during the riot on Halsted street yesterday.

The third was that of an old man, and laid in ice last evening. It was stated at the Morgue that he had fallen out of a buggy and broken his neck, and another report had it that a policeman had dragged him out of his vehicle and in the fall he broke his neck.

Many persons of both sexes called at the Morgue in search of lost relatives, but none of them had identified the two young men. A good many rough-appearing men viewed the remains and soon spread the report among knots of hard-looking men in Bridgeport and along Halsted street and Canalport avenue, that the deceased had been wantonly shot and clubbed to death by the police, and mutterings loud and deep were heard along Archer avenue last evening, and vengeance sworn against the officers.

PETTY RIOTS.

AN APT ILLUSTRATION

of what a few courageous men can do with a rabble like some of those that have been going about since the "War" begun was given yesterday about noon. Detectives Flynn and Lansing, a young man named Clark, and another man whose name was not ascertained, were going south on Halsted street, and at Harrison met a crowd of about 100 roughs, whom they ordered to go along. The fellows resisted, and, showing fight, the four men mentioned above made a charge on them with their canes and revolvers. Stones were thrown as usual by a mob of boys, but in this instance the officers were too few in number, and escaped unhurt, barring a few hard knocks. In the fray revolvers were freely used and a number of shots fired. Flynn shot one fellow through the right arm, and he was carried into Lee's drug-store, on the corner where the fight took place, and attended to. The four men pressed the mob back rapidly, and finally compelled them to disperse. Before they did so, however, fully 400 persons were in the melee, but the roughs first encountered did the fighting, and many of them went away with broken and bleeding heads and faces; and not a few presented their backs and received a good spanking. These officers have done some splendid work during the riots, and being powerful and resolute are fully capable of conducting a lively "matinee."

It is believed that several others in the mob thus dispersed were wounded, for each of the four men discharged his revolver several times directly at the mob, and every cartridge contained lead, made in conical pills.

A RABBLE

of about 200 women, boys, and children made an onslaught yesterday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock on the fence of the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, situated on the corner of Twenty-second and May streets, and tore down some 300 yards of it, which they broke up into kindlings and carried to their homes. Shortly afterwards the same gang, led by two big, burly and cowardly Bohemians, who looked more like brutes than men, tore down the fire-alarm box situated on the corner of Twenty-second and Fisk streets. Luckily the box had been detached, so no inconvenience will be felt.

ARCHER AVENUE.

Yesterday at 5 p. m., along its entire length from State street to the car-stables, Archer avenue presented an unusually lively appearance. Groups of men representing almost all classes of the community were congregated on the sidewalks, discussing the battle of the forenoon from their own respective standpoints. Threats were openly made by some of the mob, who were strung all along the avenue, to renew the battle in the evening, and an attack on the car-stables was spoken of. A guard of forty policemen was sent there during the afternoon to protect them. The drivers refused to take the cars out of the barn, believing that discretion was the better part of valor, and not caring to again put themselves at the mercy of the rioters, who threatened to kill any driver they captured on a car.

AT THE BRIDGE.

THE STOCK-YARDS MOB.

ROUTED AT HALSTED-STREET BRIDGE.

One of the most terrible, audacious, and unreasonable mobs yesterday was started early in the morning about the Stock-Yards. The packing-house men were intimidated, driven from work, and forced to join the gang, which moved north about 10 o'clock. It was one of those seeming impromptu gatherings which have been so numerous the past few days. It was bent on mischief, and had been arranged to join in a grand pitched battle with the police and soldiery up on Halsted street, near the viaduct.

The mob started north, the intention being to form a junction with the mob about the lumber district at the corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue, with a view to either crossing the Halsted street bridge or continuing the march along the avenue as circumstances might dictate. The mob was preceded by two persons bearing a device,

"WORKINGMEN'S RIGHTS,"

and every step was made with a grand hurrah and the wildest demonstrations. Along the march the mob had no respect for persons or property, and while there was a seeming want of unanimity and harmony, and a disposition on the part of many to desert the ranks, the sidewalks were literally stripped, and thus it was by the use of coercive measures that the mob was swelled in size, and that its lack of harmony was constantly added to. The street-cars along the avenue were stopped as they were met, and in some instances the drivers and conductors were roughly handled. The stores had taken the precaution to close ahead of the mob, else the loss would have been great. As it was, the damage to property by the throwing of stones and the smashing of signs was considerable. The leaders were resolute, determined men, and the mob itself was armed to the teeth. Coming from the slaughter-houses, the men had the butchers' gambrels for clubs, their massive knives to cut their way through any obstacle to their march, and their pockets were filled with rocks gathered along the road. They were desperate in the extreme, and distinguishable from the other mobs which have grown up for several days past to be as readily dispersed by their brawny, muscular appearance. They were men in every sense of the word, and, as the sequence proves, were brave and daring, and scattered terror in their way.

They reached the corner of Halsted and Archer avenue about 10:40 o'clock, and were received by the infuriated populace with

DEMONSTRATIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Here they halted a moment, to await the coming of their fellows from the lumber district, as had been arranged, and this led to a scene not often equaled and never surpassed. They had everything their own way, for blocks around there was not the sign of resistance, and would have been comparatively quiet had the mob held together. But such was not the case. There was open rebellion in their own ranks, coming of a dozen or more of 300 who had been coerced attempting to desert. They did desert, and attempted to fight their way, followed by their furious companions, but were captured and terribly mangled. With these fleeing, it was a general stampede, in which men, women, and children standing around took part. Many of the innocent were attacked with clubs on the supposition that they were deserters, and forced into their ranks. Among these were two TRIBUNE reporters, and it was only by mounting fences, darting through alleys, and dodging the missiles of destruction hurled at them that they escaped being forced into their ranks and seriously hurt. One reporter, in seeking refuge, found himself in the most uncomfortable situation of his life, and how he escaped he does not exactly know. He was in

A NEIGHBORING KITCHEN,

filled with infuriated deserters, and never before did he realize that there was any disadvantage in wearing a clean shirt or in displaying a white handkerchief in wiping his wet face. The crowd was exceedingly ragged, but not boisterous, and the scribe first saw his real situation when the door had been locked on him and he was told that he could not escape. They had deserted, they said, because they were unarmed, and as they eyed the reporter suspiciously and inquired who he was, that individual, as one might imagine, grew just a little nervous, and if he prevaricated somewhat the circumstances under which he did it ought to be a sufficient excuse. He made good his escape finally, but as to whether through the window, the door, or the floor, his memory is somewhat clouded, for it was the end and not the means that was just then troubling him. On the outside he found himself alone in as furious a mob as Bridgeport could get up, and, looking about him, he did not feel that his security had been much enhanced. He was solicitous for his associates, but, having faith in their ability to take care of themselves, he hoped for their security, and soon saw them emerging from their retreats and wending their way to a corner which had been designated for such as escaped unhurt to meet at.

By this time the mob had quieted somewhat, and desertions had ceased. The crowd was not less than 500 strong, and a

MORE DETERMINED, VICIOUS SET OF MEN

never met even on the gory battle-field. Across the Halsted street bridge, at this stage of proceedings, a squad of police was noticed coming south, and the greatest confusion ensued. A part of the mob raided on an approaching street-car, another part rushed into and investigated a hardware store in search of weapons, and still another, and by far the larger part, bounded for the bridge. Before it was reached the police had caused it to be partly turned, but, the mob gathering on the south side of it with all its force,

A DESPERATE BATTLE ENSUED

for its possession. The mob fired on the police, hurled stones and clubs with a stubborness and daring seldom witnessed. The police replied by firing in the air, and at once rumors of terrible slaughter spread. The mob held its ground nobly, and fought bravely, in the expectation that their friends from the west side of the river, whom they had been expecting to join them, would close in upon the police. In this they were mistaken, however, for instead of relief coming to them they soon found themselves attacked in the rear by a posse of police from the Cottage Grove Station, under Lieut. Barrett. Here the most terrific fighting was had.

SERGEANT BARRETT'S MEN

rushed upon the mob with their batons at the risk of their lives, in the face of butcher-knives, pistols, clubs, and stones, and also in face of the volley of bullets being fired by the police squad from the opposite side of the bridge. They were courageous and discrete, and fought with a bravery worthy the heroes of many battles, and too much cannot be said to their credit. They dispersed the crowd after a hard and continuous struggle, and, but for their arrival, the result wou[illegible]e been uncertain. The battle lasted nearly an hour, and every inch gained was warmly contested on both sides. If there was a coward in the battle he could not be detected. The police were left in charge of the bridge.

After the police had routed the mob it was

SLOW IN DISPERSING.

Instead of the streets being filled with one single body of men, as had been the case during the forenoon, the crowd divided itself into small groups and discussed the situation. The crowd was all in sympathy with the mob, even the women taking a hand in the conversation, saying when they saw a reporter, "There's a white-livered —— ——. I can take care of him." The women had been exciting the men to action throughout the morning, and felt badly that their darlings should be defeated. Every respectable man that was to be seen on the street at this time was hooted and jeered at. One old Irish woman, who had a great deal to say, saw a well-dressed gentleman passing along Archer avenue—his being well dressed must have been a sign to her that he was not in sympathy with the mob—and called after him, "Look at the color of his shirt-front; I could whip him mesilf." Things still looked doubtful, with the mob ahead. They had been divided into numerous small bodies without any leader and not the least sign of organization. Every roof, slaughter-house, street corner, and stairway, was filled with people who were anxiously awaiting developments. As soon as the police had settled matters in the neighborhood of Halsted street, a part of the mob were returning homewards by way of Archer avenue and Twenty-fifth street. They were being anxiously watched by the large crowd that surrounded them. Curiosity, deviltry, defiance, and fear, could easily be traced in the faces of the bystanders. It was momentarily expected that a halt would be made which would lead to another battle. It took

JUST ONE PISTOL-SHOT

from a policeman to scatter the entire crowd. Every alley, street, and passage-way was used by the retiring crowd, and it was quite a while before a man, woman, or child appeared in the vicinity. They were thoroughly frightened now, and supposed that the policemen had taken possession of every important position in the vicinity. A number of roughs who had been amusing themselves during the earlier part of the day by stopping the street-cars, had been observed running down Murray street at about 12:20 o'clock. Lieut. Barrett, from the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, gave chase with some twenty-five policemen, and soon overtook the roughs, seven in number, and took them to the Twenty-second Street Station. Their names are as follows: Thomas O'Day, Michael O'Brien, Michael Powers, Riley Hassett, Andrew Riley, Norman Buckley, and Patrick Knoxquerner. They were all bad specimens of humanity and were armed with rocks, stones, and other missiles. During the arrest Officer John Cass was struck in the elbow by a stone thrown by one of the mob.

It was rumored at about this time that Sergeant Callahan, in charge of a squad of men near Sixteenth street bridge, had been shot above the right eye and died soon thereafter. This was

WELCOME NEWS TO THE CROWD,

most of whom were in sympathy with the rioters. They all agreed that it served them right, that the police were "too fresh," did not mind their business, and was only too glad for an opportunity to fire into the crowd. They did not like to have police fire at the men, but said that if they wanted the crowd to disperse it could be done as effectually by shooting above the heads of the people. Meanwhile the mob had again assembled at the corner of Archer avenue and Halsted street, and promised to make matters lively. They had sworn vengeance on the police for shooting, and supposed that the time for retaliation had come. The men began gathering in various places, and were rather quiet. They proposed to make a grand rally, and to hem in the police if possible. They were just about getting ready for some more hot work, which would have proved fatal to the police, as they were small in numbers, with little ammunition, while the mob had gained considerably in size since 12 o'clock. Their plans were defeated by the sudden appearance on the north side of the bridge of five or six companies of the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Quirk, and a company of special cavalry. The cavalry marched as far as Archer avenue where it was stationed on the south side of the street. The Second Regiment then came up and was stationed on Halsted street. The police thus reinforced had little trouble in

EFFECTIVELY DISPERSING THE CROWD.

The sight of police, infantry, and cavalry was too much for them. The Second Regiment carried a flag which did not seem to meet with much favor by the mob, for shouts of "Take home your rag," and "Down with the Irish flag" were heard on every side. After the regiment had marched and counter marched within the block a number of times, it left by way of Halsted street bridge, followed by the cavalry, leaving the police stationed at the corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue.

There were few scenes enacted that are worthy of mention. Many people living along the side streets in the neighborhood locked their houses, barricaded doors, and put up shutters on the windows. One young man who came near being taken along by the mob managed to escape by a side street, and while running to the scene of action again was met by a strange woman, with a babe in her arms, who implored him for pity's sake to remain from the crowd. An old Irish woman on Archer avenue got into an altercation with an old Irishman who allowed his temper to get the better of him. He was several times on the point of striking her but always desisted, when at last the old woman went up to him and hit him a hard blow in the chest which settled him. He sat down on a water-tank in front of a saloon to reconsider and wait for reinforcements.

THE RESULTS OF THE RIOT

showed themselves along Archer avenue from the red bridge to the packing-houses beyond Halsted street, and from the Halsted street bridge to the prairie south of Archer avenue. The windows in a good many houses were broken, and everything in the shape of railing had been torn off, and used as clubs in the hands of the mob. The hardware store 397 Archer avenue, owned by a quiet German named Gobleschroeder, presented a wrecked appearance; the whole front was broken out, and the stock had been scatterred about in general disorder in the frantic search of the mob for arms or ammunition; the place is a total wreck at present. The drug-store of Dr. Quirk, corner of Archer avenue and Halsted, was the temporary hospital of the mob. Here the reporter found some of the dead and wounded. Among them was Charles Wilder, a middle-aged man, shot through the heart; he was in a dying condition. Father Dunn, the Roman Catholic priest of the parish, was administering the rites of the Church, and the man died during the reporter's presence. David Fitzgerald, a rolling-mill man of about 30 years of age, was also in a very low state; he was shot in the back near the heart, and is considered beyond recovery. Some of his friends insisted on moving him to the County Hospital, though it was considered doubtful that he would survive the journey. A man named Burke was shot through the hand, and several others were injured more or less. It is almost impossible to get at anything like an accurate list of the killed and wounded on the side of the mob. As fast as a man was injured he was

TAKEN INTO SOME HOUSE

in the vicinity, and the women being in strong sympathy with, and doing all in their power to aid, the rioters, they would not say whether they had any wounded in the house or not. The men, or tail-end of the rioters, were standing about in squads of twenty or thirty, and were loudly cursing the "interference" (as they called it) of the authorities, and suggesting and devising means of retaliation. The women were wandering about in a frantic manner, endeavoring to enlist recruits, and cursing and howling like demons, which they were not unlike in appearance, while the abandoned children added to the general confusion by yelling and crying for some lost mother or injured father or brother. Ever and anon a crying waif would get in the way of some greasy rioter, sulky with his defeat, and his butcher instincts aroused to their utmost. The helpless child would receive a kick which none but a brute of this class [illegible] administer. The whole district presents a frightful appearance, and seems to be [illegible] with worse than savages. Such people as are not in sympathy with the mob take [illegible] care to keep in their houses, with the [illegible] barricaded,—their safest course during the present excited state. Father Dunn is [illegible] about administering to the wants of such [illegible] Catholics as need the aid of the Church. A great many of the rioters are apt to misconstrue his protests against the course [illegible] by the authorities and cause further mischief. If this class of people imagine they are supported or pardoned by their Church—which is a gross error—there will be no end of crime committed. Such was the state of the district at 2 yesterday afternoon, and there can be [illegible] doubt that it is not the end by any means.

TWO BOYS

In connection with the Halsted street and Archer avenue battle of yesterday noon, [illegible] tion ought to be made of the two little boys who carried the banner stretched between two poles at the head of the terrible and infuriated mob. The banner bore the inscription: "Workingmen's Rights." They led the mob throughout the entire march, and kept their ground as long as such a thing was possible. They even remained at the brink of the river after the bridge was opened and the police had begun shooting. This is an excellent example of [illegible] devotion to the cause of riot and violence.

HALSTED STREET

SOUTH TO ARCHER AVENUE.

One of THE TRIBUNE reporters, through the force of fortuitous circumstances, found himself at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Halsted street at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The only indications then in that vicinity of trouble were the crowds which stood on the sidewalks. The rush of respectable people [illegible]ward then was immense, and many a face wore an anxious, panicky expression. On up the street and the crowd grew denser and more demonstrative. Some stood with chunks of [illegible] in their fists and cocked revolvers in their hands. They were the

REMNANT OF THE MOB

which had been driven from Twelfth street but a short time before. At the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets the crowd was very dense, and the most intense excitement and feverishness were apparent. The Commune element was there in large force. The men whom Van Patten, Schilling, Winnen, Strehle, Parsons, and other cut-throat leaders had indirectly incited to riot and bloodshed through their miserable advocacy of Socialism and putting all capital in the hands of the Government, were there. If ever men were guilty of treason to the State it is these fanatics, who, more intelligent than their ignorant Bohemian, German, and Polish following, have advised and hounded them on to the very acts from which now the leading cowards are stealthily skulking. [illegible] these fellows were allowed to meet yesterday out on Milwaukee avenue, to incite a frenzied mob to further acts of violence. The lock-up of Parsons, Van Patten, Schilling, Winnen, Strehle, and Thorsmark, and other imps of like ilk, just now would be an act of most gracious charity, and rid the city of the worst leaders of the misguided but ignorant Communists.

At Twelfth and Halsted streets the mob was slightly turbulent and exceedingly defiant, smarting under the defeat just administered to them by the police in Turner Hall. They muttered and threatened dire vengeance upon their assailants. They swore—that is, some of them—that they would burn down every mill and workshop in the city, and, if necessary, crush capital, so far as Chicago was concerned, from the face of the earth.

Moving on further to Maxwell street, a detachment of cavalry was guarding the street and had it blockaded. A rough-looking customer stood arguing with one of the volunteers and wanted to go by and was refused. Passing this squad, the move was up next towards the viaduct. The street was lined here and there with excited participants in the previous scene. A badly-wounded lad was being carried by his companions to his home in the neighborhood. He was shot through the fleshy part of the leg by a spent ball. He was about 14 years of age and yelling lustily.

AT THE CORNER OF WRIGHT AND HALSTED STREETS

another squad of cavalry was stationed, and every now and then a shot would come from some house in the vicinity. This only exasperated the cavalrymen, who were determined to find out from whence it came. At last it was discovered that No. 180 Wright street was the fortress whence proceeded the stray shooting. A posse of eight officers were sent to the [illegible] and, breaking open the door, found a widow named Cook and her two sons. The latter had done the shooting, and one of the boys was pretty severely clubbed by the police. They were all taken to the West Twelfth Street Station and provided with cells. In the alley adjoining 183 Wright street several roughs amused themselves by shooting at the cavalrymen, but the attack made upon it seemed to quiet this stronghold. Shortly after 12 o'clock Capt. Seavey managed to get his police so posted that they could flank the [illegible] from all sides. About this time the advance guard, regularly deployed as skirmishers, of the Second Regiment came in view. The boys in advance had their fingers upon the triggers, and all muskets had fixed bayonets upon them. The soldier boys marched like veterans, and looked somewhat like them in their blouses, and with their determined faces.

COL. QUIRK WAS IN COMMAND,

and by the action of the men it was plain to be seen that they were ready for business if opportunity offered. The drum-corps was silent, and the marching partook of a solemn, earnest movement. In the centre of the regiment was a six-pound field-piece, loaded with grape and canister, manned by old veterans of the War, under Capt. Tobey. Ahead of the regiment was a squad of cavalry. Just then it looked like the days of the War, when men were going to the front. A brief halt was made at the viaduct. The crowd was again large and offensive to a degree, but the soldiers bore everything stoically and said not a word, though the provocation was great. The police charged on the mob, and in [illegible] cleared the street ahead. The march was [illegible] up Halsted street, the crowd and its following being largely augmented all the time. Every little while a stone would be hurled upon the soldiers, but they bore up bravely, and kept their temper. Remarks of the most vile character were made to the men, still they did not flinch or notice it. The crowd upon the sidewalks was largely attracted by the military display, but following in the rear was

A MEAN, BAD MOB, WHICH BODED MISCHIEF.

The boys halted several times between Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, but they were not molested further than being occasionally stoned.

The march was made across the South Branch to Archer avenue, from which direction a mob of immense magnitude was coming from Bridgeport and the Town of Lake. Arrived at Archer avenue, the police reinforced the soldiers to the number of some 250. The military looked tired, but bore up, and showed a determination to "hold the fort" under any and all circumstances. The boys felt sore because some aspersion had been cast upon their conduct the previous day, and some were itching for a chance to show their fighting qualities. At Halsted street and Archer avenue the police dispersed the crowd, which only gathered again afterward in larger numbers. Seeming quiet having been restored,

THE TROOPS WERE COUNTERMARCHED,

with the cavalry left in the rear, followed by a large force of police. Capt. Lawrence commanded the cavalry squad. The militia had but just crossed the bridge over the South Branch, going north, when the cavalry and officers were

ATTACKED WITH STONES AND PISTOLS,

and a riot of most terrible proportions seemed imminent. Capt. Lawrence shouted for the Second Regiment to stop; that there was trouble in the rear. The police and cavalry charged upon the mob, and the field-piece and two companies of militia were drawn up with guns cocked to support the police.

The mob had intrenched itself upon the [illegible] in rear and in vicinity of Nutt & Co.'s [illegible] and there taken possession of several [illegible] coal-cars, the coal being used for missiles with which to attack the police. The mob was defiant, the cavalry and police determined, and the support back of them, in the shape of the battery and the Second Regiment, fully prepared.

Just previous to this there had been [illegible] slight sortie, a portion of the mob having been driven south of the river, which rallied with the other portion immediately after from Bridgeport.

The rioters were armed with

LONG, UGLY-LOOKING KNIVES AND REVOLVERS,

pistols, guns, and stones. They fired several volleys without effect upon the cavalry and police, when they jointly fired their revolvers with terrible effect. Three of the rioters were mortally wounded, and how many were less seriously injured it was simply impossible to ascertain. One was Patrick Fitzgerald, who lives on Archer avenue, near the Rolling-Mills. He was shot through the body and will die. He was taken to the County Hospital. Another of the [illegible] wounded was a man named Wilder, residing on Sixteenth street and Stewart avenue. [illegible] said that neither of them were participants in the riot. The third party was [illegible] home in Bridgeport, but there was no one in the mob would give his name. One fellow was shot through the ear. Another was shot through the knee. He was standing upon the coal cars. Their companions carried them away to their homes or other places, to be cared for as best was possible. In this last fight, no less than fourteen were wounded, but what became of them it is hard to tell.

THE TROUBLE BEING OVER,

the troops resumed their weary way northward, being hooted and howled at all the way. They continued down to near Twelfth street, where Lieut. Clifford and company were deployed out as skirmishers to clear the streets and sidewalks, which they succeeded in doing. Near this point the letter-carriers' battalion was found ready for duty, under command of Col. Greig. They were at once assigned to duty by Gen. Torrence. Deputy Postmaster Squiers was also in this squad, and all were armed with Springfield breech-loaders. Capt. Daly, Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, was also here on duty, with a company of cavalry. He and his men looked as though they meant business, and they were fully armed and equipped.

VESEY'S MARCH.

PAULINA TO HALSTED.

The lumber district did not assume the busy appearance which was promised for it yesterday morning. All the special police in the country could hardly have induced the men to resume work, and the day waxed and waned with Sunday-like stillness about the region overlooked by the tall watch-tower at Gad's Hill Station. All through the morning parties of men and boys might have been seen walking north on Blue Island avenue toward the point where the fight at the Halsted-street viaduct was in progress, and after the earlier disturbances at that place had been somewhat quieted. A squad of police from the Madison-Street Station, under command of Officer Butler, and numbering thirty men, who had been active participants in the Sixteenth street skirmish, then came to reinforce Lieut. Vesey at Gad's Hill.

For the better protection of the lumber-yards and for strategical reasons the united command, numbering seventy men, of whom twenty were armed with Springfield rifles, had been transferred to a point on Twenty-second street, where they quietly awaited orders. At about noon word was brought that a large crowd was gathering in the neighborhood of Halsted street and Canalport avenue, and Lieut. Vesey at once

MARCHED HIS COMMAND IN THAT DIRECTION,

by way of Twenty-second street. As the force neared the corner of Halsted there were crowds on either sidewalk, and evidently there for no good purpose. They were as hard-looking fellows—albeit a majority were not more than half-grown—as one would wish to see. The windows overlooking the street were filled with women, who jeered and jibed at the officers as they went along. As the mob were inclined to be aggressive, the first platoon deployed right and left and cleared the sidewalks.

At the same corner, turning into Halsted, the crowd became extremely combative, and stones began to fly at a lively rate among the ranks. By the time the detachment had turned the corner successfully, the head of a military column, consisting of a company of cavalry, was to be seen at the next street-corner—Canalport avenue. Through the ranks of the cavalry the sunlight played upon the bayonets of a body of infantry, and the sight of this timely assistance was very acceptable to the hard-worked policemen. The troop of horse wheeled left into Canalport avenue, and Lieut. Vesey filed right, in behind them, marching eastward on the avenue one square, when he changed direction, the cavalry going on, and returned to the corner of Halsted, where he took position to the right of the infantry, which latter, the Second Regiment, I. N. G., marched behind him south to Twenty-second street again. At this point the police left the line and marched in the direction of the station, while the Second marched onward toward Bridgeport.

THE STEADY, SOLDIERLY BEARING OF THE SOLDIERS,

as they stood in column waiting for their places in line, was commendable in the extreme. So well did they appear that many among the police afterward insisted that they were a detachment of regulars. The mob at the points described seemed to entertain a particular spite against the cavalry, and the mounted men accordingly came in for a good share of the missiles and stray shots which were loose at the time. One of the horsemen, being hit by a stray stone, drew his revolver and fired right and left as his troop rode down the street. This, of course, exasperated the rioters, and made the position of the command the reverse of agreeable.

After the expedition above referred to, a little time for rest was afforded the men of the police force at Gad's Hill Station, where they returned at 1 o'clock. At half-past 1 the Madison street squad were ordered to the corner of Fisk and Twentieth streets, where a mob was reported as being engaged upon the demolition of Messrs. Goss & Phillips' planing-mill establishment. In a little while a scout

RETURNED FOR ASSISTANCE,

and Lieut. Vesey responded promptly with his musketeers. The row did not prove to be of much importance. A crowd composed of Bohemians, women and boys predominating, managed to tear down the fence in front of the place, but were soon dispersed, and the united squads soon cleaned the vicinity of rioters. By 3 o'clock the men were again in the station looking hot and sadly fatigued, but as game as ever, and as ready to break up mob rule as when they started in.

From the watch-tower of the engine-house next to the station an extended view of the surrounding neighborhood may be obtained. Looking through a powerful field glass one could see the crowds surging backward and forward over the Sixteenth street viaduct. McCormick's reaper factory smoked away with its chimneys in calm indifference to the brutal force which had closed other works. To the south the tall smoke-stacks of the Union Rolling-Mills loomed up, puffing their disgust at the mob which compelled them to close in a few final bursts of smoke before going out of blast.

Here and there about the streets, principally retired ones, couriers upon horseback were galloping in hot haste with orders and messages between the various military and police forces, the stations, and headquarters down town. On numberless corners groups of men could be descried who would presently

MARCH SLOUCHINGLY TOWARD THE INFECTED DISTRICT.

And often in the distance glimpses of mad crowds driven by soldiers and police could be obtained. The faint crack of pistol shots every now and then made the eye quick to sweep the district for a battle, but the shooting audible from that point was light and desultory, and the ominous silence which brooded over that large section of Chicago so teeming with the tireless life of trade and manufacture was only broken by the cackling of geese, or the piping cry of some Communistic infant in the street below. The pervading silence was oppressive, dispiriting,—it was as of a city cursed.

ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING

Bailiff Tunison and a TRIBUNE reporter made a tour of the afternoon's battle-ground and the Bohemian settlement. In places it was quiet, but on Morgan, near Twenty-second street, they were greeted with an immense shower of stones. A stalwart Bohemian uttered the war-cry, which was taken up by the whole crowd, who showered down the rocks fast and furious. Luckily, the horse Tunison was driving knew his business, and ran at the top of her speed, being goaded on by the showers of missiles. She took the pair safely to Twenty-second street, where the mob, which numbered about 100, gave up the chase. Both reporter and Tunison had a decidedly narrow escape and a decidedly unpleasant experience. The locality mentioned is the hot-bed of Communism, and a meaner crowd does not exist on God's footstool than these burly, rash, and ignorant and bigoted Bohemians.

AT NIGHT.

THE LAST FIGHT.

AFTER THEIR OPERATIONS DURING THE DAY

the Second Regiment marched from the Halsted street viaduct to Twelfth and Halsted streets, where a halt was called, and the command stacked arms preparatory to preparing for the work of the night. The early evening hours were beguiled by the men in overlooking their accoutrements, inspecting arms, and in bracing each individual for the desperate work that seemed impending. An immense throng of innocents, strikers, and ruffians hemmed in the Second, or rather held on to their flanks, until the arrival of the Twelfth street squad of police, who relieved the monotony of the hour by belting unruly rioters whenever and wherever presented. This persuasive force was convincing, and the mob retreated in hot haste in every direction, but only to rally and then to swarm as before. Among the mob were

A NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

who indulged in vile epithets, and occasionally threw stones at the guardians of the peace. The police, after making numerous and vigorous applications of their clubs to the tender parts of the crowd, drove them away, and up to 7 o'clock comparative quietude reigned in the vicinity. As early as 8 o'clock there was every indication of a riot, since the corners of Eleventh and Twelfth and Halsted streets were besieged by hundreds of desperate characters, and among them the vilest thugs of the slums of the city. But few industrious workingmen were in the mobs. Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the mob, both police and military were cool and collected, and apparently eager for the strife. During the most threatening period a TRIBUNE reporter walked up and down the line of the Second Regiment, and found that the entire command was anxious to try issues with the enemy. Just about the time the mob was most antagonistic an order was given the police to charge, and they did so determinedly, and the result was that the mob scattered, howling like coyotes, in the direction of the viaducts. During the brief intermission accorded them, the Second Regiment was supplied with blankets from an express wagon, after which the command was given to march toward the Halsted street viaduct, where it was understood that bloody work was to be done. The boys in blue marched as firmly as if they were on dress-parade. Along the route the streets were lined on either side by scowling countenances. Not an encouraging word was uttered, but, on the contrary, expressions like these from the brutes: "I hope they'll all be sent to Hell!" "Damn them, they have the arms, or they wouldn't dare march up here so defiantly," etc., etc., to all of which no answer was made, but the determined expression of the soldiers gave evidence that they were in deadly earnest, and meant business. Upon arriving on Halsted street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, a part of the "infected district" was struck. It was in this neighborhood the night before that the rioters first tasted the leaden hail, and it was believed that from this point toward the viaduct the fighting would begin. The sidewalks, doorsteps, windows, and even housetops were found to be crowded with hard-looking characters, and Col. Quirk found it necessary to at once

DISPOSSESS THESE INDIVIDUALS

of their eligible and lofty perches. Consequently a detail of men cleared the thoroughfare, while other squads notified the inhabitants to pull in their heads and leave the housetops else a volley would be fired at them. The warning was heeded, and comparative quiet followed. A moment later Maj. Finney received information that a number of roughs were congregated on a neighboring housetop for the ostensible purpose of firing on the troops when occasion should present itself. A detail soon relieved the roof of the house of its obnoxious occupants. Hardly had this safeguard been accomplished when a startling report reached headquarters that the Communists were in force at the viaduct, and preparing to march toward the Twelfth Street Station-House. The regiment at this time was at a parade rest, and in an instant the orders, "Attention!" "Shoulder arms!" were given in rapid tones. The command was then divided, Companies E, F, and H, under command of Maj. Finney, remaining on the reserve, and the rest of the command marching in the direction of the viaduct. The disposition of the reserve was thought to be admirable, as it protected the rear and flanks of the position, while at the same time acting as a ready support to the main column. After the departure of this latter, pickets were thrown out and established on all of the cross streets and alleys, and the reserve proceeded to bivouac for the night. Thus far nothing of a startling character had occurred, but a moment later, out on the still air rang

A VOLLEY OF MUSKETRY,

followed by a few pattering shots, and up in the direction of the viaduct came the sounds of strife. This was a trying moment for the men on the reserve. But veterans could not have acted better. The men sprang to their arms and stood like a granite column. There was everything in their bearing entitled to praise, and nothing to condemn.

Col. Quirk detached Companies A, B, C, G, and I and marched them ahead towards the Halsted street viaduct at Sixteenth street, leaving Companies E, F, and H in reserve, left resting on Fourteenth street. The advance which Col. Quirk led in person marched in fine style to the viaduct. As they neared it, and the crowd on and about the structure discovered the bayonets gleaming in the moonlight, steadily advancing without the slightest noise, for the drums were silent, they gave vent to their rage in yells and shrieks which rent the air. The boys began to feel that there was real work being cut out for them, and every man in the ranks stood to his musket so solidly that the "Steady, men!" from the company commanders was superfluous. As the battalion came nearer, it broke from column of fours to column by companies massed, and thus advanced upon the bridge, which by this time represented a point to be taken at all hazards. The mob began firing pistols and throwing rocks at the approaching troops, and Col. Quirk was jeered as he ordered the riotous multitude to disperse, and he lost no time in emphasizing his determination to clean up his front by pouring a volley from his first company into the maddened multitude. There was probably no great amount of damage done by the volley, as the boys aimed high, but it is more than likely that they did not all exercise the caution, as the rioters were seen to pick up and carry off several who fell at the fire. These, however, may have been mostly prostrated by the terror which the volley produced, and the moral effect of it was excellent, for Col. Quirk at once moved on to and occupied the position. Traveling backward to the reserve, after quiet had been enforced in front, the boys were preparing to take a limited nap on their arms.

In the neighborhood of half-past 10 the mob

AGAIN CONGREGATED

in Col. Quirk's front, at the coal heap near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks, situated at the southeast corner of the viaduct. The coal was used to furnish missiles, and great lumps of it began to pour into the ranks of the command. The order was speedily given to fire, and the reserve was called up. This time the mob did not show the same disposition to retreat under fire as previously, and two volleys were sent in before they finally broke. The fighting was so sharp and the crowd so huge and wicked that a dispatch for reinforcements was sent from the Twelfth Street Station to Capt. Seavey on Madison street. It is supposed that six or seven of the rascals were laid out, and there was an undoubted number of wounded, as their friends could clearly be distinguished carrying them away. Fortunately, the regiment proved equal to the task of meeting the assault, and the force of seventy police infantry sent to its aid was not needed. Having arrived at the Twelfth Street Station via several cars, and finding their services not needed, they at once returned to their headquarters.

In addition to the military and police forces mentioned above, Halsted street was occupied last evening by a company of citizen cavalry,—the same which gave the rioters such a lively race in the morning. This company was composed of old cavalrists, and their presence was valuable. To show their celerity and eye for "business,"

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT

of their ride to the front last night is an illustration: Officer J. M. Lacey, while riding at the head of the cavalry, who were hastening to assist the regiment with a platoon of mounted police, was fired upon by a fellow who popped from behind a tree. Lacey returned two shots in quick succession, and the cavalry took precaution to clear the street as they proceeded onward thereafter. This assault was made by a crowd sitting in front of a saloon that had been open all day. Farther down the street the men were stoned, and one or two of them slightly injured. They kept right on, however, and greatly assisted in the successful dispersion of the mobs which still kept assembling and reassembling at a late hour, as often as dispersed.

LATE NOTES.

STONED.

As a TRIBUNE reporter was quietly wending his way through the Bohemian settlement yesterday afternoon, gathering up such stray items as fell into his path, his valuable life was placed in jeopardy by a parcel of women, led by a hundred or more small boys. They followed him up at the corner of Fisk and Twenty-second streets, and saluted him with a shower of stones that was decidedly unpleasant to the knight of the quill, however pleasant it may have been to the Bashi-Bazouks. They kept their fusilade up for the distance of nearly half a mile, until the reporter got into civilization once more, when they turned around and sneaked off, like so many whipped curs. This neighborhood is the worst in the city, it being the hot-bed of the Socialists and Communists, and the women are a great deal worse than the men, as they are more vindictive and spiteful. They are very bigoted in their opinions, and look with distrust on any one who opposes them. As a class they are very ignorant and dirty, and a wholesome lesson to them in the way of arresting a few would not be misplaced.

LIEUT. VESEY,

of the Hinman Street Station, reported everything quiet along the entire line. No disturbances of consequence had taken place during the day, and he anticipated no further trouble during the night, as their experience at the viaduct had taught the rabble a wholesome lesson. The Water-Works, as on the previous evening, was well guarded by a company of veterans, and no trouble was feared there, as the men were well prepared for an emergency.

The gas-works presented an unusually lively appearance last evening. Gen. Lieb was quartered there with a company of the Chicago Veteran Reform Association. At 10 o'clock Gen. Lieb sent the following dispatch to Brig.-Gen. Torrence:

> HINMAN STREET STATION, 10 p. m.—Snugly quartered with my company of sixty men at the gas-works. No enemy in sight, and, I believe, none about. Everything in this neighborhood is very quiet.
>
> HERMANN LIEB, Captain Commanding.

The company presented a very soldierly appearance and were armed with the improved Springfield rifle. The North Side Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, 300 strong, under command of Capt. Peter Hand, hold themselves in readiness to be called on at a moment's notice. They are a fine, able-bodied set of men, nearly all mechanics, and the majority of them are veterans.

At Deering Street Station late last evening everything looked quiet. Some trouble was threatened at the Union Rolling Mills, but nothing occurred to require the presence of the police.

At the South Division Railway stables everything was quiet. All the street-car lines were making their regular trip time, with the exception of the Archer avenue line, which is discontinued entirely for the present.

AMONG THE RIOTERS KILLED

was Patrick Hassett, a packer at the Stock-Yards. His body was taken to the Morgue.

Henry Wilder, a hoodlum, 18 years old, was shot through the heart on the south approach to Halsted street bridge. The mob at the south end had swung the bridge, and it was while the police at the north end were being pushed to the edge of the north approach to the bridge that he was shot. He resided at the corner of Stewart avenue and McGregor street, with his mother. His body was taken to his residence.

A RECONNOISANCE.

A "TRIBUNE" REPORTER

made a reconnoisance,—not in force,—along Archer, Canalport, and Blue Island avenues, Twenty-second and Halsted streets, and about the great lumber district, and on the first two named thoroughfares saw squads of men and boys threatening vengeance on the police and recounting the day's battles.

About 6 o'clock in the evening a large crowd of men, women, and boys menaced the veterans on guard at the Garden Distillery, corner of Canalport avenue and Twenty-second street, and the old soldiers now composing Thomas Post of the G. A. R., under Capt. Koch and Orderly-Sergeant Wager, were prepared to give them a very hot reception. They wanted that crowd of men on the common in rear of the distillery to attack them, and expected they would do so after nightfall, but up to a late hour they had not, and all was quiet.

Adjoining the distillery is the office, building and lumber-yard of J. D. Harvey, and some fears were expressed that vicious men who lived near by would attempt to fire it. Strong guards were posted at every lumber-yard, and Sergt. Vesey and the veterans were in close communication, and ready to act at a moment's warning. At 8 o'clock all was quiet at Gad's Hill as Sunday, and along Blue Island avenue, from Twenty-second street to the viaduct, there were no crowds to be seen.

ON HALSTED STREET,

from Archer avenue to Sixteenth street, there were a good many small squads of men, who were discussing the situation, and, judging from many remarks dropped by them, they were planning the extinction of the police for the havoc they had made, but no movement was made that had the appearance of another attack.

REPORTS WERE PREVALENT

along Archer and Canalport avenues, among knots of Hoodlums, that Capt. Simon O'Donnell and Lieut. Hood had been killed in the day's melee, but those brave officers were both alive and kicking last night, and had no intention of dying when the reporter saw them.

AT 7 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING

the Second Regiment was still bivouacked on Halsted near Twelfth street, with police at either flank, and Capt. Waters' company of volunteer cavalry. The boys made themselves at home as best they could. About 6:30 o'clock rations were distributed, which were done justice to. The police at the Twelfth Street Station were all ready for an emergency, with Capt. Seavey in charge. The place looked like an armory in time of war.

DURING THE AFTERNOON

the remnants of the mob held several very excited meetings, at which the stirring events of the day were discussed. They vowed eternal vengeance on the police, and especially Mayor Heath and Chief Hickey, who had ordered them out. One enthusiastic individual announced that four boat-loads of miners from Braidwood, armed with guns, were on their way down to join in the riot. Subsequently this matter was investigated, and there is believed to be no truth in the assertion. It was stated, however, on good authority, that a mob is on the way from Lemont quarries, and that it will be joined by the railroad gang. If they come, they will receive a warm reception. There were several small crowds out Halsted street at 8 o'clock last night, but they attempted no violence, doing nothing further than making loud threats.

CAPT. DAN ELLIS

rendered brave service in swearing in specials and leading a company on the mob. All the forces are in good spirits, and it looks as though there is a sufficient force to quell any riot which may occur.

BAILIFF JOHN TUNISON,

of the Harrison Street Police-Court, busied himself during the day in conveying supplies of ammunition to the troops and armed police. During the evening he took a drive through the Bohemian district, in the southwest portion of the city. He found that the population had reverted to its normal condition, and on all sides expressions of regret were heard that the thieves had been allowed to control even a single street in Chicago. The men said that they had nothing in common with the dilapidated, dirty grocery loafers and low-class pimps who had raised the trouble, and seemed as anxious as any one could be that this miserable outbreak should be put a stop to so that they could go to work "to earn something for Saturday night."

THE BODY OF ONE BOHEMIAN,

unfortunately affected by the fool-doctrines of the Commune, and who had been induced to render his clay back to the Potter by the gentle persuasion of a bullet, was borne around by a gang of sympathizers and duly wept over. But the stiffened corpse of what was only a few hours before a living, breathing man, seemed to convey but one lesson,—which was to keep out of the way of the constituted authorities. Mr. Tunison, who has a great experience of the class with whom he had yesterday to deal, says that he anticipates no further trouble. He believes that the whole back-bone of the thing, if it ever had one, is broken, and that the only danger to be feared now is from the thieves. The workingmen aside from a handful of foreign Communists have taken no hand in the row so far, and the arrests made were all of boys and men whose sole business in life is to plunder. Of course if a general riot could be gotten up, it would be right into the hands of this mob, and their operations seem to be the only thing now requiring watching. If they show themselves to-day their case will be attended to in short order.

TOLERABLY PEACEFUL.

NORTHWEST.

JOHNSON'S MEN.

Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, Capt. Johnson, of the Third Precinct, Chicago avenue, saw demonstrations in the assembled masses of Poles and Bohemians in that section of the city, which he did not mistake in believing were purely Communistic. He at once notified Superintendent Hickey, who transmitted the information to higher headquarters. This was followed by an order from the commanding officer of the First Regiment, who instructed Capt. R. Williams to proceed with Company G, First Regiment, under Lieut. A. D. Smith, and the Ellsworth Zouaves and North Chicago Light Guards under Capt. Lackey, the forces numbering seventy-five men, to report to Capt. Johnson. The men fell in with soldierly alacrity and marched out from the Armory to Clark street, north on Clark to Chicago avenue, thence west to the station. All along the line there was the same morbid curiosity which always characterizes the noncombatant when he sees something that means danger to another than himself. Along Chicago avenue there are patches and nooks, here and there, where the Communists have swarmed. As the soldiers passed these points men, blackened and frenzied, clinched their hands and uttered vehement language. Women with skirts splashed with filth, with hair in drunken disorder, and children in arms, shared the spirit that seemed to have dashed up from hell, and were as loud and demonstrative in their ire as were the infuriated men. Steadily and with good time marched the seventy-five, never heeding the missiles of the frenzied crowd. At the crossing of Sedgwick street a knot of forty men and boys, armed with bludgeons, put themselves in the way and

CALLED ON THE RESERVES TO GO BACK.

At that moment a squad of police appeared from some secret spot, and the forty clubbers took to their heels with the suddenness and the celerity of a pack of prairie-dogs. There was no other incident on the march. At 11 o'clock the reserves halted in the rear of No. 416 Milwaukee avenue, and "went into camp" in a vacant store-room, which was donated cheerfully and without cost by the owners, Messrs. Clemens & Sears.

The "camp" is in view of the station, in two minutes' walk of it, and in close proximity to a dozen beer-saloons, all of which were found to be closed. When the men had "gone into camp," the arms were stacked, the sentinels were placed on their beats, the soldiers lay down upon the floor, lighted their pipes, and one of the pictures of the war was revived. They looked a hale and hearty crew, albeit some of them were from the desks of counting-houses, and some were yet fresh from the "dreamy waltz." But so were those fellows in Belgium when the guns of the invader broke in above the din of the tornado. When the inspection came two men were found in a disabled condition from the weary march. They had been fired upon by Old Sol, and were in a disabled condition. They were Privates George A. Cameron, of Company G, First Regiment, and Forbes, of the Zouaves. They were sent to the hospital. At the hour of 1 p. m. an order was given for the men to attack a soup-house, which they did in splendid order. Not a bean was left.

They were gladly hailed by the better class of people in the vicinity.

SEVERAL LEADING CITIZENS

called on Capt. Williams, and assured him that he could rely upon the element they represented. Capt. Williams, who has a soldierly way about him, said he had come in obedience to instructions, and would only act when called upon to assist Capt. Johnson and the police force under him.

Capt. Johnson said he would not call upon the troops except in an emergency. He hoped that the police, through the precautions he had taken, would be able to allay any disturbance without resorting to blood-letting, or even an arrest. "But, by the gods," he said, with emphasis, "if these fellows refuse to take my advice or obey my instructions, I will hammer them until they submit; and when hammering fails to do the work, the troops will most assuredly be called. I have my instructions, and I shall obey them."

No sooner had the Captain said this to the scout of THE TRIBUNE than there came a courier announcing that the mob had

TACKLED A LOT OF SEWING GIRLS

in a shop at No. 54 Fry street, and compelled them to go hence.

"This is damnable," said Johnson. "Here, you, Dan Hogan, get up there and take five men. Go to the scene, and if necessary bring every mother's son of them here. This thing has to be stopped right now."

And away went the doughty Dan and his five on the double-quick, a TRIBUNE reporter bringing up the rear. There was a motley crew around the place, nine-tenths of which were women in every stage and condition of life, and a gang of dirty-faced brats that grinned and looked on bareheaded in the heat. One could not help thinking, as he saw the scene, "of such was '63; how long will it be until it is repeated?" The rioters, or about ten of them, had actually invaded a small room where six emaciated and hungry females were at work, and compelled them to quit their labors. They were cornered by the cops and hustled out on the double-quick.

Except one sturdy gander
That thought to show 'em fight.

A belt over the ear, a slap in the face, and a kick in the rear satisfied this one that running a riot was a job which he would do well to let out. This settled the mob at that point.

Soon after a "man of means" came into the station and told Capt. Johnson that the police had closed up his place. Johnson asked him if he had heard the proclamation. He said he had, "but," he continued, "I'm not a Communist. I am for law and order, but I don't want to close my saloon."

"Then we'll close it for you," said Johnson.

But the man of means concluded he had better do it himself.

A GANG OF LABORERS

were at work on Milwaukee avenue, laying down water-mains. THE TRIBUNE reporter approached the boss and asked him if his gang had been visited during the excitement by the rioters. He said not, and added, "My men would not pay any attention to that mob. I am a laborer, so are my men. They get $2 per day. They don't think it is enough, and are ready to go into any organization that will help them to attain what they desire. But these scamps who are making this noise are not laborers, and we don't hunt with any such crowd, you can bet your life. I know 'em. They are the ducks who, all last winter, when they could get work, preferred to sit around beer-saloons playing cards. Now they see a chance to steal something." The probabilities are that this boss has the situation down fine.

The mob that invested Elston avenue at 7 o'clock in the morning and compelled the laborers of the tanneries and planing-mills to cease work were soon scattered in flight, as told elsewhere.

NIGHT SETTLED DOWN

in the Third Precinct and found the rioters in groups at several different points. They had "secretly" called the League together at Nos. 113 and 115 Milwaukee avenue, and at a nameless corner where it was expected the tailors would cook their goose.

Capt. Johnson divided his force into two squads, and took command of one in person. This marched down North May street and then turned north in the dark, where they rested on their clubs while their commander with a TRIBUNE reporter went on the double quick to No. 113 on the avenue to reconnoiter. Arriving there the Captain found nothing but a dark hall and three men in front, who were astride of an empty beer-keg. They were as innocent as spring lamb stuffed. "'Pon their words they didn't know nothin'."

Then the Captain doubled his speed to No. 515, where a similar scene of darkness met his gaze. No men; no riot. He then repaired to the rendezvous of his force and sent them back to the station.

Accompanied by THE TRIBUNE man, the Captain made a hasty run up the avenue. If there were any belligerent spirits in that usually excitable section they refused to come out. At one time a mob went to the proprietor of No. 515 and wanted to rent his hall, but when he informed them that he would notify the police, they

SCAMPERED IN FLIGHT.

The squad of forty under Bender visited the docks along the river, where it had been reported there was a mob, but encountered nothing but the ghostly masts of schooners and the blackened heaps of coal.

At the corner of Noble street and Cox place, at 7 o'clock, a mob bounced a number of freight-cars, with the evident intention of gutting them, but Lieut. Fox, of the Rolling-Mills Station, charged them with a force of ten, and run in eight of the wreckers. The remainder vanished under the wing of night.

AN OBSTRUCTION WAS FOUND ON THE TRACK

of the Northwestern Road at the foot of Leason street, but was removed by the vigilant police just in time to save a train.

In a word, so complete were the arrangements of Johnson that the mob hid its head and never winked, save in the instances above mentioned.

The soldiers slept on their arms in the rear of No. 416 Milwaukee avenue, and the extra police were picketed at every point where there was a whisper of danger.

As THE TRIBUNE reporter was leaving the station he met Mr. Oakley, of the Walker & Oakley tanneries, one of which, the "Union," is situated south of Division street, and the "Walker," situated north of Division street. Mr. Oakley said they employed a force of 400 men, whose average per week was $12. Most of their men had expressed a desire to resume work at their old prices provided they could get protection from the mob. A few, however, —those who received $10 per week,—stolidly refused. "These, however," said the gentleman, "we can do without. The fact is, they could have been spared long ago, but we kept them just for pity's sake."

He expected an attack this morning at 7 o'clock, but Capt. Johnson promised him ample force to quell any demonstration. If this is the case, and it will be, Mr. Oakley expects to resume work to-day.

NORTH SIDE.

AT THE STATION.

At the North Side Chicago Avenue Station Capt. Hathaway reported everything quiet up to 9 a. m. yesterday.

At about 10 o'clock a mob gathered on Goose Island, and made an attempt to break into Weil's tannery, just south of Halsted street bridge. They ordered the men to quit work, and were about to resort to the use of their clubs and stones, with which they appeared to be liberally supplied, when Lieut. Baus, at the head of a small squad of police, made his appearance on the scene, and scattered them in short order. The mob did not succeed in shutting down the tannery, and no damage was done to persons or property.

Shortly after, the report reached the station that a riot was in progress at the corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street. Lieut. Baus hastened to the spot with a squad of forty men, and arrested the ringleaders of the mob, after a short resistance. The riot was caused by a party of

BOHEMIAN TAILORS,

out on strike, entering the shop of H. B. Olsen & Co., on Sedgwick street, near Superior, who have in their employ twenty men and seventy-five girls, and compelling all hands to quit work. After some violent demonstrations on the part of the strikers, who numbered about 100, they went into the tailor-shop of Kingman & Brown, adjoining that of Olsen & Co.'s, who have in their employ about forty men and women, and compelled them also to quit. The crowd on the street had meantime swelled to several thousand. It was at this juncture that Lieut. Baus arrived on the scene with his men, and quelled what might have been a serious riot. Too much praise cannot be given to the police for the prompt and efficient manner in which they performed their duty. Several of the rioters were severely hurt, as were also Special Officer Frank W. Leik, who was struck on the wrist with an iron bar in the hands of one of the mob, and Special Officer William Hahn, who was struck on the shoulder with a stone. Of the rioters arrested, seven are Bohemians, three German, two Poles, and one Irishman. They are a poor, illiterate looking set of men, none of them having the appearance of being either desperate or villainous, but rather weak, misguided men, carried away by the excitement of the moment. They ranged in age from 19 to 34, and gave their names as follows: Charles Galupki, Aaron Rubenstein, Joseph Blaur, August Hazenger, James Gubeen, Wenzor Kosack, Stanislaus Lavinski, Walter O'Donnell, Dominick Maquiski, James Kilbal, Frank Lurki, and Frank Ebert. They were safely locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station.

AT ABOUT 1 O'CLOCK

a battalion of Eighteenth Ward Citizens' Police, in command of Col. Elmer Washburn, and numbering 100 men, arrived at the station.

At Shufeldt's distillery, situated at the east end of Chicago avenue bridge, everything was running as usual, with the exception that everything was prepared for an emergency in case the mob should command it to close up.

THE EXTREME NORTH END OF CLYBOURN AVENUE

was yesterday morning the scene of a comparatively innocent visit of the mob. Straus' brick-yards are in that region, and about 11 o'clock the crowd, who seem to have that part of the town delegated to them to take care of, marched to the yards and ordered everybody to stop work. The proprietors seemed very willing to shut up, and represented to the police officers, who were called in to prevent violence in case any were attempted, that they would have stopped work a few days any way, whether the mob had come or not. Of course this statement can be taken for what it was worth, but it would look very much as if the mob's intimidation had a great deal to do with this decision on their part. Work having been peacefully stopped, no attacks were made, and the police quietly withdrew. Some brick-yards just south of North avenue, and between Clybourn avenue and the North Branch, were also honored with a visit from the mob, and the men were "persuaded" to knock off without recourse to the unpleasant practice of stone-throwing, head-smashing, or other acts of violence.

RESUMPTION.

THE WHEELS BEGAN TO MOVE,

the noise of the hammer, and the cheerful whirr of the buzz-saw were heard in the land yesterday morning, and the manufacturing places on the West Side were once more in full blast. They had come to the conclusion that mobs had ruled just about long enough, and that it was fully time for decent workmen, anxious to earn their daily wages, to begin where they left off. And so the resumption of work was quite general. A TRIBUNE reporter dropped in yesterday at the most important places, including Peter Schuttler's, Crane Brothers', Carlile Mason's, the Vulcan Iron Works, and others, and found everybody busy as of old, and determined to meet the mob, if any came, with force. The men at all these places, and even many of the clerks, bookkeepers, etc., have been sworn in as special police, and are provided with weapons of wonderful utility, such as wagon-spokes, bar-iron, long knives, heavy pieces of exceedingly hard and tough wood, so that they feel fully prepared to resist any mob that may seek to drive them from their honest toil.

The Wilson Company had not resumed for the good reason that they had no cattle to cut up, the stoppage of trains having cut off the surplus of live-stock. As sooon as shipments are resumed they will go to work again, mob or no mob. If a mob should happen to venture upon them,—and THE TRIBUNE advises such a mob not to do any such thing,—it may be set down as absolutely certain that it will meet with a peculiarly lively reception.

TWELFTH STREET BRIDGE.

THE GARRISON AND THEIR PREPARATIONS.

In thu vicinity of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Depot the day passed in comparative quiet. At the different freight departments of the two roads no work was attempted, excepting at the "in-freight" house of the Rock Island Road, where the delivery of a small quantity of local freight was accomplished. Many of the teamsters from the different wholesale houses who went to the depot with the intention of carting away goods which have arrived since the inauguration of the strike here were obliged to leave empty-handed, as the Rock Island and Michigan Southern would only deliver such freight as had not been unloaded from the cars. All stuff in store was not allowed to be touched. Of the employes of the two lines, probably not more than twenty were engaged in yesterday's riotous proceedings. The laborers, numbering some 200 or 300, spent the greater portion of the day at their respective freight-houses, discussing the situation. From what a TRIBUNE reporter could learn by cautiously interviewing several of their number, it was evident that their views were coincident with law and order. They heartily deprecated the action of those of their fraternity who had voluntarily struck work, and were loud in their condemnation of the Communistic element. The reporter learned that many of these workers who had been compelled to quit labor were now in a destitute condition, being entirely without money and having no idea from what source the next installment was to come. Said the reporter to a brawny son of Erin:

"Well, Pat, what are you going to do if the strike keeps on, and the Company refuse to advance your wages to the old figures?"

"Will, its harrud sayin', but there's jist this about it, the min have got to go to worruk again pretty quick, or they *will* make trouble. The bums and loafers of the town, you know, have a slick way of gittin' a living without worruk at all, but us fellows that has got a wife and children hangin' to us must worruk or starve. We want to worruk at any wages, but they won't let us. Arrah, I'm sure I can't tell what's next. The worruld is goin' to the divil."

Several other laborers who were spoken to expressed their desire for an amicable settlement of the present difficulty, but seemed to feel that they could not afford to be out of work much longer.

Upon receipt of news at headquarters to the effect that the disturbance at the corner of Halsted and Sixteenth streets had culminated in open riot, the First Regiment was immediately ordered to the east side of Twelfth street bridge, at which point they remained stationed during the entire afternoon. The general opinion prevailed that, should the strikers attempt to change their base of action to the South Side, they would naturally take the nearest route across the river, this being over Twelfth street bridge. This position was considered as advantageous, it being within easy marching distance should the Second Regiment on the opposite side of the river require reinforcement. The First Regiment occupied the entire block extending from the bridge to the railroad tracks. Stacking their arms on either side of the street, the militia boys awaited developments. Directly facing the bridge, and within six rods of the eastern opening, was drawn into position a mounted brass six-pounder, belonging to Lippincott's Battery. The piece was sighted three and a half feet above the level of the bridge, and loaded with a canister charge. Upon arriving at the bridge, and receiving no orders to cross and join their brethren of the Second, the troops were allowed to break ranks. The greater number of the young "vets" embraced this opportunity to quench their thirst. The venders of the gentle beer had evidently not anticipated such an emergency, for the supply was exhausted in an amazingly short space of time, compelling the riot-squelchers to change off to pop, and cider, and, lastly, when even this source of relief was exhausted, water.

The only occurrences of the afternoon which helped to relieve the monotony was the occasional passing of mounted police to and from the West Side scene of action, and the arrival on the 2 o'clock special of some 300 United States troops, through from Omaha. The regulars were originally ordered to Rock Island to quell the impending riot in that city, but, finding the city authorities fully capable of nipping in the bud any uprising there, they received orders to come here, and guard the interest of all Government property. This is their only object in being in Chicago. It is not believed that they will be called upon to render assistance, unless the riot extends beyond the control of the police and militia. Upon leaving the train the regulars were lustily cheered by the large crowd of laborers assembled, and the members of the First Regiment. Before marching to the Exposition Building to take up their quarters, the regulars indulged in a short drill, during which expressions of admiration and awe were audible throughout the crowd. At 5 o'clock no order had been received by the militia to cross the river.

ORGANIZING.

BOARD OF TRADE.

READY TO MARCH.

At about a quarter past 11 o'clock yesterday morning D. H. Lincoln, Esq., the President of the Board of Trade, called the Board to order and announced that the Directors had just met, and in view of the emergency now "upon us" had passed the following:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Board of Directors, owing to the unsettled condition of the affairs of the city and the country, they deem the continued purchase and sale of property is calculated to disturb future values unjustly, and also tends to prevent members from taking part in the defense of the city; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Directors give notice that they will refuse to enforce contracts for the future delivery of property made until further notice.

Resolved, Further, that the members be requested to come to the rooms of the Board this afternoon with such arms as they can procure, and as far as possible make arrangements to remain in this room as their headquarters subject to the call of the Mayor for the defense of the city.

THE READING WAS GREETED WITH CHEERS,

and the members accepted the situation gracefully, though it was a surprise to many of them, and some were left with trades on their hands which it was not agreeable to carry over an indefinite time. From 11:15 to 1 o'clock there was little done except to canvass the situation in a general way, but many of the members withdrew, and went home for the purpose of obtaining side arms.

THE AFTERNOON GATHERING

was well attended, and it was ascertained that the great majority of those present were armed, though no general display was made. The members seemed at a loss what to do. At last Messrs. Rumsey and Dutch called for volunteers to relieve the battery company, and the required number was soon raised, as follows:

1. J. W. Rumsey,
2. T. T. Morford,
3. J. B. Dutch,
4. O. C. Ragur,
5. H. C. Laden,
6. J. Rathbone,
7. C. A. Burr,
8. C. H. Hallock,
9. D. G. Dickenson,
10. G. C. Tichenor,
11. E. B. Guthrie,
12. Arthur Havens,
13. H. Baker,
14. Sam Powell,
15. Dick Powell,
16. J. B. Linscott,
17. C. S. Fellows,
18. E. W. Bangs,
19. H. T. Elliot,
20. W. Marble,
21. C. H. Crowell,
22. E. L. Tufts,
23. J. K. Boorman,
24. George J. Berrie,
25. A. Low,
26. B. F. Steevers,
27. B. M. Arms,
28. C. C. Heckstrom,
29. Owen Fargusson.

These men will form three squads for the care of as many pieces of artillery. Most of them were members of the Board of Trade Battery, or of Batteries A and B, each of which made a brilliant record in the War for the preservation of the Union. It was understood that the squads will probably be commanded by Capts. Rumsey, Dutch, and Tichenor.

Afterwards David Dickenson, Esq., assumed the role of Adjutant, and took down the names of about eighty-five members of the Board of Trade, who will form a company for civic protection if necessary. The names of their officers were not reported yesterday afternoon.

The Exchange Hall was kept open till a late hour, several members waiting patiently for the call to aid in suppressing the riot, but no call came, and they went home to prepare for "the toils of the morrow."

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.

FIRST WARD.

The battalion of the First Ward met at the Palmer House last evening. A number of men were sent out on patrol duty by Capt. Roe for the purpose of giving the police a rest. The men were all only anxious to go out to defend their property. A number of muskets were brought to the club-room and distributed among the special police.

SECOND WARD.

A meeting of the Second Ward Protection and Vigilance Club was held at No. 308 State street at 7:30 last evening. The residents of the ward evidently see the necessity of organizing and protecting their property, as over 200 gentlemen of the ward were present and engaged in conversation regarding the interests of the ward for the present and future. All knew the necessity of being on patrol when the police were on duty elsewhere. Up to 8 o'clock last evening the precincts had sworn in policemen as follows: First Precinct, Capt. J. J. Safely, twenty-one men; Second Precinct, Capt. H. M. Heine, forty-six men; Third Precinct, Capt. Dr. J. B. Chaffe, twenty-six men; Fourth Precinct, Capt. R. L. Root, seventeen men; Fifth Precinct, Capt. H. S. Vail, 116 men. These numbers were augmented by a large number of others who joined, numbering at least 300 men. They were sent on patrol-duty at once. A large number of hickory clubs were dealt out to the men, which promised a sufficient quantity of headache if they have to be used.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the respectable element of the Fifteenth Ward was held yesterday morning at the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street to take measures for self-protection against the mobs. Over one hundred men were enrolled, and afterward sworn in as special police, and required to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The citizens of the Sixteenth Ward met at Fiedler's Tassel Factory, on the corner of Wells and Goethe streets, at 5 o'clock last evening, after which they met at 7:30 to perfect organization. Ald. Schweisthal and others made remarks on the necessity of an immediate organization to patrol and protect their precincts. Quite an organization was formed at once, and the gentlemen went on patrol duty.

GEN. J. C. SMITH,

Chief Grain-Inspector, has organized the survivors of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Regiment and has secured for them Remington Springfield rifles and plenty of ammunition. They all know how to shoot. They have headquarters at Gen. Smith's office, and will be ready at a moment's notice to do or die. Including men of the grain-inspection force, the General has about sixty men in his command. Among them are Dr. C. W. Earle, Maj. E. A. Blodgett, Capt. W. F. Taylor, Capt. A. B. Whitney, and other well-known citizens.

STATE STREET.

An excellent plan, and one deserving of general imitation in the business quarters, has been adopted by the butchers and others on State street between Jackson and Water, whereby it is believed that all mob-incursions during the daytime will be effectually stopped. The employes of all the stores are organized sufficiently, armed, and instructed to be in readiness at a moment's call. Thus, if any gang should come marching up the street, the organized employes will be on hand, not to attack the mob, but to defend their stores, if any assault be made on them. It would be well were the business-men generally on other thoroughfares to imitate this example of the State-street people.

After 4 o'clock last evening a company of nearly 800 men was raised on South Water street to protect the interests of the produce commission trade.

MERCHANTS' EMPLOYES.

The employes of the merchants on South Water and Lake streets and Wabash and Michigan avenues and River street met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, on Monroe street, opposite the Palmer House. They organized themselves into companies, electing Captains, Lieutenants, etc. They will be supplied with arms, and will protect that portion of the city east of the river and north of Randolph street.

THE WHOLESALE MEN.

The wholesale grocers met Tuesday afternoon and took steps to organize a special force, and with such systematic energy was the matter pushed that up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning a force of 600 efficient men, well armed, were enrolled. A considerable number, who were mounted, were ready for duty. The other branches of the wholesale trade are also organizing armed forces, and putting them in a position where they will be efficient when called for.

ELEVENTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of citizens of the Eleventh Ward was held at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, last evening. It was called to order by Ald. Cook. Ald. Throop acted as Chairman, and Mr. Lane as Secretary. The object was to take measures to secure the protection of life and property. The meeting was largely attended.

At the beginning of the meeting Ald. Cook stated that he had received a notice from the West Madison Street Police Station that fifty volunteers were wanted to act as special police; men to guard that police-station during the night, and that Col. Waterman would take command of such squad. Over thirty men offered their services at once, and were sworn in.

The next step was to call for volunteers to patrol every block in the ward during the night, and the men present readily offered their services, eight men being assigned to each block.

Ald. Cook said the great danger now was, that the men who had been making all the trouble on Halsted street would next begin to fire and plunder, and it was necessary for citizens to be prepared to protect their homes. He said it was not the laboring men who were doing the fighting, but the worst men in the city and nation.

Mr. W. G. Patterson offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the Eleventh Ward, have full and perfect confidence in our Mayor and Aldermen, and pledge them our hearty support in the suppression of lawlessness in our city; and at the same time earnestly request the authorities to promptly use all military and police force at their command for the prompt suppression of said lawlessness.

Ald. Cook said, in supporting the resolution, that he had heard that heretofore the police had done some firing over the heads of rioters, but he hoped that hereafter they would do a different kind of firing.

A call was made for men who had served in cavalry, and others who would like to join a cavalry organization, to hand in their names to Ald. Cook before 9 o'clock this evening.

The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

HYDE PARK.

The citizens of Hyde Park, under the direction of President Bensley and Capt. Ryan, assisted by Mr. F. A. Herring, J. B. Compson, and others, have organized a force of about fifty men, part mounted and part footmen, to patrol that vicinity during the present disturbed state of affairs, and also to be ready to act, as circumstances may require, under direction of the city authorities. This action is prompt, and should be commended. Much credit is due to Mr. Herring for obtaining arms for the use of these volunteers.

ALPINE HUNTERS, RALLY.

All members of the Alpine Hunters are commanded to report in full uniform at 8 o'clock a. m. sharp, corner Canal and Randolph streets, for duty. Old members and expelled ones are also requested to fall in and fill up the ranks.

TWELFTH WARD.

A meeting of the vigilant men will be held every night at Amity Church, corner Robey and Warren avenue. Let everybody attend. Col. Calkins is our commander.

NINETY-SIXTH.

Remington breech-loading rifles of the United States pattern having been provided for this command, all members and those enrolled will report at the office of Gen. J. C. Smith, Room 18, No. 156 Washington street, at 9 o'clock a. m., Friday morning, for duty.

NINTH WARD.

A meeting of the law-abiding citizens of the Ninth Ward is called at 8 a. m., at Dwight's livery-stable, on Sangamon street, near Adams. Let every law-abiding man be present.

THE SPORTSMEN.

AFTER BIGGER GAME.

A meeting of the sportsmen of Chicago and vicinity was held last evening in the rooms of the Audubon Club, for the purpose of organizing to assist the authorities in preserving the public peace during the present crisis.

About forty gentlemen were present. The chair was taken by William Johnson, Esq.

Sheriff Kern, President of the Audubon Club, was called upon to state the object of the gathering. He said that they wanted to form a nucleus around which the skilled marksmen of the city might rally in support of law and order. He had not hitherto taken any action in the matter, as the preservation of the peace was in the hands of the Mayor. But it might be necessary for him as Sheriff of the county to take action, and if so he would prefer to have an organization that he could depend on as being ready to act and able to do good service. He hoped, therefore, that they would organize and elect officers at once. He recommended buck-shot as far more effective at close quarters than the rifle-ball. He hoped that their services would not be required, but when they were wanted he expected to see them well supplied with ammunition, and he knew they would be prepared to use it.

MR. HENRY NELSON

offered the following, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Our city is partially controlled by a mob, too large to be successfully coped with by the ordinary means at the disposal of the authorities, and our lives and property are thereby imperiled; and

WHEREAS, In times of public peril it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the lawful authorities in the preservation of peace and the protection of all peace-loving people in their rights; therefore,

Resolved, That we will organize ourselves into a company, elect officers to lead us, provide ourselves with our trusty breech-loaders and forty rounds suited to the game (B. Bs.), and tender our services to the authorities for service during the present emergency, with the express understanding that if called upon to fire we shall be expected to aim where experience has proven that cold lead will do the most good.

A paper was then handed round, and received the signatures of all present.

ABNER PRICE

moved that when the meeting adjourn it do so to meet at 9 o'clock this morning. Carried, with the amendment that each member shall come armed with a shot-gun.

It was reported that at least a dozen members of the Evanston Gun Club will be present this morning.

Abner Price was unanimously elected Captain. The other officers will be elected to-day.

On motion of Mr. Wilson it was resolved that each member furnish his own ammunition. It was also reported that Mr. Abbey has provided a sufficiency for all who might need it.

The meeting then adjourned, with the invitation to all sportsmen to join them at 9 o'clock this morning.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

ORGANIZING FOR BUSINESS.

The Produce Exchange met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, Mr. N. M. Hewes acting as President and Mr. J. E. Cowles Secretary.

Mr. Hewes called the meeting to order and announced that the members of the Association had been called together to organize a company to protect their special interests against the mobs that have paraded the streets of the city the past few days.

Remarks were made by several of the gentlemen present, concerning the situation and the necessity of immediately organizing a force to protect their property. Both they and their country correspondents were suffering from a loss of business and of produce. The fruit-trains that had come to the city the last few days could not be unloaded in time to supply the early city trade and save the perishable property from injury, and in many cases it was found to be absolutely worthless, owing to the refusal of the mob to allow the men to take the fruit from the depots. It was thought that if a company of 500 men could be enrolled on the street and properly equipped and officered, they would be able to protect the interests of South Water and Market streets, and be strong enough to repel any mob that attempted to prevent unloading cars and getting the receipts of produce to the receivers. The insurance companies would not be responsible for losses, hence it was necessary to guard the property in the storehouses.

IT WAS FINALLY DECIDED

that the best plan would be to appoint a committee of three in each block to enroll men, and allow them to elect their own officers, and a motion to this effect was immediately offered and passed unanimously. It was understood that the wholesale grocers had taken similar precautions, so that the street was provided for as far as State street. Then the following committees were appointed to canvass the firms in their respective blocks for volunteers.

Dearborn to State Street—Messrs. Beach, Baker, and Stewart.

Dearborn to Clark—Messrs. Watts, Scales, and Malton.

Clark to LaSalle—Messrs. Nellis, Howell, and R. Townsend.

LaSalle to Fifth Avenue—Messrs. George, Wayne, and J. B. Colby.

Fifth Avenue to Franklin—Col. Bond and Messrs. Graber and Litchenberger.

Market Street—C. C. Rice, G. P. Brown, and Mr. How.

It was understood that the men would have to be legally sworn in as special police, and that badges would then be given them by the city authorities.

THE QUESTION THEN AROSE

as to whether the Mayor would allow the company to be sworn in under his orders, and furnish them arms for the protection of their own property, or consider them a portion of the force to protect the city at large? It was afterwards ascertained direct from the Mayor that the company could organize and be duly sworn in for the protection of their own or their employers' property only. After adjournment the committees immediately proceeded to the street to enroll names, under the following heading: We, the undersigned, agree to call at the office of the Produce Exchange at 9 o'clock p. m.

sharp, July 27, 1877, to be sworn in as special police for the protection of South Water and Market streets.

IN GENERAL.

THE REGULARS.

THE LAKE-FRONT GROUNDS,

just south of the Exposition Building, presented an animated appearance last night. Instead of the clear, unbroken stretch of sod, there loomed up out of the darkness numbers of white tents. Sounds almost unknown to the average citizen issued now and then from the midst of the aforesaid tents. Men in blue clothes and brass buttons, and carrying weapons of warfare, marched up and down here and there in regular order. Now and then they stopped, and occasionally uttered the forbidding cry of "Who goes there?" Martial music, if the braying of half a dozen brazen-throated bugles can be so designated, was heard, and the entire aspect of the usually quiet park was changed. Crowds of curious men, boys, and women lined the sidewalks and street. Verily something unusual had happened. Inquiry would reveal the fact that the public place of resort for moon-struck individuals (of both sexes) had been transformed into an army encampment. The scenes were similar to those seen about such a place of abode, and the sounds were the noises incident thereto. The soldiers, whose arrival was the chief and only cause of the change, were four companies of

THE NINTH INFANTRY,

U. S. A., who have been ordered to this city by the President to quell the riotous proceedings which have characterized the events of the past three days. They reached the city about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad from Omaha. They would have arrived here earlier by several hours had it not been for a delay experienced in the morning at Rock Island. It seemed that the railroad officials at that place feared a strike of railroad men, and slackened the speed of the train, in order that the regulars might be present in case any disturbance was created. None occurred.

The command numbers about 200 men under Maj. Townsend, who is now the ranking officer of all the regular troops in the city, and consequently in command of them all. The men are

ALL OLD SOLDIERS,

having seen service in the memorable Indian campaign in which the gallant Custer and his followers were massacred. They are a fine looking set of men and are anxious to take a hand at the suppression of the civic strife. As they marched through the streets from the place of their disembarkation—Twelfth and Halsted streets—to their bivouac ground they were loudly applauded the greater part of the way. Having been on post-duty for some months past they present a better appearance than their brethren who have just returned from Indian-hunting, and made their appearance in this city. Their clothes are more truthfully called uniforms, and are in better condition. They are better armed, and, having paid more attention to the niceties of drill, impress the spectator with the idea of more thorough soldiery.

There are many things of interest about the camp,—that is, to one unaccustomed to it. The little village of canvas tents arranged systematically, the guards meandering about, the men reclining here and there, the officers with their jaunty uniforms and clinking swords, the quietness of the place, the lights glistening dimly, the tattoo bugle-call for roll-call; taps, and every man is supposed to be in bed and the lights in the tents are put out; the men wearied with the hard travel of the day are glad to sink to rest, and all is stillness. Not a voice is heard, not a man stirs. That's the way it appeared last night to a reporter who visited the encampment.

Further enforcements of regulars will be received to-day, when three companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry are expected. Col. King, Colonel of the Ninth, is expected. He will, upon his arrival, take command of all the regular forces.

The six companies are H, K, D, B, I, and F, Capt. Burt, Lieut. Bowman, Capt. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Foote, Capt. Mears, and Lieut. Rockyfellow, commanding, and Lieuts. Palmer and Robertson of the staff.

FOUR MORE COMPANIES

of dust-stained veterans, belonging to the Twenty-second Infantry, arrived in the city about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railway. They numbered in all 160 men, under the command of Maj. Clark, Capt. N. Houton, Lieut. Conway, and Lieut. Smith. In looks they were quite similar to the two companies which marched through the streets the day before, and their reception by the populace as they marched along was equally spontaneous and genuine. This lot comes from the Black Hills country. They had to march 800 miles before they arrived at Bismarck, the first railroad point on their line. They laid over a few hours at Fort Lincoln, but, with that exception, came right through to this city, and were quartered with the other troops at the Exposition Building. In a conversation with one of the privates yesterday, that hardy specimen of what frontier fighting can do for a man physically, said, in answer to the reporter's question, that if there was any work here for them to do, they'd "take it in," as was their custom when their help was necessary.

CHEERFUL ORDERS.

The following dispatches were sent yesterday:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—*To Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, Chicago, Ill.:* The President directs that you use the United States troops, in case of emergency, in suppressing a riot at Chicago, under the orders of the Governor of the State.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—*To the Hon. S. M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois:* I have the honor to report that I am authorized by the President of the United States to use, under your orders, the national troops in this city in suppressing the riot in Chicago.
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—*Col. R. C. Drum, U. S. A.:* You will please report to the Mayor of Chicago, and aid, in concert with him, in putting down mobs and riots, and in keeping the peace and protecting the property of the people.
S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

Immediately on receipt of the Governor's order, the national force in this city to arrive to-day were placed at the Mayor's disposal.

FIRST REGIMENT.

STARTING OUT.

The First Regiment formed in its armory at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the general understanding that there was to be a row before nightfall, and that there would be a chance for the boys to display the result of three years' organization and dicipline. The members were exuberant over the idea of quitting their tiresome quarters in the armory, and having a change of air and scenery.

After falling the regiment in, Col. Sherer addressed it about as follows: "Men, we have been maligned and sneered at by many, though I am happy to say irresponsible, people, and the more respectable are proud of the First; but we will show the citizens of Chicago to-day that we are thoroughly competent to do our full duty. You may be pelted and hurt with bricks; but what of that? There would be no chance to fight if there was no resistance. I want to see every man in his place and firm. I want to see every gun come back to this armory, and every man with them. If any one is struck or hurt I do not want to see the slightest attention paid to it."

The command was then marched to the Exposition Building, where it stacked arms for about an hour, when word came that the First was

NEEDED IMMEDIATELY.

Company G and the Ellsworth Zouaves (independent), under command of Capt. Williams, was detailed to go in the direction of Milwaukee avenue, and the remainder of the regiment, under command of Col. Sherer and Maj. Swain, marched down Michigan avenue to the Harrison Street Station, amid uproarious cheers from the respectable portion of the community and hisses from the mob element. From the station the march was continued until the Twelfth street bridge was reached, where a halt was made, the brass field-piece, which accompanied this division, under command of Capt. Bolton, personally, was planted so as to take in the bridge and West Twelfth street indefinitely, the companies right and left wheeled so as to command the situation on both sides of the street, and the men were ordered to stack arms and rest. A strong guard was placed at either end of the bridge and along the sidewalk, who kept everybody "moving on," and allowed no crowd to collect.

At about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon an excitement was kicked up by the report that the mob had collected over on the west side of the river. Companies D and B were started in pursuit in hot haste, but the crowd dispersed like frightened, cowardly sheep, while several of the boys in the latter company were struck by stragglers. Some of the brickbats were

THROWN BY WOMEN,

and Corporal Benson was considerably injured by a wound in the side, and Private Worthington was struck in the head, with but trifling damage. At dark a strong picket was thrown out, and the regiment lay in hourly expectation of being called upon during the night.

Notwithstanding the slurs, so unjust and uncalled for, against the gallant First, the following facts will tell their own story: The last report showed a membership of 339, and there were 310 actual, bona-fide members turned out yesterday, leaving only twenty-nine members absent, and these could be accounted for, as they were absent from the city. Many, hearing of the disturbance, cut short their vacation, and hurried home to participate with their companies. As they passed along State street and Michigan avenue more than one was heard to exclaim, "There goes the regulars!" "Don't they look like old vets!" etc. There was not the slightest appearance of fright or nervousness exhibited, and Chicago may be prouder than ever of her crack regiment, for the members showed abundant proof yesterday that they could and would fight as well as look "pretty," and, strange to say, not one of them exhibited any intention whatever to "hand his musket to a Commune." At 8 o'clock there appeared to be a brilliant prospect for the command to bivouac in the open air, and all were cheerful. There were a great many gifts to the boys by the citizens during the day, including a barrel of hot coffee by Ald. Kirk, with plenty of sweet bread, three or four pails full of tobacco, and other articles of comfort.

OUT FOR THE NIGHT.

The First Regiment remained in camp at the east approach to Twelfth street bridge until a few minutes after 10 o'clock last night, when orders were received to move into the West Side, with headquarters at the corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets.

In accordance with instructions, D and B Companies encamped for the time being adjacent to West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall; the consolidated A and E Companies, and H Company, stacked arms at the corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets, and C and F companies were in readiness at Twelfth street bridge. Shortly before marching the detachment was "revictualed" with palatable ham sandwiches, cheese and hot coffee, of which the boys partook freely. They were also supplied with double blankets, through the kindness and liberality of Field, Leiter & Co., which tended to render the night's nap on the hard sidewalks more endurable. The boys were

IN HIGH SPIRITS,

and were anxious to give the people a practical illustration of their loyalty and reliability. During the evening the time was passed pleasantly in chorus singing, friendly converse, and in many other methods tending to make life agreeable. Taken as a whole, the citizens have no reason to regret the formation of a regiment of as gentlemanly fellows as compose the First.

At about half-past 7 o'clock last evening a large detachment of "vets" were shipped on board a tug to the South Branch, and did patrol duty until a late hour in the lumber district.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

yesterday were crowded from morning to night, and they were by far the best place to hear rumors, if not authentic news. Messengers were arriving and leaving almost every minute, and when news was short a new-comer was sure to opportunely arrive with fresh reports of the most startling character. The headquarters of the Veteran Club were immediately opposite the City-Hall, in the Grand Pacific, and a long string of idlers ornamented the door and stairway, and seized each new arrival and squeezed him dry. By 10 o'clock it was reported that at least fifty men had been killed, and that Captain Callahan and two policemen were among the number. Then some one came in and averred that the military were cutting the mob down with grape and canister. Evidently somebody had been looking through the magnifying glasses of fear. About noon the two companies of regular troops, who had been quartered at the Grand Pacific, marched up to the City-Hall, and for a few minutes were the observed of all observers,—not the fine nicely dressed men the citizens are accustomed to see, but coatless, with no sign of a uniform except their trousers.

BUT THEY LOOKED FIGHT.

An ominous double row of shell cartridges in their belts also gave token that they meant business. And many a timid-looking one breathed more freely as he noticed their cool and business-like demeanor. They then went down to the armory, where they remained waiting for an occasion to try their metal, which happily did not come. From time to time squads of police would come in for a supply of ammunition, and boxes on boxes of cartridges were passed out of an innocent-looking room dedicated usually to the base purpose of keeping stolen property.

An additional telegraphic instrument and operator were placed in the telegraph room, to receive the various rumors. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon it was confidentially noised around that Capt. Hickey had acknowledged that he could not manage the mob, and had turned the police over to Gen. Torrence. An immediate inquiry at headquarters showed this was a canard. Gen. Torrence went over to Halsted street to the scene of the disturbance about noon, and this probably gave rise to the report that he had taken charge. He reported everything quiet. Capt. Gamble, who had made a tour of Halsted street, came in about 1:30 and confirmed Gen. Torrence's report. He rather slighted the whole matter, and said that 100 men could have cleaned the whole mob out. About 3 o'clock three men rode up hurriedly in a carriage, and reported that there was a disturbance at the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad.

A STRONG FORCE

was at once sent down, but they returned in less than an hour, hot and tired, finding that they had been sold. All the reports received concurred in praising the police for the manner in which they had acted and their success in keeping the mob in check. The Second Regiment, which had been marching up and down Halsted street, did good service in keeping order. About 4 o'clock a dispatch was received that some boys had fired a car, and that the flames had communicated to the coal sheds of Kelley, Morley & Co. An alarm was turned in, but the wires were out of order, and the employes went to work and put out the incipient conflagration. About 7 o'clock at night an arrangement was proposed to have the military relieve the police, and give the latter a short rest. They have been on almost constant duty since Sunday, and many of them are completely worn out. Some when reporting at the headquarters for duty would sit down on the benches and almost instantly fall asleep.

About 100 special police for regular duty were sworn in, and, the supply of clubs having run out, were armed with heavy hickory or ash spokes, obtained from a wagon factory, which formed a weapon not to be despised. Early in the evening a detective reported that some strikers were to meet at Aurora Hall and concert measures for capturing some volunteers at Johnson's Station, on West Chicago avenue. Word was instantly sent to capture the would-be capturers, and upset their little scheme.

IN THE EVENING

the excitement at headquarters, which had been dying down, took a new start. Mayor Heath, who had had a bath and supper, came back and stayed all the evening. About 8 o'clock some of the Citizens' Association called on him, and a private consultation was had, the purport of which could not be learned. About 9 o'clock it was reported that the mob had tried to break into railroad cars at the corner of Noble street and Fox Place, but had been repulsed. Soon after the police who had returned from Halsted street, numbering about thirty, were ordered to go home and get a night's rest, and similar orders were issued to the stations, giving the duty of taking care of the city to the special policemen. Some time in the evening two special policemen in front of 157 Archer avenue were attacked by some strikers, but they retaliated, and two of the strikers were arrested, after having both been shot,—one in the arm, the other in the hip.

Gen. Torrence, late in the evening, reported everything quiet, and that Capt. Lieb's company was quartered at the West Side Gas-Works.

ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK

an exciting rumor was made that the Second Regiment had fired several volleys on the mob with terrible effect. This was soon after confirmed, but no particulars could be learned. Capt. Seavey intends to arm his men to-day again with muskets, as the experiment yesterday promised excellent success. At 10:45 another dispatch was received that heavy fighting was going on at Halsted street viaduct, and Capt. Seavey asked for wagons to bring his men up to the scene of action at once. Then news came fast. The Second Regiment was forced back across the viaduct. When this was reported, Gen. Torrence had a short conference in the Mayor's room, and it was agreed to forward some of the regulars. Soon after a dispatch was received that one portion of the Second Regiment had been firing on another company of its own men, but it was not ascertained whether any were killed or injured. These dispatches, however, happily proved untrue.

About 12 o'clock a cavalry officer came to headquarters and gave an account. He said that the Second Regiment, before the first volley, ordered a mob of about 300, which had gathered, to disperse. It refused, and the regiment then fired on them, killing six or seven. In about an hour the crowd gathered again, and another volley was fired, with fatal effect. The regiment was not driven back, but nobly held the viaduct.

DECISIVE MEASURES.

THE MAYOR AND GEN. TORRENCE

had a conference yesterday afternoon, and the conclusion they reached was that firing over head to frighten the mobs and save the lives of innocent people is played out. In a crowd of 4,000 or 5,000, there are not over 200 or 300 people inclined to create a riot, and to reach these bad men and boys it is necessary to shoot straight into the crowd. The orders to this effect were carried out last night, and the result was quite a number of lookers-on were wounded and six reported killed. Now, the best way to avoid being shot is to keep away from the district where the rioters are making their stand. If men, women, and children will go there, and are fired on, they must not complain if they are hurt. The militia and policemen will do no more sham shooting; to-day they will fire away at the crowd in front of them, among whom the roughs and thieves take positions to lessen their danger, letting the bullets hit whom they may. Therefore, mere curiosity-hunters are advised to keep away. If the people would all stay at home, the few Communists and the riff-raff who are making all this trouble can be cleaned out in short order. A reporter who was in the immediate vicinity of all the day-light fights on South Halsted street, and saw about everything that occurred, noticed that the active participants in the riotous acts were boys from 12 to 19 years of age. There were very few men among them. Very few real workingmen are engaged in this business. They have more sense, knowing what the result of it will be if the disorder continues much longer,—actual starvation for themselves and their families. Already they are feeling the effects of the disorder, and will doubtless soon see that their only salvation is to take a hand in capturing the boys and young thieves, and either killing them or turning them over to the police for punishment.

THE ARMORY.

THEY WANT TO GET OUT.

At the Harrison Street Station—the Armory—are quartered the Chicago veterans, the County Clerk's force of men, and Companies E and F of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, besides the regular police of that station. The building was full all day with the armed men and the many visitors, but nothing important occurred. All the military came in the morning, the regulars occupying the court-room, and the volunteer organizations the rest of the building. The regulars number seventy-four men under Maj. Dickey and Lieuts. Cusick and Casey. The men were idle all day and were impatient to be allowed to go out and take a hand in the fight. One of the officers asked a TRIBUNE reporter why they were kept in so closely. The reporter replied that the authorities were afraid that some one might get killed if the troops went out. "That's just what we want, ain't it?" said the man of gore. "You don't suppose we would go out for nothing do you? If we went out we would draw blood, or know the reason why." The men were fed about noon, and maintained a state of masterly inactivity all the rest of the day, until Messrs. Goldsmid and Rothgerber—two characters well known to the fraternity whose financial stringencies are often relieved by visits to "their uncle"—set up the cigars for the boys. The "loan" was highly appreciated. About 6 o'clock p. m. the soldiers returned to their temporary barracks at the Exposition Building.

The regulars were a curiosity to the visitors, and their weather-beaten and sturdy appearance excited much comment. The scene was war-like indeed. Every man was arrayed either in the police toggery, with a rifle and accoutrements; with the arms of a cavalryman, or had an ugly-looking revolver swung about his waist. The troops were well provided for in

THE MATTER OF FOOD.

The "vets" were fed at the Matteson House, and Gen. Lieb's corps got a dinner prepared for them in the station. Early in the afternoon the "vets" were marched out, divided into platoons or companies and detailed for duty at different points supposed to be endangered and unguarded. Company A went to the Phoenix Distillery on the North Branch, where they met a detachment of Gen. Lieb's corps, most of whom are veterans, and all of whom are armed with the Remington Springfield rifles. The Lieb corps returned to their station towards evening and left the "vets" in charge of the distillery and the bridge in the vicinity. They reported that all was quiet. Company B split into two platoons which went to the North and West Side pumping-works. They sent back word that all was quiet. Company D was assigned to duty with Gen. Bolton's two pieces of artillery. Company F went to the corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets, where they remained all the rest of the day. Company E has been enrolled, but the men were not armed yesterday in time to take any part in the day's doings.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF TROUBLE

in the West Division led Capt. O'Donnell to send a large force of his men to assist to keep order about Sixteenth and Halsted streets. They arrived too late to do any of the shooting but lingered in the neighborhood to be on hand and on time. Later in the day three men drove to the station in a hack and in a great hurry, bearing the news that a riot of awful proportions was raging was raging in the vicinity of the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. About forty men quickly boarded the transportation wagons and hastened to the scene of the reported trouble. They found absolutely nothing to require their attention nor even their presence, and so retraced their way. It seems that the same report had reached the Central Station, for a squad of about thirty men from there were sent to the same point to find nothing. They all grumbled considerably at being marched around uselessly in the broiling sun, and one of them very wisely remarked that it might be well for the heads of the force to use some effort to ascertain the truthfulness of reports before sending out men. The informant should be held till the correctness of his information had been tested, or the bearer of news should be made to accompany the forces to point out the location of the disorderly proceedings.

THE MANY DISJOINTED REPORTS

of the slaughter were a source of amusement to the boys, whose only recreation during the afternoon was found in observing the persons arrested and confined in the cells below stairs. About 3 o'clock two wagon-loads of rioters were brought in from the West Twelfth street district, and a hard-looking lot they were. The Armory police made twenty-three arrests in all, and the cells were pretty well filled. The prisoners "made Rome howl" with their shouts and curses. The arrests called out a good deal of comment, and there were those who wondered why the police had not been instructed three days ago to capture a man each time a "rush" was made. Had each policeman taken in a man upon every such occasion, the ranks of the rioters would have been considerably thinned. The fact is the men who have neglected their various occupations to take up arms against a sea of troubles are getting weary of well-doing when they are accomplishing no visible results, and want something to stir them up. They would like to be

TURNED LOOSE ON THE MOB

with orders to break it up, cost what it might. The general desire was to see the bronzed regulars turned out for duty, and the regulars themselves fretted under the inactivity. If they were once ordered out they would not return to quarters till some scalps dangled from their belts.

ROCK ISLAND SHOPS.

IT WAS COMPARATIVELY QUIET

here all day yesterday, the workmen having gathered at the shops to discuss the situation and compare notes. They have been anxious to get reliable news from the city, and have had vague rumors of the fighting which has been going on. Twenty-five more special policemen have been sworn in, making in all 125 men whose duty is to guard the Company's works. Two freight trains have arrived over the Rock Island Road, and five trains were sent out yesterday evening. The Company has had telegrams and information from Peru which has given them some uneasiness about their locomotives stationed there. The miners in that district have been on a strike, and it was thought it might be necessary to run the locomotives out of the way, as the round-house was threatened with being set on fire. Later information says that the miners have gone to work, and the danger is past.

No freight trains on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road have passed either way. The Fort Wayne dummies stopped running at an early hour on account of the trouble on the West Side, the Rock Island and Michigan Southern being the only line of communication between Englewood and points south.

THE DISTILLERIES.

SUFFICIENTLY PROTECTED.

The attack of the mobs Wednesday upon distilleries woke up the United States officials to the character of the Communists who are now making all the trouble in the city, and yesterday they took steps toward protecting the interests of the Government. Collector Harvey had printed the following poster, and caused it to be posted conspicuously on all property in which the United States has an interest:

> This property is under the control of the United States Government, and all parties are warned against interfering with the same in any manner, as the penalties of the law will be enforced against all trespassers.
> J. D. HARVEY,
> Collector United States Internal Revenue.

At the Chicago Alcohol Works, the Phoenix Distillery, and at Powell & Co.'s place—the Garden City—regular troops were stationed to keep off rioters; and at all the other distilleries, and also the Government warehouses, special policemen were put on guard. Communication is established between the different squads of men, so as to concentrate them at any one point in case of necessity. Mr. Gavitt, Supervising Revenue Agent for this district, is in town, and he and Collector Harvey will do all in their power to protect the property and interests of Uncle Sam.

The following was also issued and posted on all property belonging to the United States Government:

> IN THE CUSTODY OF THE UNITED STATES.
>
> Warning is hereby given that this property is under the control of the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois, and that any damage done to the same or interference with the operation of trains on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad will be promptly and summarily punished to the full extent of the law.
>
> Such is the order of the Court, and the military power of the Federal Government will be invoked to enforce the order.
> JESSE S. HILDRUP,
> U. S. Marshal Northern District of Illinois.
> CHICAGO, July 26, 1877.

The following telegram has been received by the Collector:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1877.—*To J. D. Harvey, Collector, Chicago, Ill.*—The Government of the United States has a lien for its taxes upon all spirits in distillery-warehouses. Storekeepers assigned to such warehouses in your district have charge of them under your direction, and, if any such Storekeepers are deprived of possession of any such warehouses by mob force, you are hereby authorized to employ, at the expense of the United States, such a force as will enable you to repress and hold such warehouses and distilleries thereto attached.
> GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

THE COOPERS.

TALKING OVER WAGES.

Having been apprised that a meeting of the coopers of Chicago would be held at the shop of S. Laprise, in the rear of No. 20 Centre avenue, yesterday afternoon, THE TRIBUNE sent a reporter to it. On stating his business, the reporter was informed by one of the coopers present that he did not know whether any reporters would be allowed to attend the meeting; but, after a short consultation among them, the reporter was informed that the meeting would be an orderly one, and the coopers were doing nothing that they were ashamed of, and that there was no objection to a report of it being printed, but the coopers did not want to be misrepresented, as they were taking peaceable steps to secure their end.

Mr. Laprise, the proprietor of the shop, stated to the writer that the difficulty was caused by the competition of State Prison labor, which compelled manufacturers to sell at low prices, and hence pay low wages.

The meeting was organized by electing a Mr. Planter Chairman, and Mr. Allen Secretary. There were probably about 100 coopers present. The meeting was an orderly one. The Chairman stated that they had met for the purpose of devising means to better their condition, and to take steps to get a charter from the State for a Coopers' Union.

A Mr. Schilling stated that the motive in view was the same which is stimulating mechanics all over the land, and that an uprising could hardly have been avoided in view of the low wages received. He thought that the state of affairs which prevailed was brought about by the reckless system of speculation among monopolists and the system of competition in vogue, and that the only thing which could bring about a revival was to raise the wages of workingmen. What was a panic, he asked, but warehouses stored full of goods, and when the market is glutted manufacturers telling their men that they have no further employment for them because the market is glutted. He suggested that a series of resolutions be drawn up asking the Mayor to allow mechanics to come together and discuss this thing.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Keefe, Wilson, and Schilling, was appointed. A committee was also appointed to fix prices on "tight" work.

A motion that immediate steps be taken to organize a Union was adopted. It was stated that the Union would be a benevolent organization of the coopers of Chicago. Two persons were appointed to obtain signatures of those present to this end.

A committee of five was next appointed to find out what were the average wages of the coopers of Chicago.

Mr. Laprise, the proprietor of the shop, said he thought the men should form a benevolent society and present a petition at Springfield in favor of preventing State Prison labor from competing in the cooperage business. He said that in order to sell goods the manufacturers must do so at competition figures or they could not manufacture. He said he thought it was wrong for a man to be obliged to compete with State Prison labor, as he could not support a family and do so.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the wages paid to coopers in Chicago reported that makers of whisky barrels averaged $8 per week; those working on flour and salt barrels and packing-boxes averaged $5.50 to $6 per week, counting ten hours as a working day.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the coopers of Chicago call upon the Governor of the State to convene the Legislature for the purpose of abolishing prison labor, which is destroying every opportunity of the mechanics of this city to provide the necessaries of life for their families.

On motion, a committee was appointed to procure a hall for future meetings, and directed to notify the coopers through the *Daily News*, the *Staats-Zeitung*, and the *Arbeiter* where and when the next meeting should be held.

At this stage of the proceedings a squad of special policemen appeared at the rear door, under the apprehension that a riot was in progress. Mr. Laprise, proprietor of the shop, stated to the police that it was a public and orderly meeting of coopers and they were welcome to come in if they wanted to; and after a short delay the police marched off and the meeting went on.

The Committee to fix prices for tight work reported in favor of the following scale:

For flour barrels, 11 cents, a rise of two cents. For salt barrels, seven cents, a rise of one cent. For six-hooped, iron-bound whisky barrels, 45 cents, a rise of five cents.

Mr. Schilling moved a Committee of Three be appointed to meet the boss coopers and request them to meet them at same shop this afternoon.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that, if any boss adopted the scale and men went to work, they should not work over ten hours a day.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE RAILROADS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

The railroads of this city, with the exception of one, were left unmolested by the mob yesterday. The one exception is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, several of whose passenger-trains were stopped at the Sixteenth street viaduct, where the principal contests between the rioters and the police and military forces were fought. One of the passenger-trains which came in was thrown off the track at that point, the switch having been opened by the mob. The cars were not upset, however, and no great injury was done either to the train or passengers. The latter had to dodge missiles thrown by the mob, but all escaped unhurt. Another train coming in had to run the gauntlet of flying stones and sticks, and the passengers had to lie flat on their faces to escape injury. The Michigan Central passenger trains were stopped at Jackson yesterday morning, but after a detention of a few hours the trains were allowed to pass east and west without molestation, and regular trips are again being made by all the passenger trains on this road. The managers of this road anticipate no further trouble or detention. Mr. Wentworth, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of this road, received information yesterday that all passenger trains on the Great Western Railroad of Canada and on the New York Central and Erie Railroads have resumed their regular service.

THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD

dispatched no passenger-trains last evening, the Manager believing it to be unsafe to send them out on account of the trouble on the West Side. Assistant General-Manager Gorham has notified the county authorities that the county would be held responsible for further detention to the trains of his road or damage to their property.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

has taken decisive measures towards the restoration of business. Orders have been issued to bring out the switch-engines and commence active operations again. The employes of the road, it is claimed, are in perfect harmony with the managers, and are willing to go to work whenever requested to do so. Mr. Tucker received dispatches yesterday to the effect that at Decatur, where the Wabash crosses the main line of the Illinois Central, the mob were not satisfied with stopping freight-trains, but threats are also made that the passenger-trains not carrying mails will also be cut off. Some trouble is also experienced at Mattoon and Vandalia. Mr. W. K. Ackerman, First Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has issued the following pronunciamento to his men:

> The officers of this Company desire to express to you their thanks for the steady, faithful, and honorable conduct you have exhibited during the agitation and confusion of the last three days. Many of your number have been forced to quit work temporarily by the threatened violence of others, over whose proceedings you have no control; but we are convinced of your readiness to resume your duties as soon as this outside pressure is withdrawn. Be assured that your loyalty to the Company in the present exigency will be held in grateful recollection, and serve to cement still closer the bonds of respect and sympathy which we hope will long continue to exist between all who are engaged in its service.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company not only dispatched its regular passenger trains yesterday, but also resumed its freight business, and was not molested. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad is running as usual, no attempt having been made by the mobs to interfere. The cause of this is that this road is in the hands of a Receiver and controlled by United States Courts. United States Marshal J. S. Hildrup has posted the following notice along the line of the road:

> As this property is under the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois, any interference with or damage done to the property of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad will be promptly and summarily punished to the full extent of the law.

The situation on the other roads in this city remains about the same as on the previous day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LUMBER-SHOVERS

were to have held a meeting at the foot of West Water street, yesterday morning, for the purpose of discussing wages,—settling upon a rate higher than that now received,—but only about a hundred assembled, and after listening to a few remarks by some one of their number, they waited for the coming of a large crowd from Bridgeport and Twenty-second street, but were disappointed, and dispersed quietly. During the forenoon about fifty men hung around the viaduct and bridge approaches, and remained passive.

THE WORKINGMEN OF THE BETTER CLASS

are generally deprecating the actions of the disorganized mobs of roughs and boys, and many of them say that if the Mayor had called upon them to organize to suppress these lawless gangs they would have done it quickly. They disclaim any connection with the present rioters, and trades-union men assert that the strike is general and did not emanate from the labor organizations, many of those now on strike not being members of trade societies.

NO GATHERING.

The Milwaukee avenue laboring-men's crowd was not stirring yesterday when a TRIBUNE man passed and repassed the headquarters, No. 113 on that street. Possibly the defeats at the hands of the police Wednesday night may have served to dampen their ardor, and act like cold water on their courage. At any rate no meeting of the Executive Committee of the affair was held up to 3 o'clock, at which hour the reporter was rushing his way down town. The place was wholly deserted, and the rooms were given up to the dense fumes of tobacco-smoke created at the last meeting.

A BOGUS APPEAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Inclosed is a sample of papers left at private houses on the South Side to-day. The distributor collected the same, or money, the same forenoon, alone. His reply in several instances was, "I am from Cincinnati, and not a member of your workingmen's societies in Chicago."
CITIZEN.

CIGAR-MAKERS.

The meeting of the cigar-makers, called last evening at the North Side Turner-Hall, was postponed in obedience to the orders of the city authorities. The men were denied admission to the hall, and, as they gathered on the sidewalks, they were notified of the postponement of the meeting until further notice and advised to depart for their homes, which they did peacefully. It was understood that the object of the meeting was to discuss the question of asking for an increase of wages. They hope to avoid a strike, and disclaim all sympathy with mobs. The local Union is said to have about 350 members.

The cigar-makers attempted to hold a meeting yesterday morning at the corner of Twelfth street and Newberry avenue. The doors were closed and a secret conference was in progress when the police heard of it and caused the gathering to break up. Orders have been given that no meetings shall be held. The cigar men dispersed peacefully.

RIOTERS IN JAIL.

The following is a list of the rioters who are now lying in jail under the special charge of Sheriff Kern. Some of the men included in the list are said to be honest laboring workmen, but the majority are roughs: Thomas Cook, charged with riot, carrying concealed weapons, and disorderly conduct; twice in the Penitentiary; Garricke Fraowlle, John Campbell, Charles Hopkins, Edward Kelly, John Seymour, James Murphy, Edward Heran, John Kern, John Klein, Thomas Ferguson, David West, Frank Whittaker, Henry Schroeder, Walter Rittigan, Robert Williams, Michael Kramer, John Dunlop, Martin Callaghan, John Fisher, Thomas Carroll, Adolph Florence, Peter Hendricks, William Mintline, Charles Perry, Charles Schultz, Adolph Latell, William Cook, Robert Huey, John Keefe, C. F. Slawson, Charles Austin, Thomas Kirwin, James Ryan. Beside the above list, there were a number brought before the Justices of the Peace and bailed out, besides a number in the police-stations who have not yet been handed over to the care of the Sheriff.

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE

by a rioter last evening, to a knot of others of similar ilk, that if it had not been for the fact that Halsted street bridge was open at the time of the fight on the viaduct on that street, that there would have been 500 Bridgeporters as a reinforcement to the beaten and demoralized mob.

THE STOCK-YARDS.

Two companies of the Second Regiment arrived at the yards at about half-past 8 o'clock last evening and were quartered in the Transit House. One hundred and fifty special policemen were sworn in to guard the packing-houses and yards.

SUNSTRUCK.

Fred Andrews, of the Second Regiment Drum Corps, was sunstruck while marching to the scene of action yesterday. He was taken to his home. He is 16 years of age. It is hoped he will recover.

UNION DEPOT.

Nothing of an exciting character occurred at the foot of South Water street, where are located the Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Michigan Central freight depots. A large number of the employes of the former road were early in the morning sworn in as special policemen, and guarded the Company's property. The Illinois Central dispatched two freight trains (the first to depart since the strike) without hindrance, and, as was the case with the Baltimore & Ohio and Michigan Central, discharged large quantities of freight from the bulk on hand. At the Michigan Central a dispatch was received stating that the strikers at Jackson had threatened to detain all trains. The Company, however, dispatched their passenger trains from this city on the scheduled time.

FEEDING 'EM.

Three of the leading wholesale jewelry houses in Chicago—Benjamin Allen & Co., Caleb Clapp, and W. B. Clapp, Young & Co.,—this morning purchased a large quantity of vegetables, and tobacco, and cigars for the United States regular troops who have arrived here and are stationed in the Exposition Building. As the soldiers have not received pay for three months past, they are without money to purchase extras or additions to their rations, and the gentlemen above mentioned came very generously to their assistance. Let others do likewise. THE TRIBUNE yesterday handed the latest and best news, in the form of a roll of TRIBUNES, to the commanding officer, and will endeavor to keep the men posted.

M. C. Heath, Western Manager for the Knowles steam-pump works, was detailed by Mayor Heath to place three of Knowles' large special fire pumps on three of the fastest tug-boats belonging to the Vessel Owners' Association for use in the event of fire on the line of the river.

CHRISTOPHER KUHLERMAN,

residing at No. 518 West Eighteenth street, received a bullet in the back, which lodged near the left kidney. Drs. Buckley and Ottijon attended him at his home, and probed unsuccessfully for the bullet. The physicians say the wound is very dangerous and may prove fatal. Kuhlerman was engaged with the rioters at the north approach to the viaduct early in the morning.

IT WAS AT DAYBREAK YESTERDAY

morning the skirmishing was actually begun. A band of Bridgeport thieves, headed by "Buck" McCarthy, a notorious ruffian, had assaulted the watchman on the Burlington Road, and had robbed him of his watch. The watchman fired upon them, and his fire was returned. He pursued "Buck" until he captured him, and finding out that he was an old acquaintance, allowed him to go free. This plunderer and "boss thief" encouraged the crowd of rioters all day, and even led one mob from the Stock-Yards as far as Halsted street bridge, where they were dispersed.

IN THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET DISTRICT,

as in all the other districts, the special police were put on beat, thus allowing the regular members of the department to rest. These men are subjected to the jibes and jeers of the integral portions of the mob scattered along the street. A special patrolling Archer avenue at about 8 o'clock last evening, when in front of Ald. Somers' house was met by a small gang of young roughs, who threw him down and were about to beat him, when another special coming along beat them off for a moment. Another onslaught was made upon the two men, and they would have got the worst of it had not Sergt. Arch, of the Twenty-second-Street Station, and a squad of men happened along, and, charging upon the crowd, they dispersed. In the battle Tommie Mack, a fair representative of the Chicago thug, and one of the crowd who made the attack on the special, was shot in the right arm. At such summary treatment the mob dispersed. Mack was arrested and taken to the station, where the bullet was extracted. Another of the mob, named John Crane, was brought in a few moments later, and, after the police have caught Martin Willis, they will have the three ring-leaders.

Arch and his men were on their way home at the time, after having dispersed the crowd from in front of the Archer avenue car stables, around which a number of people had been gathered all the afternoon and evening. Upon being ordered to disperse they did so quietly and went to their homes.

THE VIM AND VIGILANCE

shown by the Second Regiment last night was made the occasion by Col. Quirk to compliment his men, most deservedly, for their bravery and vigilance, which was well and completely attested during the day.

THE ALACRITY

with which the cavalry and police, as well as the militia, responded to the alarm-call at 10:45 last night, showed completely and to satisfaction how well Chicago is prepared to quell the mob should it to-day again rear its head. Its back is broken, and if a few more of the rioters desire to test the mettle of our citizen soldiery they have only to give them the provocation. If high firing was done within the past few days, low firing and plenty of it will be the rule to-day.

ONE OF THE KILLED

by the cavalry in the afternoon was a Bohemian named Nowok, a prominent Communist, who fell with a revolver in his hand. The detachment of cavalry who scattered the rioters did excellent service, the men jumping off their horses and capturing about a dozen men who were throwing stones or shooting at them. Mr. Anderson, the attorney, arrested a huge rough and put him in an express wagon successfully. During this fight the Bohemian women, who are much worse than the men, brought stones in their aprons to the mob, and encouraged them by yelling to the crowd to clean out and kill the soldiers.

THE SITUATION.

At 8:30 o'clock the squad of police on duty on the Halsted street viaduct, under command of Officer Butler, were relieved. Everything then promised a quiet night, as the mob had completely dispersed, and a remarkable quiet prevailed.

The following was issued last night by Gen. Torrence:

> *To Supt. Hickey:* The regular troops occupy the freight-house at the Canal street viaduct. Three companies of the Second Regiment on Halsted street viaduct, half-way between viaduct and Twelfth street; four companies at Twelfth and Halsted; two companies of cavalry at Twelfth street Turner-Hall; two companies of First Regiment at Twelfth street bridge; two companies of the First Regiment half-way between Turner-Hall and the bridge.
>
> The cavalry, with instructions to patrol from viaduct north on Halsted to Twelfth, and east on Twelfth to the river.

This was the position of the forces at 9 o'clock last night.

THE POLICE.

In all the excitement incident to the riot the public should not lose sight of the fact that the police did their duty nobly, and faced the mob without the least flinching. From Chief Dixon down to the lowest special in the field each man vied with the other to see who would do most in preserving order.

In addition to this, the cavalrymen should get due credit for their bravery. They rode boldly forward, and went straight for the houses from which any shots were sent by hidden foes. They were in earnest, and several of the brave fellows paid dearly for their valor, but it did not deter the others from continuing boldly in the discharge of their duty.

SHOOT.

The city authorities and those having command of the military must be made to understand that it is the unanimous sentiment of the better class of our citizens that things have come to such a pass that it becomes a duty to shoot, if shooting is to be done, with guns loaded with pellets of lead as well as with powder. And right here it devolves upon such citizens to make it known to every one that both police and military have had orders to fire over this crowd. Now, some one has blundered in this respect, and the people would like to know who is responsible for it. It is not Gen. Torrence; but who is it? Thus far the three days' campaigning in this city has been but a burlesque upon the sham fight system that has had its day in almost every hamlet throughout the country. It is an actual fact that the police have not fired into the mob with the intention of killing, save when they have been hotly pressed, and had to do it to defend themselves. It is also a fact that the muskets and ammunition used by the police do not contain any bullets, except now and then when an officer puts balls in of his own volition. The men themselves are growing tired of this affair, and murmurs are spreading rapidly among them. They are not bloodthirsty, but just the contrary, and they want to put an end to this embargo on business.

Above all other things the city authorities should be cautioned against listening to political hacks, who persist in dinging into their ears stories of the outrages that are being committed by the police. These are the only men outside of the rioters within this fair city's limits that will not give the police the credit that they so richly deserve.

NEWS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Intense excitement was created here to-day by the most absurd reports from Chicago published in the evening papers. They stated that "a squad of mounted volunteers, with drawn sabres, charged the Sixteenth street mob. One hundred and fifty rioters were wounded, and ten killed outright. Six policemen were wounded." "At 11:40 this morning the regular artillery opened on the Chicago mob with grape and canister. The slaughter was terrible." This startling news, with immense heads, and issued in extras, produced more effect among the people than anything that has transpired during the trouble. Crowds hung about all places of information till late, and accurate dispatches were received and posted otherwise.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens will be held at 82 Chicago avenue, Friday, at 10 a. m., sharp.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the residents of the Sixteenth Ward was held last evening, at the Engine-House, corner of Wells and Granger streets, the Rev. Robert Collyer presiding, to take steps for their own protection. Committees were appointed from each precinct in the ward to organize patrols for night duty as long as may be necessary, and a committee of fifteen was also appointed to meet this evening at the engine-house for further consultation. All citizens who desire to be enrolled should meet this evening at the above place. The headquarters of the first precinct are on the corner of Rees and Larrabee streets, the second, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets, the third, at Liederkranz Hall, on Wells near Carl street, and the fourth, at No. 501 North Clark street.

THE BLACKSMITHS

at the West Side car-stables, about twenty in number, struck yesterday morning for an advance in their wages, and would not return to work. Some of the stable hands also quit, but were induced to go to work again.

The company of Post-Office carriers marched back to their headquarters yesterday evening.

A DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In your issue of to-day there is a statement to the effect that the editor of a "Scandinavian Socialist paper" called the *New World* made a fool of himself yesterday by going around and inciting workingmen to riot. As, to my knowledge, there is but one Scandinavian paper by the above name in Chicago, namely, *Nya Verlden*, and as I am its editor, I wish to state that this paper is no more "Socialist" than is THE TRIBUNE, and that I am as far from being in sympathy with mobocracy as you are. The man that compels another man to stop work is a fool or a knave, or both.
C. F. PETERSON.

The Sutro Tunnel.

A correspondent of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* declares the Sutro Tunnel second to no enterprise in the West. He says: "Its mouth is in the valley of the Carson River, a stream which washes the eastern base of the Washoe Range, in which the Comstock lies. It has been driven a total distance of 17,000 feet per month. Not more than 2,800 feet now intervenes between the breast and the nearest
mine on the Comstock, the
the present rate of progression
about ten months more will
the connection. The lode will be
of about 1,800 feet perpendicular
surface, and very nearly the
by the extent of the surface
then proposed, either by the
pany or by a combination of
the vein, to run a drift north and
each claim until the ends of the
are reached. This will connect
the vein with the tunnel; will drain
workings; and, should these
put under one management and
highway, will afford the means of
entire vein through one opening
eight years since work was first
town of Sutro, on the Carson River
pense of prosecuting the work
about $1,000 per day, and when the
reached the total cost will have
about $3,000,000. The tunnel
tracked, as straight as an arrow
with a rise just sufficient for
air-shafts have been sunk along its
the mouth of the tunnel the
have laid out a town, have secured
water powers, and expect to
that part of their investment by the
most of the mining and milling
the vein from Virginia City to Carson."

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGOS VS. HARTFORD

The game on the Twenty-third
yesterday between the Hartford
Clubs was witnessed by a small
visiting club made but a poor
and in the field, while the Chicagos
steady game. Spalding did
base, while Glenn was seemingly
first. The national game is now
a "striking" one, but the Hartfords
hit Bradley for two bases, while the
knocked out ten totals off Larkin.
led off in the first inning with a
bases, and came home on an error
In the fourth inning the
some good batting, which,
errors of the Hartfords,
former four runs. The visitors
run in the first inning, on a couple
Hines slipping down just as he
catch a high fly from Carey's bat.
interfered somewhat with the fielding
"strikers" failed to hit many
field. Two very pretty double plays
by the Chicagos,—Peters, Spalding,
being credited with the clever
and Bradley were both evidently
as the pitching and catching were
nan made a very beautiful running
first inning, and Hines one
Altogether, the game was a good
but we must disemble. The

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.		
Hallinan, r. f.	5	2
McVey, c.	5	1
Anson, 3 b.	5	0
Peters, s. s.	5	0
Eggler, c. f.	5	0
Spalding, 2 b.	4	1
Hines, l. f.	4	1
Bradley, p.	4	1
Glenn, 1 b.	4	1
Total	41	7
HARTFORD.		
Burdock, 2 b.	4	1
Holdsworth, c. f	4	0
Start, 1 b.	4	0
Carey, s. s.	4	0
Ferguson, 3 b.	4	0
York, l. f.	4	0
Cassidy, r. f	4	0
Harbidge, c.	3	0
Larkin, p.	3	0
Total	34	1

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4
Chicago	2	0	0	4
Hartfords	1	0	0	0

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4
Chicago	1	0	0	0
Hartford	0	0	0	0

Three-base hit—Hallinan, 1.
Total bases on clean hits—Chicago,
ford, 2.
First base on errors—Chicago, 5;
Left on bases—McVey, 1; Anson, 1;
1; Bradley, 1; Carey, 1; Cassidy, 1;
Holdsworth, 1. Chicago, 4; Hartford,
Time of game—One hour and
utes.
Umpire—Bredburg.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—
dianapolis, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

THE TURF.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—On the
the Cleveland Club races the
and the attendance immense,—
ever seen on the grounds.
The unfinished 2:27 race of
by Scotland in 2:27¼, after trotting
—the first one being taken by
For to-day's sport there were
2:30 class, 2:21, and a pacing race.
The 2:21 was won by Slow-Go,
Jennie Holton. The pacing race was
until to-morrow.

SUMMARY.

Third day Cleveland Club races.
$2,500—$1,250 to first, $625 to
third, $250 to fourth:
Slow-Go
Little Fred
Prosper
Adelaide
Time—2:20; 2:20¼; 2:18¼;
2:30 class, $2,000—$1,000
second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth:
Jennie Holton
Midnight
Versailes Girl
Harry Clay
Time—2:23¾; 2:22¼; 2:22¼;

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—The
fair and the track very dry. The
a purse of $400, one mile, was
lus; Higgins, second; Woolsey,
1:45.
The second race, for the
and a quarter miles, for all ages,
Parole by a length; Ochiltree,
third. Time, 4:04¼. Ochiltree
ite.
The third race, dash of three-
mile, was won by the favorite,
by four lengths; Mechanic,
third. Time, 1:16.

THE RIFLE.

COMPETITION FOR THE AMERICAN

NEW YORK, July 26.—Yesterday
closing one of the second
marksmen to win places to compete
United Kingdom Team for the
tropy and championship of the
best eight scores made a total of
the best eight marksmen of the
gland, Ireland, and Scotland
points in competition at Cambridge
last.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUMMER NIGHT CON

Last evening the summer night
composed exclusively of selections
Wagner operas—"The Flying Dutchman,"
Walkure," "Tristan and Isolde,"
ung," "The Meistersænger,"
"Tannhauser;" also the "Kaiser
romance for violin, transcribed by
Mr. Bischoff, after singing the
third act of "The Dutchman,"
of voice that he did not sing his
but will sing them next week.
The audience was a very large
the strike excitement. We reserve
concert until a more favorable
This evening will be the Italian
Jennie Busk will be the vocalist.

Why the Rector of Hartlebury

London

The Rector of Hartlebury
a century one of the most
the kingdom, and died a poor man.
was worth £2,000 a year,
Thomas Baker held it for
£100,000. Yet he lived a poor
poor man, because of a noble
young. He had a financial
neck all his lifetime, simply
duty. He married a daughter
Bishop of Worcester. The
George IV.'s bosom friends,
Majesty a large sum, or because
in some way. At any rate,
died, the Sheriff's officer seized
did Sheridan's, in satisfaction
Baker did not hesitate to accept
his dead father-in-law, and
body of Dr. Carr was recovered
of the minions of the law.
crippled for life by the
voluntarily incurred. They
lands that it was £100,000—
in his fifty years' Rectorship.

INVERTEBRATION

Rapid Disappearance of the Backbone of the Gigantic Strike.

Accounts from Every Quarter Indicative of a Return of Reason.

The Erie, New York Central, and Lake Shore in Operation.

Newspaper Offices in St. Louis Threatened by Pusillanimous Internationalists.

Citizen Parolles, of the Commune, Issues Several Proclamations.

The United States to Soon Open the Obstructed Eastern Roads.

Flight of the Braidwood Colored Miners, as Israel from Egypt.

Mrs. Swisshelm on the Pittsburg Horror and Its Causes.

Schedule of Hoodlum Hemorrhage at San Francisco Wednesday Night.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE RESULT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—As far as can be ascertained, the casualties by last night's riot are as follows:

A. H. Gridewell, Assistant Note-Teller of the London & Francisco Bank, shot in the charge of the Vigilantes, of which he was a member, on the mob posted on a hill near the Pacific Mail dock; died soon after.

Officers Wilson, Smith, and Morehouse, wounded by stones; not dangerously.

Officers Parsons and Pomeroy, pistol shots in head and leg, respectively; not serious.

J. K. Conolly, driver of No. 1 hose-cart, shot in the leg by a rioter.

Samuel Scrouse, on cart with Conolly, reported shot dead by the mob, but not verified at the Coroner's inquest, and not credited.

A fireman of No. 3 hose, struck by a stone in the face; severely hurt.

Joseph Wentworth, sailmaker, run over by a hose-cart, reported fatally injured; leg broken.

Henry Warber, killed by a hose-cart on Pacific street, near Stockton.

Thomas Baxter, boiler-maker, shot in the chest, near the Mail-dock, probably fatal.

Joseph Miller, shot in the head while inciting a riot.

Two "hoodlums"—Railey and Thompson—shot on Rincon Hill; result not known.

A rioter named Carr, dangerously.

Hayes, another of the mob, shot in the knee.

A great number of the Committee and police were more or less wounded by stones thrown, and many rioters severely clubbed, and it is believed that quite a number were wounded by pistol-shots whose names and the extent of whose injuries cannot be ascertained.

THE SITUATION.

DECENT PEOPLE EXASPERATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—During the day there has been a stream of citizens pouring into the rooms of the Committee of Safety, and the available force at the disposal of the Committee has been doubled or tripled. An appeal has been addressed by William T. Coleman, of the Committee, to the workingmen, calling upon them to aid in the suppression of riot. Invitations have also been distributed by the Committee among all good citizens, inviting them to attend a meeting of the Committee at Horticultural Hall at 6:30 p. m. Resolutions were drawn up by a committee of ten of the People's Reform and Anti-Chinese party will be introduced at the convention, which meets at Crusader's Hall, repudiating any connection with the rioters, and pledging the Convention to assist the authorities in the preservation of order. The Committee of Safety and the municipal authorities conferred with Admiral Murray to-day, and as a result the Pensacola anchored in the stream opposite the Pacific Mail dock, and the Lackawanna took up a position at the foot of Market street. Admiral Murray says that he is prepared to land a force of marines and blue jackets with Gatling guns in case of riot. The position of the Pensacola will enable her to sweep away any mob which may gather at the Mail Dock. Ex-soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in Horticultural Hall to effect the organization of companies and regiments and secure arms and ammunition.

PROCLAMATION.

Following is the proclamation issued by Mayor Bryant this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1877.—*To the People of San Francisco:* The lawless and atrocious acts of the vicious and criminal classes in this community committed last night compel me again, and for the last time, to warn all good citizens against appearing on the streets in large numbers or groups. The object of this caution is that the innocent may not suffer, and that the streets and public places may be left free and unobstructed for the operations of the police, military, and Committee of Safety, who, I am assured, will see that order is maintained at all hazards.

A. J. BRYANT, Mayor.

NO FURTHER LENIENCY

will be shown the mob. Members of the Committee of Safety will be provided with the most approved weapons, and general orders have been given to shoot down any person caught in the act of demolishing property, or interfering to prevent the extinguishment of fires. The resistance offered by the "hoodlums" last night is the reason for the adoption of these harsher measures of punishment. A special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held this afternoon, at which it was determined to instruct members of the police force that it was their duty to shoot into any crowd which attacked them with stones or weapons of any kind. They were to take no risks whatever, but, on the first attack upon them, they were directed to use their pistols. A more careful estimate of the loss by last night's fire reduces the estimate to about $80,000.

THE CITIZENS.

THEIR PRECAUTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The veteran soldiers of the late War, both Federal and Confederate, met at Horticultural Hall this evening, elected Col. Withington commander, and organized in four companies of thirty men each, besides officers. They were supplied with rifles and adjourned to Dashaway Hall, where they remain waiting orders. The Committee of Safety met at Horticultural Hall immediately after the veterans left, and were formed in companies of fifty each, and reported to the Chief-of-Police at the City Hall, by whom they are dispatched to all points of the city on patrol duty. Several entire companies are armed with regulation rifles. Others have a few rifles, the remainder being supplied with clubs and their private firearms. A large number of cavalry revolvers have also been served out, with abundant supplies of ammunition.

PRETTY WELL ARMED.

The vicinity of City Hall presented, a little earlier in the evening, an aspect calculated to convince the dangerous classes that any outbreak would be attended with disastrous consequences to themselves. All the court-rooms in the building, the outer police office, the police yard, and the court of the building were crowded with well-armed and determined men, representing every class of society. Merchant street, between Montgomery and Kearney, was lined on one side with large express-wagons, capable of carrying about twenty tons each, ready to transport reinforcements rapidly in any direction. The other side of Merchant and Kearney streets, in front of the City Hall, was filled with ranks of the Committee of Safety, and large bodies of the same force were marching and drilling in the immediate vicinity. In addition, numerous companies of fifty had been dispatched to every quarter in town, and, in some localities where danger was more particularly apprehended, their numbers increased. The best of spirit animates the force, and the expression was so frequent as to be almost general, to the effect that they wished the hoodlums would give them

ONE OPPORTUNITY

to teach them such a lesson as would squelch them once for all. The authorities are somewhat reticent as to the number of the force on duty, but it seems probable that at least 3,000 of the Safety Committee are under arms, besides the Police, the specials, the veteran guard, the militia, and the marines and sailors of the Pensacola & Lackawana, all ready for action at a moments warning. A heavy force is held in reserve at City Hall to answer special calls. No disturbance has occurred during the evening. Not a single alarm of fire has been turned on. The principal streets, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Mayor and Committee, are thronged with people, drawn by curiosity to witness the preparations for defense, but everything is quiet and orderly.

AN ALARM OF FIRE

has just been turned in from Folsom and Eighteenth.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.

PEACE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 26.—Up to 9 o'clock to-night the situation remains unchanged from last night. In obedience to the request of the Mayor, nearly all the saloons and other places of business remained closed. Trade is completely paralyzed, and leading merchants state that the injury to business will be incalculable, and that a number of commercial failures will inevitably result. The streets have been thronged with people all day in a feverish state of excitement, there being a constant expectation of a bloody collision between the various mobs parading the streets and the police and military companies organized yesterday.

At 10 o'clock this morning a procession of 2,000 men, consisting partly of workingmen who have joined the strike, but mostly of

LOAFERS AND IDLERS,

marched from Lucas Market to the manufacturing district north of Washington avenue. They first visited Bocher's sugar refinery, where 400 employes were forced to quit work yesterday, and finding the doors closed, broke them open, rushed in, and extinguished the fires in the furnace, and displaced the machinery, so the employes could not return to work, as they had announced the intention of doing. Many of the workingmen protested against injuring or destroying property, and abandoned the procession, but the mob continued its march, visiting about forty different factories, and flour and planing mills, compelling the employes, aggregating nearly a thousand, to quit work and close the doors, although the employes in many cases earnestly protested against being interfered with.

On Biddle street they visited the vacant building that had formerly been used as a chair factory. The rioters not knowing the building was disused,

BROKE OPEN THE DOORS

and rushed in. A squad of police appeared on the scene and commanded the mob to leave, which they did, and in a few minutes after they left the building was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded, and the engines came out, but the fire had progressed too far to be checked, and the building, together with a large quantity of lumber in an adjoining yard, was destroyed. The mob, who had undoubtedly applied the torch, at once dispersed when the fire-alarm was given.

At the Four-Courts Building, where the enrollment of citizens has been progressing from an early hour in the morning, there has been

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT,

the Internationals and other turbulent classes being gathered there to the number of several thousand, watching the progress of organization among the citizens, and indulging in boisterous and riotous demonstrations. One hundred policemen were on duty there, and, during the day, about sixty disorderly characters were arrested, and are now confined in the County Jail. In some cases weak efforts at rescue were made, and the police used their clubs effectively. A local company, known as the National Guards, while going through the drill, were rocked by the rabble, whereupon the Guards proceeded to load their guns, and

THE RABBLE RETIRED

to a respectful distance.

Inside the building Gen. A. J. Smith directed affairs, with the assistance of the Mayor and Gov. Phelps, who arrived from the State Capital.

Ten thousand citizens are now enrolled, but only 1,500 armed. The Water-Works are closely guarded by a company of volunteers.

About 200 of the Internationalists visited the offices of the German daily papers during the afternoon, and demanded that the printers quit work, but were informed that the printers were satisfied, and

REFUSED TO LEAVE THEIR CASES,

whereupon the Internationalists quietly retired. At the office of the *Westliche Post* the editor, Dr. Pretorious, made a speech to the mob, denouncing them as villains and cowards. Police were at each of the offices, and offered to arrest the leaders of the mob if the proprietors of the papers desired it, but this was not requested in any case. The English dailies are expecting visits to-night or to-morrow. Bitter threats have been made against all of them, especially the *Republican*. United States Collector Sturgeon has his office in the *Republican* building, and it is announced that Gen. Davis has ordered a company of United States infantry from the Arsenal to guard the building.

Gov. Phelps will

ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TO-NIGHT COMMANDING THE RIOTERS TO DISPERSE.

Mayor Overstolz is severely criticised for his leniency toward the rioters, and the police allege that if they are given permission to disperse disorderly assemblages and processions comparatative quiet would be restored in twenty-four hours. The Internationals and working people are holding meetings to-night, but so far everything is quiet.

The Union Depot was very dull to-day, only a sufficient number of strikers being present to maintain possession and prevent passenger and freight traffic. The following trains departed: Indianapolis & St. Louis, No. 1, with mail car; no passengers; Wabash, No. 4, with mail and passengers; Cairo Short Line, Nos. 1 and 5, with mail and passengers; Cairo Short Line, No. 6, mail and passengers; Vandalia, No. 2, mail car; Wabash, No. 44, mail and passengers. No trains, either mail or passenger, on the Southeastern, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,—all Western passengers out on time. No freights in any direction.

At East St. Louis everything remained quiet, the strikers being in full control of the depots and railway property, refusing to allow any freight traffic whatever.

SOME EXCITEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 26.—The morning opened with much excitement and apprehension on the part of all classes of citizens, but up to this hour nothing has been done on the part of the strikers or their allies to create positive alarm. A number of manufacturing establishments were closed last night by the strikers, including a number of flouring-mills. The shutting-up of the latter is not wholly approved by the strikers proper, but the rabble so far have had matters pretty much their own way. The most unruly of the mob are negroes.

ANOTHER MEETING

was held at Lucas Market at 10 o'clock, at which some 2,000 men were present. Nothing definite was done, the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's party not having reported. It is understood, however, that gangs will be organized who will finish the closing-up of factories, mills, and manufacturing establishments of all kinds.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

has closed subject to the order of its President, and a great many business houses have shut up. At the Four Courts there is great activity in enrolling members in the Citizens' Guard, and in organizing forces to resist the mob and put down riotous proceedings. The Sheriff has already about 2,000 men in his posse, and those in authority claim that the Citizens' Guard numbers 3,000, and is increasing rapidly.

GEN. PHELPS

arrived this morning, and Gen. Smith is now in consultation with him. It is expected arrangements will be made to obtain sufficient guns and ammunition to equip the force now organizing. It is stated that Gen. Phelps has telegraphed Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, for permission to station a force at the east end of the bridge to guard it against incendiaries or molestation of any kind. A proposition was made at Lucas Market to stop the railroads, which was not carried, and it is not likely it will be done. At this writing nothing of special note has been received from East St. Louis.

GENERAL ORDER.

Gen. Smith has issued a general order to all those who have been raising companies in the Citizens' Guard to report at headquarters at once a full list of officers and men for registry and assignment.

Gov. Phelps and Lieut. Gov. Brockmyer have been at headquarters most of the day in consultation with Gen. Smith and Mayor Overstolz. It is not unlikely that Gov. Phelps will issue a proclamation to-night.

It is understood that Gen. Jeff C. Davis has orders from Washington to answer a call from the Governor or Mayor to quell the riot. Gen. Davis' force, with the late arrivals, amounts to about 600 infantry and a battery of Gatling guns.

MASS-MEETING.

A large mass-meeting of merchants was held this evening for the purpose of raising one or more battalions for the protection of the business interests of this city. Twelve thousand dollars were subscribed in a few moments to purchase arms, and a committee appointed to solicit further subscriptions, and another committee to purchase the best approved rifles and Colt's army revolvers. Gen. John B. Gray was appointed to command the battalion and an advisory council of five prominent merchants to co-operate with the commander.

The services of the battalion were offered to Gen. Smith, who promptly accepted them, and will assign the command to special duty as a guard of the business part of the city.

ONE THOUSAND MEN

have been enrolled this afternoon, and arms and ammunition purchased, which will be distributed as soon as the men are organized into companies. This whole thing was conceived and executed inside of six hours.

The railroad strike almost entirely passed out of sight in this city in view of the magnitude of the movement inaugurated by the Workingmen's party, and the high hand with which they have conducted it in closing mills, factories, and compelling mechanics and laborers to cease work.

The water-works in the northern part of the city and distributing reservoirs are under a guard of soldiers.

The levee laborers who compelled an extortionate advance of wages for all steamboat employes yesterday boarded every boat that arrived to-day and exacted accession to their terms.

THE COMMUNE.

The following has just been delivered to the Governor:

To the Hon. John S. Phelps, Governor of the State of Missouri, and all citizens: We request your speedy co-operation in convening the Legislature, and calling for the immediate passage of the Eight-hour law, its stringent enforcement, and penalties for all violation of the same; the non-employment of all children under 14 years of age in factories, shops, or other uses calculated to injure them. Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that a prompt compliance with our reasonable advice, and better wages paid to the railroad men, will at once bring peace and prosperity such as we have not seen for the last fifteen years. Nothing short of a compliance to the above just demand, made purely in the interest of your national welfare, will arrest this tidal wave of revolution. Threats or organized armies will not turn the toil and sinew of this nation from their purpose, but rather serve to inflame the passions of the multitude and tend to acts of vandalism. Yours, in the nation's welfare,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UNITED WORKINGMEN OF ST. LOUIS.

The same Committee has also presented a lengthy address to the Mayor, setting forth their grievances and their starving condition, and declaring in substance that they will not disband until they have achieved the reforms they desire. They ask that a Convention of merchants be called to confer with them to discuss means for their relief.

WORKINGMEN'S MANIFESTO.

The workingmen's party of the United States have passed the following resolutions under the title of a manifesto:

In view of the fact that the entire labor element of the United States is in a condition of revolution, anp that at the same time the managers of all railroad companies have confessed their inability to make expenses, we, the working-people or the United States demand that the Government proceed at once to take possession of all railroads and run them for the general welfare of the people, and take immediate measures for paying the present owners by the issue of national currency. We further demand, in the interests of the working people of the country, the immediate recall of the charter of all National banks, together with their whole currency. We demand, in the interest in the vast masses of unemployed laborers, that the United States Government at once proceed to complete all public works now under process of construction, and further to commence such new public works as are required for the general welfare of the working people of the United States. We demand that both Houses of Congress proceed to enact a law making eight hours labor a day's work, and attaching such penalties to its violation as shall compel the observance of the same.

We, the working people of the United States, do hereby sacredly pledge our word and honor that if the above just demands of labor are conceded, we will everywhere uphold the Government of the people thus established in justice and equality.

WE, the working people of the United States, hereby solemnly give warning to all persons holding official positions under the United States Government to give serious heed to this manifesto.

PROCLAMATION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 26.—The following proclamation has just been written and will be published in the morning:

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 26.—WHEREAS, A large number of men have for several days been unlawfully and riotously assembled in the City of St. Louis; and,

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that said men have unlawfully compelled other men to quit and abandon the pursuits by which they supported themselves and their families, thus to give up against their wish their usual employment; and

WHEREAS, Said men have impeded the prosecution of the internal commerce of the country by assembling in force and preventing the transportation of the products of the agriculturist, the artisan, and the manufacturer, thereby materially embarrassing the cost of support of all persons in time of financial distress;

WHEREAS, Other disturbances and disorders are threatened in this city, and elsewhere in this State,

Now therefore, I, John S. Phelps, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby require said bands of men, so unlawfully assembled, to disband and return to their usual pursuits and avocations, and not further molest the good citizens of this State, or to interfere with their industrial pursuits, and I do assure the people of Missouri, and especially of this city, that I am here for the purpose of seeing that the laws are fully executed and enforced, and that the rights of all shall be respected, that order shall be maintained; that all assemblages of evil men shall be dispersed, and that quiet and tranquility in the future shall be preserved, and with the aid of the good people of this State I do solemnly declare these pledges shall be redeemed so far as in me lies as their Chief Executive, not only for the peace and welfare of this city, but for every part of this commonwealth.

In witness whereof I have set my hand this 27th day of July, 1877.

JOHN S. PHELPS,
Governor of Missouri.

FORCED SUSPENSION.

Three large crowds of strikers, roughs, and bummers started out this afternoon to finish the work begun yesterday of closing manufacturing establishments. These three mobs subsequently subdivided into thirty or forty small squads, and spread themselves all over the northern and eastern parts of the city, and closed all the mills, factories, machine-shops, brick-yards, and other places where men are employed, that they found in operation. No violence was offered, but their orders were peremptory, and obedience was enforced. It is estimated to-night that three-quarters of the manufacturing establishments of the city are closed. Many of them, however, suspended work in deference to the Mayor's proclamation of yesterday, and others closed on account of the high price of coal, that article now commanding 50 cents per bushel.

TWELVE HUNDRED STAND OF ARMS

arrived to-night from the State Armory at Jefferson City. From 2,000 to 3,000 will arrive from Rock Island to-night or early in the morning. With these and the guns now in the Committee of Safety, and in the hands of independent military companies, the city will be able to put 5,000 to 6,000 well-armed men into active service to-morrow.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Executive Committee of the railroad strikers in East St. Louis held a meeting this afternoon, at which reports of sub-committees were received and measures taken for thorough organization. Four members of the committee resigned, and their places were filled by other strikers.

THERE IS GREAT ACTIVITY

at headquarters to-night, and a dozen or more companies of the Citizens' Guard are drilling and preparing for anything that may occur. Hundreds of people are around the building, but no demonstration has been made since the affair at noon, and it is not expected any disturbance will take place during the night.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE RECOIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The serious effects of the strike are beginning to be felt more and more. The Pennsylvania Steel Works, which were to have been started on Monday, are idle, because the necessary material cannot be obtained to run them.

McCormick's Rolling-Mill and the Harrisburg Car Works have also been compelled to shut down for the same reasons. The miners stopped work at McIntyre last night. There is no disaffection, but the stoppage of coal trains on the Northern Central Railway prevents the shipping of coal. There are no empty cars.

The market is bare of live stock, except a few Southern beeves and five car-loads of sheep.

Several vessels are waiting for oil on which demurrage must be paid. Coal is coming forward in quantities sufficient to supply the demand.

There is

NOT A BARREL OF WESTERN BEEF

in the city.

Peaches are not yet coming forward in great quantities, and last night's train went late, but safe.

The Philadelphia Coal Company, which operates one of the largest collieries in Schuyikill County, at Lost Creek, reduced the wages of their men a few days ago 15 or 20 per cent. Last evening the miners revolted, and the Sheriff sent a guard of twenty-five men in. During the evening the stable of No. 4 breaker, belonging to this Company, at Shenandoah, was burned.

The miners and employes of the Beaver Brook Company, at Audemeid, who went out on a strike, returned to their work yesterday, the Company having acceded to their demands.

Punishment has

ALREADY BEGUN.

Thirty are in jail at Harrisburg, among them a number caught stealing guns on Monday night.

The coal and iron police are rapidly making arrests at Reading, and as fast as taken are bound over in $1,000 bail. In this city they are committed in default of $5,000 bail, and the police disperse all crowds whenever gathered, and for whatever purpose.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S ORDER.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—Gov. Hartranft has just issued the following order to the National Guard of this State:

General Order No. 2.—1. During the existing emergency, in all cases, troops are to be moved in compact bodies, and under no circumstances is firing to be permitted except by order of the officer in immediate command.

2. All other means of quelling a riot and restoring order having first been exhausted, the officer commanding the troops shall notify the rioters that they will be fired upon unless they disperse. The order to fire will then be deliberately given, and every soldier will be expected to fire with effect. Firing will continue until the mob disappears.

PITTSBURG.

FEARS OF A BREAD RIOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—All quiet in both cities, but fears are entertained of a bread panic, and riots. The military is still on duty, and volunteer citizens are thoroughly organized. The Pennsylvania Railroad is running five through trains on the West Pennsylvania Branch daily. There is a great deal of thieving on the sly. A large amount of stolen goods are recovered and awaiting identification in a warehouse.

The work of removing the debris from the burnt tracks is progressing rapidly and without molestation.

THE FORT WAYNE.

The strikers on the Fort Wayne Road have notified Supt. Layng that they will furnish men only for one through train to Chicago daily, and one train to intermediate points. All other passenger trains to be run if the Superintendent can find men to run them.

Vigilance committees are being formed in all adjacent towns.

The five uninjured Philadelphia soldiers from the Arsenal, returning home in citizens' dress on Tuesday, were put off the day express on the West Pennsylvania Road at Freeport, twenty-seven miles east of the city. They got on again, but were again put off, and seen no more. They had passes furnished by the railroad through Maj. Buffington. Sheriff Fife's father is not dead, nor any relative, nor any one of the name.

WEAKENING.

The engineers held another meeting this morning, and rescinded their action of last night prohibiting the running of all cars except those carrying the United States mails. Therefore passenger trains have not been interfered with to-day. No attempt has yet been made to move freight trains. It seems to be the policy of the Railroad Company to do nothing until they are supported by an overwhelming military force. The Pennsylvania Company are laying a line from Thirty-second street to the site of the Union Depot. They are also erecting

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

to supply the places of those destroyed by fire. Large quantities of stolen railroad property have been recovered to-day; over 1,900 canvased hams were found in an alley principally inhabited by Italians. There are 200 car-loads of cattle, fifty of hogs, and twelve of sheep at the drove-yards. Shippers are anxious to get their stock to market. The strikers are willing to ship it, but the Railroad Company will not let them use the cars.

TOM SCOTT

says nothing shall be done on the road until the citizens or Government turn it over to its rightful owners and give assurance that they will prevent further trouble.

The Monongahela miners are all out on strike. They number over 2,000. The supply of coal in the city and available will last about three months. Flour is about exhausted, but other supplies are sufficient for some time. The ice supply is getting short. The Chautauqua Lake Company say they have only enough to last till Saturday.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Several new military companies were organized to-day. Gen. Hancock is expected to arrive to-morrow with 3,000 regulars. This news caused considerable excitement among the Fort Wayne strikers, who began to show signs of weakening. It is almost certain an attempt will be made in a day or two to open the roads here. Should the strikers resist, they will be shot down without mercy.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

Cincinnati Commercial, July 26.

A gentleman who happened in Pittsburg at the time of the riot, sends us the following description of the scene he witnessed:

A stranger sight than that at the Union Depot and vicinity at 8 p. m. on Sunday night cannot be imagined—not stranger from the terrible scenes of carnage and rapine than from the general demeanor of the thousands and thousands of spectators crowding around the scenes. The Union Depot smolders, a mass of ruins. A long line of blazing timbers and iron columns at white heat marked the site of the Adams Express Company's transfer depot and the Pan-Handle shops; the elevator and its thousands of bushels of grain still blazed fiercely; riotous crowds of drunken men and women reeled here and there, under loads of stolen merchandise of all sorts; kegs of beer and whisky were rolled or carried in every direction, the heads knocked out and the contents swilled down the throats of the mob, carelessly kicked over, or else set under some car or truck and a torch thrown into them. Here, some druken brute, tired of his load, would dash a keg of liquor down into the crowd he was passing through; there, a half-crazed woman, with hair tangled and matted, and clothing half gone, would push through the masses of people, carrying in her arms or trailing after her hundreds of yards of dry goods, torn indiscriminately from a plundered freight car.

Boys, aye, and girls too, of 12 and 15 years of age, would dodge into a car and out again to the crowd of spectators offering a silk umbrella, a set of silver-plated harness, a bundle of whips, a box of cutlery—anything their hands had happened to clutch in the wild scramble—for 25 cents. I noticed a boy of probably 13 years dash into a passenger car on the siding, near the east end of the tunnel, rip open the cushion of a seat, strike a match, and touch off the padding. A gentleman beside me cried out, "Hold! there, you young scoundrel," and the boy leered up into his face and yelled out, "Go to h—l, you ——— ———, this is *our* day," and a policeman behind us muttered, "It's better to let 'em alone; they'll go any lengths now."

All of this time, through every phase of desperate, reckless crime, the vast concourse of people looked calmly on, with an apathetic indifference that was simply astounding. Hundreds of young and middle-aged men, with ladies on their arms, some of them leading little children, grouped around, standing on anything that would enable them to look over the heads of the crowd in front, gazing calmly but curiously on the scenes, and laughing as heartily at any funny or ludicrous incident in the terrible scene as if the whole thing was a gigantic farce or pantomime, provided for their special amusement.

A fine-looking, middle-aged man, with iron-gray beard, and a martial look generally, mounted a goods box, calmly looked over the scene, got down, lighted his cigar, and coolly remarked, "Well, as the parrot said to the monkey, we're having a hell of a time!" Dr. Slattery showed me an ounce minie ball, remarking, "I cut that from the shattered thigh-bones of Charles White, and came near having to cut one from myself. See," holding up the lappel of his Prince Albert, through which a musket ball had torn an ugly rent. A dead man was carried through the crowd on Liberty street, and a blear-eyed woman brutally remarked, "*He's* got enough of it, anyhow." All sensibility and human feeling seemed head, and not till the mob had carried their atrocities to their extreme length, and burned everything from Thirty-third street to the east end of the Pan-Handle tunnel, and threatened to go on and destroy the railroad bridge, did the alarm of the people take shape in any definite action toward opposing the sway of the mob. With cooler thought came a general revulsion of feeling, and men who yesterday rather sided with the rioters, to-day bitterly denounce their work. But the feeling comes too late, and not to the disapprobation or opposition of the people generally can be accredited the final cessation of plunder and arson. The mob only ceased when their atrocities palled upon them, and their utter abandon had tired them out.

A dirty, ragged ruffian, that last week begged or stole his way through the country, yesterday would raise the sensational yell, "Bread or blood; we cannot starve!" and at the same instant apply the torch to a thousand pounds of flour or meat.

The people generally place credence in the statement of the strikers that not they, but the roughs and tramps of the two cities, are responsible for the fearful havoc.

PITTSBURG'S DISGRACE.

MRS. SWISSHELM'S VIEWS ON RECENT EVENTS IN THAT CITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Permit me to say a word for my native city in this hour of her overwhelming misfortune and disgrace. Her citizens are not, as you may suppose, a mere nest of savages and poltroons. As law-abiding, brave men, their reputation has been above the average of our American citizenship, and the recent catastrophe is rather the result of that confidence arising from a consciousness of rectitude and strength than from any want of these qualities.

It has not seemed possible to Pittsburgers that Pittsburg ever could be handed over to the mercy of a mob, and so no serious means of defense have ever been provided. Her best citizens have long been deeply tainted with the common deadly views of indifference to public affairs, and so, as in the American Republic generally, her military organizations have been largely controlled by

BOYS AND BUFFOONS;

by immature men anxious to display their proportions in military toggery, and soldiers of the fuss-and-feathers type. Responsible, reasonable men have, in great measure, overlooked the primary importance of a militia which may be relied upon in case of public danger, and to have stood aside and permitted all means of public defense to be converted into opportunities for the cultivation of personal vanity and amusement of the populace. It is not at all probable that the citizens of Pittsburg would have intrusted any great business-interest to the man who gave the fatal order to fire into a dense crowd of women and children. He has never been chosen to represent them on any occasion thought to be important. His impatience of control and personal vanity seem to have been well understood; but he was one who would contribute time and money for a grand parade, and who was more interested in display than in any serious preparation for service. Yet to him was given the command in a crisis involving the very existence of government.

That he did order the troops to fire on the crowd, seems to be undisputed; and also that he deserted those mad enough to obey as soon as they came into deadly peril, is also undisputed; but he is

A REPRESENTATIVE PITTSBURGER,

and only stands for criminal ignorance or indifference on the part of our people.

That the provocation which incited the populace to such fearful acts of vengeance was very great indeed, there is no dispute; and the Philadelphia troops, who were so cruelly and savagely butchered, were greatly to blame in obeying the order to fire on the multitude of spectators, rather than on those men assembled to defy and defeat the law. Had they fired on the strikers, I feel certain these would have met force with force; but they certainly never would have been guilty of the savagery afterwards committed; and, from authentic information, I feel certain that the troops were greatly to blame.

I am well acquainted with a lady who saw the Philadelphia soldiers on the platform of the Union Depot after their arrival, and talked with several of the officers. She describes their manner as

JOLLY AND FLIPPANT,—

that of men out on dress-parade, rather than those come to face their fellow-citizens in deadly combat. She examined their Gatling guns, and said to an officer: "Do you expect to use these?" He replied, gayly: "O certainly! If we are ordered!" His manner struck her as so incongruous that she looked solemnly into his face, and said: "Do you think you can use them and ever go out of this city alive?" He laughed, and said he thought they would.

These men did not comprehend the gravity of the occasion, and were the ready victims of the holiday-officer who took command. That they did fire directly and continuously on women and children seems beyond dispute.

One of our neighbors—a man on whose word I have relied—assures me that he was sitting in the crowd which covered the face of the hill, behind the depot. He describes it as

COMPOSED OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

"with a sprinkling of men;" nurse-girls with infants in their arms; mothers with babes at their breasts, and toddling, wee things holding by their skirts; girls flirting with their beaux; and all in apparent good-humor, come out to see the soldiers. He thinks that some boys in the crowd threw stones at them, but feels certain that none were thrown from any point near where he sat; is of opinion these boys were all together in a corner near the depot. He was not near enough to hear the order to fire, and was greatly surprised when the firing began; was not alarmed, thinking the soldiers were firing blank cartridges to scare away the crowd; but, when he saw three people shot quite near him, he thought it time to get out of that; arose, ran up the hill, and lay down in a gully, but the people began to pile in on him so that he thought he might as well be shot as tramped to death; arose, and ran on up the hill until he got behind a house, and staid there until the firing ceased. This seemed to him to continue a long time, but he was much excited, and he thinks now that it may not have lasted more than four minutes.

This is the only account I have had

FROM AN EYE-WITNESS

of the beginning of that dreadful and fatal strife.

It is quite true that women and children had no business to be on the side of the hill at that time,—true that they were there in violation of law and in defiance of the Governor's proclamation. It is also true that men may have been attacking the soldiers while using the women as a rampart, for my informant is not certain that the soldiers fired first, and says that shots may have been fired from the crowd before any were fired by the troops; but all the firing he noticed seemed to be regular and without a pause, like a string of crackers going off.

Who fired first is, of course, very material in judging of the provocation; and, while there can be no excuse for men who assemble unlawfully, or for unlawful acts which strike at the foundations of society, there is some palliation for the frenzy which seized and drove them into the suicidal destruction of life and property which followed.

But there is still another apology for the mob, and this is the assurance given them of

THE SYMPATHY OF A MAJORITY OF THE CITIZENS.

This assurance was formally conveyed to them by the leading press of the city in the very beginning of the outbreak, and led them to feel themselves heroes contending for the right,—an advance guard of Freedom's army!

That the citizens should have felt this sympathy,—that the press should have expressed it,—is a disgrace so damning that any one should blush to say he was born here. Then, that the men of the city and vicinity, who profess to be respectable, should have stood aloof while the troops from a sister city were butchered in our streets for obeying a regular military order given by one of our citizens, is an infamy too dreadful to contemplate. That they should have sat at home, or lounged about as idle spectators, while those infuriated men besieged that Philadelphia regiment in the round-house, and sought, far and near, for artillery to dislodge and butcher them, is too horrible. Thank God, I have no son! If I had, I should never again wish to see his face had he deserted those men in their extremity. That they should have been driven through our streets, and shot from the rear, while trying to make good their retreat, and that no body of Pittsburgers threw themselves between them and their savage pursuers, is

A BLOT UPON OUR CIVILIZATION

which may well awaken doubts as to the upward tendency of our march of improvement.

In can scarce be possible that the mass of the citizens continued their sympathy with the mob up to that time, or what could have induced them to incur this indelible disgrace?

Is this result a fruit of the amalgamation of virtue and vice, of piety and professional pauperism, which was carried on all last winter under the name of a Temperance-Movement? Have our respectable citizens really come down to the level of the men they sought to lift by treating them to companionship and free dinners, instead of finding them honest work?

I have felt all along that they were making a great and grievous mistake in caudling and feeding men in idleness; that they were depriving them of that honest independence which prefers any kind of toil, on any kind of terms, to eating the bread of charity; but I have been esteemed the determined enemy of all that is good because I have opposed all schemes for

FEEDING MEN WHO REFUSE TO WORK.

In this country, where millions of acres lie untilled for want of willing hands, any man can get his bread out of the ground; and all schemes which stand between them and honest independence, no matter what you call them, are instruments of demoralization.

Pittsburg has long been the head-centre of this kind of benevolence—a general camping-ground for tramps; and last winter the principal business was teaching idle men to sing hymns and sign pledges, instead of finding them work.

If the present trouble is not a direct outgrowth of the maudlin sentimentality of the years gone by, I am no judge of cause and effect.

That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made a stupid mistake in giving a President $28,000 per annum, and asking an engineer to work for 90 cents a day, there can be no doubt; that the whole country has reason to complain of the monopoly and arrogance of such companies, there can be no doubt. But any man who has sense enough to run an engine ought to have sense enough to get and run a farm, and to know that, if he enters into a combination to prevent any other man from working on whatever terms he may please to accept, he

STRIKES AT THE FOUNDATION OF ALL GOVERNMENT,

and at his own security in the enjoyment of any right.

The issue raised by the strikers assembling to prevent other men doing the work they refuse is one of such vital importance that it ought to be settled once for all. If no settlement can be made without an appeal to brute force, then let the opposing parties go to work and fight it out; but let them fight like civilized men, and not set upon and murder a beaten and retiring foe.

War is the last appeal. Let us have it if necessary, but let the combatants fight like men who have laid aside war-paint, and not like Red Cloud and his horde.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

WILKESBARRE.

THE STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 26.—The up and down passenger trains, due after midnight, were stopped, but allowed to proceed after five hours' detention, to get the train hands to their destination. The train for Philadelphia this morning was the last one to pass. The up-train this afternoon was boarded by the strikers on the top of the mountains, but the mail-car was allowed to proceed, on which the passengers crowded themselves, and came to Wilkesbarre. The southern-bound mail-car is lying here, and the strikers telegraphed to the Governor and the Postmaster-General that the Lehigh Valley Railroad refuses to run the postal-car on account of the passenger-cars being held by the men. At

A MEETING

of railroad men to-day they voted to abstain from unlawful violence, and offered their services to the city authorities for the protection of life and property. Five hundred militiamen are ready for any emergency. Shortly after midnight a squad of soldiers surrounded a saloon at Mill Creek and captured forty-two muskets which were in the possession of suspected characters. No trains are running on the three roads, and no mails are arriving to-night. The railroad authorities will make no attempt to run any train until the strike is over.

SCRANTON.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 26.—The mail-train from Binghamton to New York arrived here a few minutes before 10 this morning, with nothing but an engine and mail-car. The Rev. Mr. Noble, of Newark, who came here on the mail-car last night to see his daughter, was ordered out of the car. The Scranton mail was put aboard, and the engine passed on, the firemen receiving instructions from the Signal Committee to allow no one to ride on the engine or mail car. The men are determined not to yield; the Company equally determined not to concede. The strike is spreading, and has now reached every industry in the valley. This morning a Committee of Fifteen, representing the nine engineers, pump hands, carpenters, blacksmiths, and outside laborers in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, waited on the Coal Superintendent, W. R. Storrs, and

DEMANDED AN ADVANCE

of 25 per cent in their wages. He telegraphed at once to President Sloan, and received an answer to the effect that Mr. Sloan was surprised by the conduct of the men in the face of the depressed situation of affairs, and regretting that the Company could not at present grant the demand. At 6 o'clock to-night everything stopped, and the Diamond mine is rapidly flooding. This will entail a vast loss, as some of the mines could not be got ready for work again inside of two years. An experienced coal man told me, a few moments ago, that the Diamond Mine could not be prepared for work in five years if once flooded. It is a valuable mine, and has been in operation over twenty years. The Company have been removing their cars and mules from the mines all day, in anticipation of the flooding, and it is expected that in a short time Scranton will be a deserted village. If the mines are abandoned to the flooding the Communists had better move West.

A MASS-MEETING OF MINERS

has just been held in the Round Woods, west of the city. About 10,000 persons were present, and the proceedings were orderly and determined. A dispatch was read from President Sloan stating that the Company could not accede to the demand for a 25 per cent advance, and the men decided to die rather than return to work at the reduced rate. Resolutions were adopted requesting the saloon-keepers to close their places of business, and also asking the Mayor by what right he appointed 100 special police when there was no disturbance of the peace.

I have just waited upon Superintendent Halsted, who informs me that the Morris & Essex have gone to work, and that the passenger train will arrive here from New York at midnight. A member of the Firemen's Brotherhood denies the assertion.

The trains on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Road have ceased running to-day. Secret meetings of all kinds are being held throughout the city to-night. The men of every calling have joined issue for an increase of wages, and their motto is, "No surrender."

MINERS' STRIKES.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 26.—The strike has extended to every branch of industry in the Lackawanna Valley. The miners met to-day in the woods to the number of 10,000. The answer of President Sloan that the Company could not grant the demand of 25 per cent advance was read amid profound silence, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the men would die before returning to work at what they call starvation wages. The mine engineers and pump hands struck to-night at 6 o'clock. They drew the fires and the mines are now flooding. If allowed to become flooded, it will take a year to prepare them for work again.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held to-day at the call of the Mayor, and will meet twice daily till further notice. The citizens are organizing for protection. All quiet.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 26.—The brakemen and firemen on the Lehigh Valley Road, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, struck this evening.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

THE END NOT YET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Everything is at a standstill on the Lehigh Valley. The calm of yesterday and last night proved to be the calm that precedes the storm. The Lehigh Valley has been licked up in the flood-tide of the labor crisis. While the officials of the Lehigh Valley Road were last night congratulating themselves on the contented condition of their employes, the engineers, firemen, and brakemen were holding a large meeting at South Easton. At this meeting resolutions were adopted demanding of the Company a restoration of the old wages; prescribing whom the Company should employ, and other matters; also, that a failure to comply by the Company, by 6 o'clock this evening, should be

CAUSE FOR A STRIKE

to be inaugurated at 9 o'clock. These resolutions were sent to the Lehigh Valley office at this place without signature. Mr. Sayre, the Superintendent, however, at once sent an answer to be bulletined at the Easton depot. He said that the Company was paying the men all they could, and if they were to comply with the demands of the men, the road would have to be run at a loss. These wages were: For engineers, $2.80 to $3; firemen, $1.80 to $2.25; brakemen, $1.48; and flagmen, $1.65. The strike began at Wilkesbarre last evening, but it was not until this morning that everything was stopped.

THIS PLACE WAS SELECTED BECAUSE

of the long grade that begins here and runs for sixteen miles, the grade rising over one hundred feet to the mile. Thus far the railroad men have met with no drawbacks. Large meetings of workingmen, which includes railroaders and miners, have been held to-day. The men appear to be anxious to preserve the peace, and say, in their speeches, that they will protect property. Many miners struck to-day for their back pay. These augment the crowds of able men who throng about the depots constantly.

THE CITIZENS

met to-day, and a large number of special police volunteered to act in case of an emergency. Superintendent Sayre takes it very quietly. He says the Company does not propose to fight the strikers, but will shut up shop-house, engines, and cars, suspend all its employes, and let them come back when they get ready. He telegraphed to Superintendent Packer, of the New York division: "You may as well abandon all your trains, close your shops, and go a-fishing." The Bethlehem Iron Company's men will probably join, and the mines on the road will have to stop at once.

ERIE.

VANDERBILT RESUMES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 26.—Passenger and mail trains are again running over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road between Erie and Buffalo. For four days we have had no communication with the East. Mr. Vanderbilt this morning issued orders to send train No. 6, which was abandoned here by his orders last Monday, on to Buffalo. The mail had been detained here for three days. The first passenger train from the East since Sunday arrived this evening. Three trains per day are now running over the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Cleveland.

"A FORCED MARCH."

This afternoon the State militia in the city—three companies—received orders to report at Franklin, Pa. The strikers would not allow the troops to pass over the railroads. They will seek transportation by wagons. The military companies at Corry and Northeast started on foot for Franklin this afternoon. All the militia in Northwestern Pennsylvania is being massed at Franklin by orders from Gen. Heidekofer. Eight companies are already encamped there. The object in massing the troops at one point is to have a force sufficient to disperse and control large mobs.

SHAMOKIN.

"BREAD OR BLOOD."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHAMOKIN, July 26.—The workmen held a bread-or-blood meeting here, after which the citizens subscribed $3,000 to furnish employment on the streets at 80 cents a day. Of course they did not want this, and they formed in a mob and proceeded to the depot of the Northern

ern Central in a body. They were met by the Chief Burgess and several citizens, who were unarmed, and notified to preserve the peace. The mob refused to disperse, and the Burgess and his posse opened fire and mortally wounded a man named Wiest, a storekeeper, and Robert Thompson. Neither is expected to live. J. Shops, a boy, who was looking at the riot some distance off, was

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

A meeting of the citizens was held in the Presbyterian Church, and measures were taken to preserve order. The men who are creating the riot have been without work for the past month. Many of their families have been near starvation. At about 10 o'clock the mob reassembled and went to the depot of the Reading Railroad, and cleared out everything, which seemed to satisfy them.

OIL CITY.

AN ACCOMMODATION.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 26—Midnight.—At a meeting of the train-men's union held this evening at their rooms in this city, a committee was appointed to confer with Supt. Hepburn, which waited on him at his office, when a satisfactory adjustment and settlement of the difficulties recently existing upon the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad and the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad was made. The men will resume work in the morning, and all trains will commence to run as usual.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHLEHEM.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 26.—Employes of the Bethlehem Iron Company, believed to be in sympathy with the strikers, held a meeting this evening, but adjourned without action.

The employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at this place continue at their posts despite the protests of the committee of strikers from the East.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 26.—Gov. Hartranft, with troops, regular and militia, passed through here at 9 this p. m. bound west.

READING.

READING, Pa., July 26.—Business has resumed its wonted aspect. All the trains run regularly. Four of the ringleaders of the riot have been arrested. The funerals of six of the victims took place to-day.

ILLINOIS.

THE AUTHORITIES.

STEPS TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—The liveliest interest has prevailed in the State Department over the intelligence from Chicago, and the victory over the mob is hailed as an omen indicating that lawlessness will be entirely stamped out. A dispatch stating that Gen. Torrence personally led his command elicited the heartiest commendation of that officer. If possible more interest was shown in behalf of the apparently defenseless negro miners at Braidwood. Representative Goodrich this morning telegraphed that the colored miners wanted to leave Braidwood, and asked that they be furnished transportation and protection. The Governor replied that he was not able to furnish transportation, but if the strikers interfered with their departure the miners would be held responsible. Subsequently a dispatch was received from Lieut.-Col. Parsons, at Dwight, that the negroes had

SURRENDERED THE ARMS

which had been furnished them by the mine-owners to the striking miners at Braidwood, and had succeeded in making good their escape. This state of affairs elicited the most contemptuous comment here. The revolutionary authorities of Braidwood were condemned as a mob, and the mismanagement which in effect abandoned these defenseless negroes with a battalion of militia accessible for their protection was denounced as criminal. Lieut.-Col. Parsons' command, it is understood, was not sufficiently supplied with ammunition to have defended the fugitives. In any event, a force of 1,000 armed men, independent of militia, could have been raised here in an hour in defense of the overpowered negroes, and Gov. Palmer would voluntarily have led this force against the Braidwood mob.

JUDICIAL.

The following order was entered in the United States Court in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois:

THURSDAY, July 26.—Present, the Hon. S. H. Treat, District Judge.: It is ordered by the Court that the Marshal of this District use his authority as Marshal under the law to protect from violence, seizure, or damage, or from any unlawful interference therewith by unauthorized persons, any property in his custody as such Marshal, or any property in the custody of any Receiver of this Court, or any property, whether books, records, papers, or otherwise, belonging to the Court. This order to be continued in force until rescinded or modified by the Court.

ARREST OF RIOTERS.

Marshal Roe read a telegram from Col. J. H. Wilson, Receiver of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, stating that the agent of the Company at McLeansboro and the Sheriff of Hamilton County had arrested two men at McLeansboro for interfering with the train, and asking that these officers be given authority to hold their prisoners. The Marshal replied, making the Sheriff a special Deputy Marshal, and directing him to hold the prisoners for contempt of the United States Courts. Subsequently, by request, Gen. Pavey and Col. Thomas S. Casey were appointed special Deputies to guard the property and protect the employes of the Company.

AT MT. VERNON

an excitement arose this afternoon over a rumor that a large body of strikers at Decatur purposed seizing a train there and going over there to try and induce the machine-shop men and other Wabash employes there to strike. Supt. Bradley protested against a train being taken for that purpose, and finally the strikers abandoned the attempt.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

The striking miners here still make themselves conspicuous, but attempt no violence. They listened to-day and to-night to out-door harangues by one E. A. Ellis, of Chicago, who is neither a miner nor a railroader, but a blatant disturber.

THE PENITENTIARY ODYSSY.

A. D. Lawrence, of the Commission to locate the Penitentiary, returned here via St. Louis to-day, after traveling in wagons and afoot in Egypt. The Board will try to meet here again Monday, strikers permitting.

THE ROADS

are running as yesterday—the Wabash & Gilman passenger, Ohio & Mississippi mail-car only, and the Springfield & Northwestern regular trains.

JOLIET AND BRAIDWOOD.

THE MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—Considerable excitement has prevailed here this afternoon over an order received by Capt. Hays, of the Citizens' Corps, to hold his command ready to move at a moment's notice. The company are sleeping on their arms at the armory to-night, the vacancies in the ranks having been filled by volunteers. The artillery company is also prepared for service, should it be necessary to call upon them. In addition to these measures for the public safety, a meeting of old soldiers was held this evening at the law office of Munn & Munn, and an organization effected for home protection during the present troubles styled the Joliet Veterans, the members of which are to be armed with double-barreled shot-guns, and such other weapons as can be obtained, and subject to the Mayor's orders. The officers elected are: Maj. S. W. Munn, Captain; Dr. E. H. Stewart, First Lieutenant; Maj. C. H. Harris, Second Lieutenant; and John C. Long, Adjutant. A roll was prepared and numerously signed, which will be increased to 100 men, all of whom saw service in the army.

The Mayor has ordered all saloons closed at 7 o'clock every evening hereafter. The Rock Island is moving freight trains now both ways, as usual.

AT BRAIDWOOD

the situation is reported quiet, with the miners in possession of everything, the "black-legs" having left the place to-day. They are now rendezvoused at Wilmington, awaiting transportation to Chicago or elsewhere.

MORRIS.

A PANIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., July 26.—Morris experienced a first-class scare last night by a report brought to town that 1,500 miners from Braidwood were about to make a raid on Morris, because the Alton & St. Louis cars were not running, and they thought Morris had not contributed as generously as she ought to sustain them in their strike. The fright was very much increased by some town boys, who got together at midnight, and with firing of pistols, shouting, and hallooing, went to the West Side, where there was a brewery, to have a jolly time. Many of the citizens armed themselves, and prepared for a vigorous defense, but it turned out to be, so far as the miners at Braidwood were concerned, only a wagon-load, which came over for a supply of beer, which they took out this morning. The town crowd on their way to the brewery cheered for Hayes, the Republican Congressman-elect, which cheering was sufficient assurance that the boys were not bent on mischief, and most of the citizens went back to bed.

FIVE CAR-LOADS OF SOLDIERS

and one car heavily loaded with ammunition have just passed here bound for Chicago from Omaha. Your correspondent had an interview with the soldiers, who stated that, although they disliked very much being compelled to shoot any of the people of Chicago, they should do their duty and follow strictly the orders of their commanders. The citizens of Chicago can be assured that there will be no running or stampede on the part of these men, who have been accustomed to fight Indians, and any mob which encounters them will find these regulars hard fellows to but against.

AURORA.

CONCILIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 26.—There will be no strike in Aurora. Pursuant to call, the large bulk of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shop men assembled in Walker's shop at the close of their labors this evening, and listened to very sensible and conciliatory remarks by Ald. James Murphy, William Wood, Chairman of the Committee sent to Chicago on Tuesday, and Mr. Isadore Lewis, in which it was carefully shown that their own interests were identical with Aurora and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. Dispatches from Superintendent Strong were read, stating, in substance, that the grievances of employes could not be looked into and understandingly adjusted during the present turmoil, but would receive the earliest possible attention. In the meantime, if they so desired, the Aurora men

COULD AT ONCE COMMENCE WORK

at ten hours per day. They displayed good sense in voting unanimously to accept this proposition and quietly continue at work. More than this, the men in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at this point will protect the railroad property as sacredly as their own, and won't be bulldozed, intimidated, or dictated to by outsiders, local or foreign. In this decision they are backed by Chicago & Iowa employes, and can count upon the moral and physical support of the community to the last extremity.

CARBONDALE.

BAD FOR FRUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 26.—Supt. Williamson, of the Grand Tower Road, treated the strikers very graciously to-day, acceding to their demands. None but mail trains will run until the strike is over. The mass-meeting at Murphysboro this forenoon was largely attended. A committee was appointed to go St. Louis to inquire the price of coal. They went at noon with a returning delegation from East St. Louis. About seventy-five strikers, headed by a narrow-gauge "scab" engineer named Gough, came here at 3 o'clock, intending to intercept the Illinois Central trains. They visited the cooper-shop, and were successful in stopping the men. No disorder prevailed. Information that the strikers at Effingham were allowing fruit to pass caused them to resist stopping fruit on the afternoon express train. They have informed Superintendent Beck, of the Central Road, that no freight trains can run on this division. They will allow fruit to pass until they confer with the Central Committee at East St. Louis. It is expected they will return to-morrow. Thousands of dollars of fruit awaits shipping in the orchards in this vicinity, and there is no remedy, except through the mercy of the strikers.

MOUNT VERNON.

THE STRIKERS WEAKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., July 26.—Brig.-Gen. Pavey and Col. T. S. Casey received their appointment to-day as special depot United States Marshals to protect the property of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway. The strike is the absorbing topic here, and the failure for two days to receive any letters or newspapers from St. Louis or Chicago makes confusion worse confounded. The only exciting incident that transpired to-day was the declared intention of a number of strikers to board and take possession of the train from the East that passed this city this morning. The strikers were at the depot when the train came in, but when they saw among the passengers about a dozen of the officials of the road, who doubtless had been advised by telegraph of the contemplated action, and had accordingly armed themselves for the occasion, the strikers thought better of the business, and deserted, permitting the train to proceed without being molested.

To-night everything is quiet, with a fair prospect that matters will remain so.

PEORIA.

COOPERS' STRIKE.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—The strike has reached Peoria. The coopers, to the number of 300 or 400, struck several days ago. Last night they were reinforced by the miners living in Kickapoo, a mile or two west of here, and, after a meeting, took possession of all trains, stopped their running, unloaded the passengers, and sent the engines back into their shops. So far but few railroad men have joined the strikers. Our three military companies are under arms, ready to march at a moment's notice, and this morning they were supplemented by a company from Washington, in this State.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to keep from the streets as much as possible, and use all their power to preserve order; also one closing all the saloons till further notice.

CAIRO.

FEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 26.—Everything is quiet in this city. So far as strikes are concerned, there have been none here. There is much excitement among thinking men over the news from Chicago and St. Louis to-day, and the telegraph office has been crowded with those anxious for news. Fears are entertained that we shall be visited by strikers from St. Louis.

ENGLEWOOD.

INCENDIARISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., July 26.—About 100 roughs, supposed to have come from the Rock Island shops, set fire to three box cars standing on the Fort Wayne track near Fifty-first street. The hose company from Englewood and another from the Stock Yards were soon upon the ground and attempted to put out the fire, and succeeded after the partial destruction of three cars. It was only by careful watching that Marshal Russell prevented the cutting of his hose by the mob, who were much exasperated at the men for trying to put out the fire. There is about a mile of box cars standing upon the track near this point, and it is anticipated that more of them will be fired before morning. Many law and order loving citizens of Englewood have applied to be sworn in as special police, to protect property in this vicinity.

MOUNT CARBON.

VISITING STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT CARBON, Ill., July 26.—A delegation of strikers from East St. Louis came to Murphysboro last evening, twenty-five strong. A large mass-meeting of miners and laboring men was held last night. All five mines have shut down this morning. A delegation came over and intercepted the morning passenger from Carbondale, cut the freight car loose, and allowed the passenger coach, with the mail, to proceed to Grand Tower. They next visited the machine shops, which they closed, and asked the men not to resume. Another meeting will be held at the mine, and a large delegation of miners return to St. Louis with the delegation. Excitement runs high.

MENDOTA.

TOWN-TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 26.—The Pacific express, due here at 1:50, did not arrive to-day, and, consequently, the mails and papers usually brought by that train did not arrive, and, unless they can manage to send the papers and mails by way of the Northwestern, that connects with the Illinois Central at Dixon, we shall be completely cut off from news all along this line. The Mendota accommodation was detained in Chicago to-day. An engine with one car has just reached here with passengers from Aurora. The windows of the car were all smashed.

QUINCY.

QUIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 26.—Affairs in this city are quiet to-day. A few incendiary spirits in the labor organizations have tried to incite disorder, but they have thus far not succeeded. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy employes had a secret meeting to-day, and it is reported that they resolved not to strike. At all events, they have not yet formally struck. Their conduct, thus far, has been admirable.

DWIGHT.

THE BRAIDWOOD NEGROES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 26.—All quiet here. The railroad men are attending to their various duties peacefully. The negroes at Braidwood are beginning to arrive, and we expect 200 here to-night, who are to be fed, and then they take up their march to the south.

BLOOMINGTON.

PEACEABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 26.—Everything is quiet. Trains on all roads except the Chicago & Alton are running, although irregularly. Railroad men say that the Chicago & Alton shops will resume operations to-morrow.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE.

THE RAILROAD MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—The Committee of Wabash Railroad train-men returned from Toledo to-day well satisfied with the result of their conference with General-Manager Hopkins. Upon their arrival they at once called a meeting of Wabash employes, who, after a long and stormy session, decided to abandon the strike, and notify the officials of their willingness to resume work at any time desired. Similar conclusions were arrived at by the men on the Wabash Railroad at other points, and General-Manager Hopkins was notified at once that all employes were ready to go on duty when desired. He replied, thanking and congratulating the men, and promising to deal fairly with them. The Company made no concessions whatever, but promised an increase of wages as soon as business revives.

OFF FOR PITTSBURG.

The Committee of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago strikers left for Pittsburg to-day to consult with the general officers of the Company, having been invited to do so by the latter. The strikers on this road to-day determined to take possession of the offices of the Company at this point and displace the Superintendent, Master Mechanic, and Master of Transportation with their own men. They discovered, however, that the railroad building was strongly protected, and abandoned their wild purpose. No freights are yet moving on the Grand Rapids & Indiana or Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Roads. The Wabash shops, where 500 men are employed, closed to-day. They will reopen Monday. News of the riot at Chicago creates great excitement to-night, and much indignation is expressed.

IMPERTINENT PROPOSAL.

The strikers on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway have just notified Supt. Gorham that they will to-night take possession of passenger-trains here and provide conductor, ticket agent, and general officers of their own. This movement will probably be resisted. Citizens and business-men held a large meeting to-night, which has just concluded. Resolutions were passed denouncing the strike, and demanding its prompt cessation. A Committee of Public Safety was appointed, and a motion adopted pledging assistance to the Sheriff in the effort to put a stop to the strike and place the Railway Company in possession of its property.

INDIANAPOLIS.

JUDICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—In many respects the situation to-day has remained unchanged, but where it has, mostly for the better. Judges Drummond and Gresham, of the United States Circuit and District Court, to-day made the following order: "It is ordered by the Court that the Marshal of this District use his authority as Marshal under the law to protect from violence, seizure, or damage, or from any unlawful interference therewith, by unauthorized persons, any property in the custody of such Marshal, or any property in the custody of any Reciver of this Court, or any property, whether bonds, receipts, papers, or otherwise belonging to the Court, this order to be continued in force until rescinded or modified by the Court." Some talk was had about interfering with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, but, under this order, trains have been moving as usual. Freight trains on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road were stopped, but passengers ran as usual. This road, also being in the hands of the United States Court, will probably not be interfered with further.

TO-DAY

the strikers allowed one passenger train to move each way over other roads, and say that no more shall pass. A conference committee of citizens met a committee of strikers to-day, and listened to a statement of the wages paid and the demands of the workingmen. To-night the officers of the roads met the Committee and presented counter-statements. This afternoon

GOV. WILLIAMS

issued a proclamation invoking the dissolution of the mob, asking law-abiding citizens to denounce and condemn infractions of the public peace, calling upon the judiciary and Sheriff to do their duty, and appealing to the mob for an immediate abandonment of their confederates. Gen. Dan Macauley has been appointed Brigadier-General of militia by the Governor, and several voluntary military organizations have been made by citizens for the protection of property against riot and destruction. A committee of Bee Line strikers went over the road to men who were at work under President Devereaux's proposition of Monday. It is stated that the men on this end will also accept the proposition. To-night the city is very quiet, and it is believed that the strike will break of itself to-morrow. If to-night be passed peaceably, the trouble may be considered at an end.

MICHIGAN CITY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL EMPLOYES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 26.—The employes of the Michigan Central Road held their third meeting in Cowden's Hall this morning. None but employes were allowed in the meeting. They remained in session nearly three hours, during which, after due consideration, they adopted the annexed resolutions:

First—Resolved, By the employes of the Western and Joliet Divisions of the Michigan Central Road, in Convention this 26th day of July, that after receiving the report of our Committee appointed to confer with General-Manager Ledyard, at Jackson, we do hereby express our approval of the pledges given by him.

Second—That we will engage in no strike, but are ready now as heretofore for our duty at the disposal of the heads of our respective departments.

Third—That after the settlement of the present railroad difficulties we will, in accordance with the request made by General Manager H. B. Ledyard, appoint a committee from our respective depots to place our grievances before him, trusting to his able judgment and pledges to us.

ALL SERENE.

A copy of these resolutions were telegraphed to General Manager Ledyard, to which he responded, stating that he was proud of the action they had taken, and that the employes at Michigan City would be remembered by the Directors and stockholders as well as himself for their loyalty to the Company in these trying times. They were also telegraphed to Jackson, and this evening adopted by the employes at that point.

Trains commenced running at 6 o'clock to-night; all saloons here were closed to-day.

The lumber-shovers are still out, but are peaceably inclined.

TERRE HAUTE.

THE MINERS SOMEWHAT DIVIDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 26.—There are no new developments to report to-night. Intense interest has been manifested all day. Several meetings were held, at which the situation was discussed. The men are determined, and say they do not propose to yield. A passenger train, west bound, passed over the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad to-day by order of the Indianapolis Committee for the transportation of several destitute persons to their destination. There was great excitement on arrival of the train here. Some of the strikers desired to stop it, but the will of the majority prevailed, and the train moved on. Passenger coaches also passed over the Vandalia Railroad by order of the Indianapolis Committee. A number of travelers were aboard. After considerable discussion here as to whether the train would be allowed to proceed, this course was finally decided upon.

AT A MEETING

this afternoon the action of the Indianapolis Committee in permitting the train to pass out of that place was discussed. Speeches were made in justification of this action, and also against it. A committee was sent to Indianapolis to consult as to some definite plan of action. No road leading into the city runs regularly except the Evansville & Terre Haute. No serious disturbance is apprehended.

GARRETT STATION.

THE STRIKERS ORDERLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GARRETT STATION, Ind., July 26.—On last Monday, the 23d inst., the firemen and brakemen joined the situation of the other divisions of this road, and stopped all trains except one daily passenger train each way, carrying the mail. They have had the shop-hands suspend their work, but have not molested them further. Everything is quiet here, and no trouble is anticipated. One man got too much benzine aboard and was somewhat unruly, but his associates requested him to behave, which he has done, and has left the place.

OHIO.

TOLEDO.

PROMPT AND ADMIRABLE ACTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 26.—The day has passed with great quietness. The rioters, who were gathering great headway last night, woke up this morning to find that, during the night, the citizens had stolen a march upon them, seized several hundred breech-loaders owned by the Fenian organization here, together with 30,000 pounds of ammunition, and were fully organized and being drilled. This was discouraging, and another blow was given by the arrest of four ringleaders. A body of 200 plucked up courage enough to go to the station-house and demand the release of the prisoners, but the leaders of this latter body were adroitly whisked into a cell in the station-house before their followers comprehended the movement. This took the spirit out of the latter, and no further demonstrations have been made. The citizens, including our leading bankers, business and professional men, are encamped to-night in the Court-House square, commanded by competent officers, and under strict military discipline. The very earnest look of these preparations is sufficient to secure peace. A cavalry force is patroling the streets, and all out after 10 o'clock are required to explain themselves.

NO DISTURBANCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

TOLEDO, O., July 26—8 p. m.—The city has been quiet throughout the day. The saloons remain closed, in accordance with the order issued by the Mayor yesterday. The police this morning arrested James Turner, the acknowledged leader of yesterday's movement, and lodged him in the County Jail. Other arrests followed rapidly, and by noon most of the ringleaders of the mob had been secured.

About 500 prominent citizens met at the Court-House this morning, and were supplied with arms and ammunition. Business was generally suspended during the forenoon, and members of leading firms throughout the city reported for duty at the Court-House.

PROCLAMATION.

This morning Mayor Jones issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE TOLEDO, O., July 27, 1877.—WHEREAS, Certain riotous demonstrations have been made in our street, interfering with citizens who are engaged in lawful occupations, for the purpose of interrupting the work and deranging business; now, therefore, I, W. W. Jones, Mayor of the City of Toledo, hereby issue this proclamation to warn all persons engaged in inciting riotous proceedings or interfering with the labor or business to desist from such practices, or to congregate in crowds upon the streets to discuss the situation or promote disorder; and that, in order the more fully to promote a peaceable solution of the impending dangers, the police are hereby directed to close the saloons or places where ardent spirits are sold, and furthermore to arrest all persons found violating the laws or in any manner interfering with the rights of the citizens or their labor, and I hereby give the assurance that all law-abiding and all laboring men and those employing laborers shall be protected in their lawful occupations to the extent of exhausting the civil powers intrusted in the constituted authorities of the city, and with the aid of good and law-abiding citizens we will summarily put down lawlessness and disorder.

W. W. JONES, Mayor.

It is expected that trains will run through on the Lake Shore Road to-morrow.

THE WABASH.

Manager Hopkins, of the Wabash, received the following communication to-day from the Chairman of the Committee of Employes, who were in consultation with him yesterday:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 26.—*L. A. Hopkins, General Manager, and A. Andrews, General Superintendent of the Wabash Railway*—GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of notifying you that the employes in the several departments at Lafayette have, in open convention, unanimously agreed to resume their several positions on the road as soon as you see proper to receive through freight from terminal points, and that all passenger trains run without intermission. All trainmen have voluntarily placed themselves at the disposal of trainmasters, for the protection of the company's property until you see fit to open the road. The matter of pay still remains in the hands of the several committees for further consideration after the road has commenced operations, or before, as you may desire. S. P. MUDGE, Chairman.

Manager Hopkins replied, thanking the employes for the position taken, and stating that the full service of the road will be resumed as soon as terminal stations can be opened for the receipt and dispatch of traffic.

The former statement that all elevators were closed was erroneous. Those connected with the Dayton & Michigan and Wabash Roads have been closed. Large shipments by lake have been made from them. Advances have been made by banks on outgoing grain, those on incoming produce only having been stopped on account of the risk and uncertainty attending shipments en route to this point.

CLEVELAND.

CONTINUED FIRMNESS OF THE STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—At a meeting of the strikers, held this afternoon, reports were made by committees sent to various points upon the Lake Shore Road to obtain the co-operation of the men there. These reports were to the effect that the men are determined to hold out to the last moment, but not to destroy property if it is at all possible to avoid it. A resolution was passed prohibiting politicians from having anything to do in these meetings, and all persons not directly interested in the railroad business were requested to keep silent. The men in the Lake Shore Foundry have struck and joined their companions of the road. A man under the influence of liquor was present at the meeting to-day, indulging in some loud talk, but he was led away, when it was found that he was not a striker at all. It is understood that

EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION

has been taken by the police authorities, such as swearing in large numbers of special men, etc., but the Railroad Company, understanding that, in this State, there is no law by which damages for loss by riot can be recovered, have requested the authorities to remain passive for the present, and this is probably the cause of the present lull. There is now a general sentiment in favor of compromise, and everything points towards that end. Mr. Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore Road, has gone to New York for a conference with President Vanderbilt, and a few days may see all the troubles satisfactorily adjusted.

COLUMBUS.

THE SITUATION.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—It is reported that the Hocking Valley miners, who quit work and demanded 10 cents advance per ton for mining coal, have been granted their demand, and returned to work to-day.

Matters continue very quiet to-night. Travel has fallen off until the traffic scarcely more than pays expenses. In certain localities the people want certain supply-trains run, but the managers will not run any unless they can run all.

The Sciota Valley Road has commenced to ship freight to and from this city.

The railroad men are still firm in the determination to resist any reduction in pay, or suffer the railroads to resume unless their demands are complied with. Three companies of citizens have organized at Newark.

All veteran strikers have also formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of suppressing any possible outbreak.

The employes of the McCuneville Salt-Works, located near Shawnee, Perry County, struck this morning for 10 per cent increase in wages.

CINCINNATI.

PETTY ANNOYANCES.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The efforts of the strikers to-day have been confined to petty annoyances in the vicinity of the Ohio & Mississippi and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depots, such as uncoupling of cars and efforts at intimidation. The police have been active and prompt. At Storrs three arrests were made, and a small mob dispersed at Fleischman's distillery. At South Side Station, a few miles below the city, the workmen were interfered with while shifting cars to unload them. A detachment of police were sent down and the mob scattered.

Trains continue to run on all the roads except the Ohio & Mississippi, and heavy mails have reached this city.

MANSFIELD.

A MINERS' MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—Coal-miners to the number of about 500 held a meeting at Mansfield, O., to-night, and adopted resolutions for four cents a bushels, check weighing for each bank, and no mine to have free turn. Everything passed off quietly.

MICHIGAN.

JACKSON.

A SENSIBLE OUTCOME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., July 26.—This has been a day of feverish excitement here. When the engineers and firemen of the Middle Division of the Central concluded to strike, the officers of the road concluded that not a wheel should be started if they persisted. One train was made up for the north this morning on the Saginaw Division, but the strikers would allow nothing but the mail-car to run. The Division Superintendent, in accordance with the resolve of the Company, said it should be the whole train or nothing, and it was nothing. The same programme was carried out in the case of all trains coming from any of the five termini of the road and its branches centering here. During the day the strikers offered in every case to allow the mail car to proceed, but the Company refused to move them, so not a wheel turned to leave Jackson until 7 o'clock to-night.

A CITIZENS' MEETING

was held in the forenoon, attended by several hundred business men, who decided that traffic must not be allowed to stop, and that the strikers should continue to interfere with the running of the trains only at the peril of their liberty, and probably of their lives. Rolls were circulated, and several hundred citizens signed them, pledging themselves to turn out as special policemen to preserve law and order, and the Company was notified that they could move their trains whenever they saw fit to call on the citizens. During the afternoon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen were in session, and about 4 o'clock Division-Superintendent Brown was sent for to consult with them. He labored with them until 6 o'clock, when

THE CHEERING NEWS

flashed through the city that the strike was ended, and it proved to be true, as the delayed trains were permitted to proceed, and all which should have gone out were made up and started immediately. The men go to work at the same wages and on the same conditions as before, it being pledged to them, however, that as soon as the troubles cease their grievances will be considered by fair arbitration between them and the Company. No account is to be taken of their action to-day, and every man is restored on his old footing. The train and yardmen who were forced to quit work are jubilant, and the shopmen who were turned out of the shops this noon will go to work in the morning. All is quiet, and everybody is much relieved.

DETROIT.

SURRENDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—The defection of the Central operatives at Jackson has had no effect to this date, 6:30 p. m., this side of that point, and everything here is going on smoothly. The Canada Southern seems to be out of trouble on the Detroit & Toledo Division, all hands having agreed to surrender unconditionally to the officers of the road, and trains commenced running this afternoon to Toledo. A full regiment is now in camp at the western suburbs of the city. Volunteer police are abundant. The Board of Trade has organized a squad for action if necessary, and altogether there is nothing here to encourage the rioters to undertake the scenes of violence lately prevailing in other cities.

CANADA SOUTHERN.

To the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—A meeting of the Canada Southern employes was held at Grosse Isle this morning, every department and grade being represented, and Superintendent Woodford being present. After a full discussion of the situation, a motion was made that the resolutions passed on Monday evening to strike should be rescinded, and that work be resumed at once, and this was carried without a dissenting voice. These men have conducted themselves with commendable moderation throughout the strike. Upon mature reflection, they became satisfied that their interests would be better served if on the side of loyalty and good order, and had the courage to place themselves right.

The local trains upon the American Division are fully resumed, and there will be no further interruption. It is confidently expected that the employes of the Canadian Division will speedily follow the example of their American brethren, and the operation of the line be fully restored.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The day express from Chicago on the Michigan Central Railroad arrived here this evening, three hours late, and reported everything peaceful at Jackson and intermediate points. There will be no more trouble, this side of Chicago, at least.

GRAND RAPIDS.

HOPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 26.—There are some changes in the situation here, and, on the whole, for the better tone. The trains have all been discontinued on the Valley Division of the Central, because of the difficulty on the main line, and the Kalamazoo Division of the Southern is but little better off for the same reason, but none of the men on these divisions are inclined to strike, and the other roads continue as usual. All the operatives in the factories labored to-day as usual, and the manufacturers are determined to give their men work, even at their own inconvenience (because they cannot ship goods), as long as they can. There were fears last night of an attempt to strike in some of the factories, but there has been none yet, and all citizens are more cheerful, and believe the danger is less. To-night it was reported that a workingmen's meeting to decide what to do would be held to-night, but no meeting was held. There is intense excitement over the news from Chicago and other points, but otherwise all is quiet and the news from there has a salutary effect. There is a rumor that a part of the Second Regiment has been ordered to Jackson to-night, but your correspondent can find no authority for it, and believes it false.

EAST SAGINAW.

AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich, July 26.—The west branch accommodation on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Division of the Central pulled out as usual, but no trains have arrived from Jackson.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.

NO VIOLENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 26.—The night and the day has passed without violence, but in general suspense. There has been no demonstration to-day, except at about 10 o'clock this morning, when a large crowd collected at the depot to prevent the departure of the express for Chicago. No attempt was made to make up the train, and the crowd gradually dispersed. Everybody is nervously sensitive. A bulletin displayed from a hotel window by a joking commercial agent resulted in an excited display of fire-arms, but prompt interference by by standers prevented violence. None of the parties were strikers. Superintendent Strong has telegraphed a denial of the report, which obtained extensive credence here, that he had sent a discourteous reply to any communication from the men.

THE COURSE PURSUED

here by Vice-President Perkins and Division Superintendent Potter has been such as to maintain relations of confidence between them and the strikers, and has done much to allay the fears of violence and preserve the peace. No trains are arriving or departing on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The mails all went out this morning. A mail-car due by the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw at half-past 1 will arrive in the evening. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern men have not struck, but efforts to induce them to join are now making.

A MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 26.—Large quantities of rain fell here this evening, and everything is tranquil. A large meeting of railroad men and citizens was held to-night. It was harmonious and orderly in every respect. Addresses were made by Charles Dodge, C. L. Poor, W. W. Baldwin, and William Salter, D. D., and a number of the strikers. All counseled moderation and peace. Everything is at a dead standstill, but no violence is feared.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

NO FREIGHT.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 26.—With the exception that no freight trains are allowed to leave the city, the situation here remains practically unchanged. The strikers are almost exclusively employes of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, and do not, at the present time, exceed 100 men. Passenger trains are arriving and departing as usual on all roads centering here except the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. No violence, beyond the forcible detention of freight, is anticipated.

CLINTON.

GENERAL INTIMIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., July 26.—In obedience to the demands of a body of strikers from two of our lumber-mills work has to-day been entirely suspended in all mills, machine-shops, and sash-factories. Some 200 operatives met this morning in Cradall's Hall, to endeavor to perfect an organization to make the strike perpetual until the owners give in. All saloons are closed. No attempt at destruction of property is contemplated by the strikers. The only fear of citizens is as to tramps.

KEOKUK.

NO TRAINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 26.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw have abandoned all trains to and from this place, and will not even run postal cars. The Wabash ran a freight and passenger each way between here and Clayton to-day, and the Keokuk & Des Moines a freight and passenger each way over its entire line. All other trains have been taken of, and the railroads are almost at a standstill. No fears of violence are entertained here.

M'GREGOR.

BEGINNING OF A DASTARDLY WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., July 26.—Tramps to-day burned three self-binding reapers in a field, two near Garnaville and one near Monona.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON.

CURIOSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 26.—Madison has been remarkably quiet for the past week. The Western and Southern troubles have paralyzed business to-day. A gang of some twenty or thirty men working on a gravel train on the St. Paul Railroad struck for higher wages. The Superintendent promptly suspended the train. The strikers at once saw their foot in it, and quietly returned to their homes. Everybody is in a fever of excitement to hear from Chicago. Heavy storms prostrated the telegraph lines, and we are without particulars of the Halsted street trouble.

MILWAUKEE.

NOT SETTLED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—A meeting of Socialists was held to-night to express sympathy with the strikers. All the speakers deprecated violence, and resolutions were passed ad-
vising that steps be taken to
All roads here are running
No disturbance is anticipated. The
issued a proclamation calling on the
keep cool, and saying that any
mob would be met by force.

JANESVILLE.

PERFECT QUIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 26.—All is
and there are no apprehensions of
disturbance whatever. The
all at work and are apparently
freight is shipped to Chicago on the
western

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.

REGULARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—Col.
mand of two companies of the Fourth
from Omaha Barracks, and three
the Fifth Cavalry, from Fort
one Gatling gun, left Omaha to-day
Chicago by special train over the
Northwestern Railway. Five
arrive here to-night from Sidney,
place the others sent from Omaha.
Five companies of the Second Cavalry
from Fort Sanders this evening.
was assigned for duty at the Union
bridge and depot, the other at Omaha
The Union Pacific employes will hold
journed meeting to-night. None
will be allowed to be present. The
meet Friday evening.

TROUBLE IS YET LOOKED FOR

The Union Pacific is very nearly
with freight trains between Omaha and
nearly all switches being occupied.
able freight trains have been
from Omaha a short distance
breaks, and the Union Pacific
city is carefully guarded every night
force of special police and volunteer
The strikers at Council Bluffs are
is feared they may attempt to
on the bridge, which is guarded by
force.

NO FREIGHTS

are received here at all from the
ple are beginning to feel anxious
particularly groceries, which are
short in a few days, as wholesale
been filling heavy Western orders

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, July 26.—The engineers
cago, Burlington & Quincy struck
afternoon. Passenger trains on this
been abandoned.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—
published in New York and
Virginia & Tennessee Air-Line
with is erroneous. There is no
this city and Memphis, and no
employes anticipated. Of the
centering in Nashville, the St. Louis
eastern is the only one where
have joined the strike. Trains
and hands all at work on other

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—
men on the Memphis & Charleston
appointed a committee to wait on the
and ask that their wages be
same rate as paid by other roads
Col. McGhee, General Manager,
agreed to. No trouble exists on
roads, and none is probable.
New York are coming here from
avoid strikers.

A company of the Thirteenth
Little Rock for Louisville, passed
this morning.

NEW JERSEY.

PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE.

JERSEY CITY, July 26.—The
Engineers on the Delaware,
Western Railroad held a
this afternoon, considering their
favor of the firemen, and sent a
Supt. Reasoner announcing their
not to continue to strike. Supt.
went to the firemen's meeting and
use his influence with other
the Company to have their
turned to the figure paid before the
reduction. The firemen appointed a
to go to the office at Scranton, and
run trains as usual until an
ceived.

HAPPY.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—The
work on the Morris & Essex
great joy to the people. Trains
The militia went through the
dress parade to-day.

NEW YORK STATE.

BUFFALO.

THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, July 26—Midnight.—
York Central, Lake Shore, and
all passenger trains to-morrow.
the Erie anticipate no further
employes here generally accept the
made at Hornellsville, though
tents say they have been sold out.
indications that no further
the running of passenger
be made by the strikers
York Central and Lake Shore,
will oppose the starting of freight
roads have no assurance from the
they have surrendered, and
cessions or compromise has been
A letter to the employes of the New
tral from

SUPT. TILLINGHAST,

this afternoon, is significant. He
first move is to see if our engineers
and other employes will resume
meet with a block at any
stop. I do not propose to coax or
must start without compromise,
until the employes and the business
control the mob. Until traffic is
shops, and other service, and pay will
suspended."

TO-DAY

train No. 6 from Erie arrived at
seven passenger cars, and bringing
ern mail. There was no interruption
The Lake Shore sent a train
1 p. m. with passengers and mail,
tendent having word from the
would not be molested. The
on the New York Central was
2:30, but got away at 4 p. m.,
gage, mail and passenger cars,
strong police force as guard to
train for the Falls on the Erie,
noon, was stopped and uncoupled
street by

THE MOB,

but was sent through, later,
Buffalo by the police. Several
arrested. During the afternoon
made on Frank Williams' coal-yard
100 coal-heavers, who ordered
stop work. The police were called,
twelve. No other disturbance
Seventy-fourth Regiment
Hornellsville this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The
tral Railroad Company reports
along the line looks encouraging,
a termination of the difficulties
arranged. The Erie Railway
menced to receive local and
freights at all stations in the city
the first to raise the blockade.
has been issued by the Company
resuming the sale of tickets to
main line and branches; also to
over such of its connecting

passenger trains. Employes along the line have gone to work again with alacrity at the reduced rates.

NO TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There is no indication here of trouble growing out of the railroad strike throughout the country. The city is calm, confident in the fidelity and ability of its police.

The Stock-Exchange to-day thanked the city authorities for the prompt action of last evening in dispersing the crowd violating the law by marching in procession without having obtained previously permission of the Police Commissioners.

THE UNIONISTS,

who do not affiliate with the workingmen who called the Tompkins Square meeting, met in the large hall of the Cooper Union to-night to the number of about 4,000, and expressed sympathy with the railroad men and others on a strike; also advising the establishment of a "National federation of all trades so that combined capital can be successfully resisted and overcome." A resolution was also adopted giving fraternal greeting to the volunteer soldiers who fraternize with their fellow-workingmen. Neither the speakers nor speeches were of any importance. The meeting closed more quietly than the average political gathering.

The Bread-Winners' League was in session to-night, and adopted resolutions regretting the destruction of life and property, and appointed Aug. 15 for a mass-meeting.

Vanderbilt says his loyal laborers will not regret their fealty.

COUNSELED PEACE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—At a meeting of strikers in Capitol Park this afternoon the speaker counseled peace and no lawless acts. It was stated that Mayor Banks had agreed to present a petition of the citizens of Albany asking the New York Central Railroad authorities to restore the wages paid before the late reduction, and ask the railroad folks to give it favorable consideration. This plan met with general approval, and the meeting adjourned until Friday.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, July 26.—The Governor received a dispatch at a late hour stating that the Sheriff and deputies had taken possession of the Northern Central Road near Elmira and dispersed the mob, and the road was guarded by soldiers and armed citizens, and the Sheriff had started trains.

A detective this morning arrested Dan Hasson, the leader of the Albany riot, and hurried him in shackles to Troy Jail. All is quiet at West Albany. No further disturbance is apprehended. The shops will probably be opened and men at work by to-morrow.

SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, July 26.—Eighty trains of loaded freight-cars were sent out of Syracuse to-day. The strike is all over. All train hands and machinists are at work.

The visiting militia regiment amused people with a dress-parade.

PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 26.—Donohue, the chief of the strikers at Hornellsville, who was arrested, reached this place last night, en route to New York, in charge of four Deputy-Sheriffs. While here a dispatch was received from the Sheriff of Steuben County, directing his return, in order to obey a writ of habeas corpus. His presence was not known until after he was on his way back.

Confidence here is entirely restored, and all fears of further trouble are gone.

TROY.

TROY, N. Y., July 26.—A mass-meeting of laborers was called at noon to-day. On assembling the police very quietly dispersed the crowd.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—All was quiet throughout the night, and this morning no disturbance of any kind whatever has occurred. The police are constantly making arrests. The Lake Shore Road will start its trains at noon to-day.

ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 26.—An effort was made this afternoon to send out freight-trains on the Northern Central Railroad. The employes entered the round-house, put out the fires in the engines, and dragged the fireman from the engine. A Sheriff and 500 armed citizens and military went to the scene, and quiet was restored.

WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT.

DISPATCHES FROM OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Dispatches from officers of the Government stationed in all parts of the country, read in the Cabinet meeting to-day, indicated a general cessation of the rioting in connection with the laborers' war against the railways, except at Chicago, St. Louis, and one or two points of minor importance. The news of the fighting in Chicago to-day had not been received when the Cabinet adjourned. New York City and Philadelphia were reported at peace, with no fear of an outbreak. Baltimore, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, and Pittsburg were gradually settling down to their accustomed quiet. At Chicago some disturbance was reported, and trouble was still apprehended at St. Louis, but, while men were not being murdered and property destroyed, freight traffic had nowhere been resumed, and in very few instances were even passenger trains running with anything like their accustomed regularity.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

Road, which before the strike dispatched two trains each way between Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Chicago, is running one passenger train, which leaves and arrives about on time. This train carries the through mail. The authorities of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, it is understood, will send the mails through by special car if at any time they are unable to run their passenger trains.

The States which, for the next two or three days, are likely to be the scene of the most interesting operations are Pennsylvania and Maryland. Gen. Hancock will furnish to the State authorities of the former this evening a force of 600 regular troops, who, with 2,400 militia, will leave Philadelphia to-night for Pittsburg,

THEIR MISSION

being to open the Pennsylvania Railroad across the Keystone State for regular freight and passenger traffic. These troops will be under the command of the State authorities, but Gen. Hancock will remain in Philadelphia, and will give such advice as may be needed. Measures equally vigorous are to be adopted to open the Baltimore & Ohio Road to freight-traffic. Five companies of the Eighteenth Infantry from South Carolina, under command of Col. Black, arrived here at a late hour last night, and three companies, under command of Col. Black, left here at 3 a. m. for Cumberland, Md. The other two companies, under command of Maj. Brown, are now at the arsenal waiting orders.

IT IS THE DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

to throw a strong force along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as far west as the Ohio River, for the purpose of opening the road and keeping it open to freight and passenger traffic. This experiment will be watched with great interest, for, if it be successful, it is believed that it will break the backbone of the strike, and that commerce will resume its accustomed channels on all the great trunk lines of the country within a few days. The State authorities of Pennsylvania have a sort of pride in managing this matter themselves, especially as their action thus far has not reflected much credit upon them, and would prefer to have the troops under the command of State officers, even were that not the legal and regular way of dealing with the matter. No great trouble is apprehended in opening these two roads, and it is believed that, within forty-eight hours, all trains will be moving on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Roads without obstruction.

GOV. CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS,

made a formal call upon the President to-day for Federal assistance in suppressing domestic violence in his State. Although there had been some rioting reported at Chicago at the hour when the Cabinet met, after careful consideration of the subject the President came to the conclusion that the exigency had not arrived when it would be desirable to issue a proclamation and to place United States troops at the disposal of the State of Illinois.

WISCONSIN'S MAINSTAY.

A communication was also received from the Governor of Wisconsin, saying that violence was threatened, and that the State had no militia which could be used in suppressing a riot, should one occur. He suggested that the old veterans in the Soldiers' Home might be armed for the protection of the State if the United States Government would authorize the issue of muskets and ammunition to them. Some of the Cabinet were very much amused at this suggestion. The idea of calling upon the aged and crippled soldiers in the Home in that State to defend the Commonwealth against threatened violence was considered a very original one.

THE MAILS.

The reports received at the Post-Office Department to-day in regard to the mails have been very meagre. Up to the close of office hours nothing had been heard from Superintendent Vail, at New York, during the day. A letter written at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was received this morning, but it contained very little information in addition to that included in his dispatches yesterday and published in this morning's TRIBUNE.

AT INDIANAPOLIS

the situation was substantially unchanged. On one or two roads trains were running with regularity, but on others there was either a partial or total blockade. Postmaster Holloway, of Indianapolis, telegraphed very indignantly to the Postmaster General to-day that the local and State authorities were doing nothing to assist in raising the blockade. The Mayor of Indianapolis, he said, was afraid, and the Governor sympathized with the strikers.

"BY THE COURTESY OF THE MOB."

A dispatch received from one of the officers of the Department at Chicago raised a new and somewhat important question. The managers of some of the railroads had expressed the fear that the strikers would take possession of the mail trains and run them, and asked that orders be issued from the Department to all clerks and other Post-Office officials not to recognize the strikers, and directing them not to proceed on trains which were not in the control of the officers or agents of the roads. It was suggested that orders be issued to deposit the mails at the nearest post-office to the point where trains passed out of the control of the railroad companies. The writer of the dispatch asked the Department if such orders could be issued. In reply, he was informed that, when such a case arose and was brought to the attention of the Department, a decision upon it would be promptly made, but that the Postmaster-General could not make a decision on a hypothetical case. At the same time, it was the inclination of the Department, in advance, not to have any dealing with others than the managers of the railroads themselves. All the Department contracts are made with the railroad companies, and stipulate that the mails shall be carried on the regular passenger-trains. If passenger-trains are not dispatched, the Government has no right to claim that the mails shall be carried otherwise. In addition to this, it is deemed wisest not to give the strikers any encouragement, as might be done if special trains with postal cars and without passenger-coaches attached were run with its approval and by the courtesy of the mob.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The Executive Committee of St. George's Association of North America, through a representative to-day, waited on Secretary of State Evarts, and read a series of resolutions recommending arbitration for the settlement of the existing railroad troubles. Mr. Evarts expressed a general approval of the principle of arbitration, and promised to give the matter due consideration.

FALSE REPORT.

An industriously circulated report that an engineer had said that he would take no troop-train out of Washington caused a large crowd to gather at the Baltimore and Potomac depot to see a troop-train departing for Philadelphia. At the appointed time the train departed amidst cheers from most of the crowd. The troops consisted of the Second, Third, and Fifth Artillery and two companies of infantry, with two Gatling guns and caissons.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY TRANSFERS.

Telegrams are promptly sent to the President at the Soldiers' Home giving him information as to the condition of the troubles in the various cities.

Col. Black, in command of the Eighteenth Infantry, who left this city this morning, reached Cumberland at 10 o'clock and proceeded to Grafton, W. Va.

Fourteen companies, ordered from the West to St. Louis, will reach there to-morrow morning. Gen. Pope considers the public property at St. Louis and Chicago secure.

Gen. Ruger has been ordered by Gen. Hancock to Louisville, and to assume the immediate control of the troops at that point and Newport.

Batteries D and I of the Fifth Artillery, from the Department of the South, will reach Baltimore to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALARIES.

FURTHER FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Further investigation regarding the wages paid railroad employes show that the Pennsylvania Company has made but one reduction since the War. That was of 10 per cent on Jan. 1, 1874. The wages earned last month were:

Passenger engineers	$ 92.48
Passenger firemen	51.23
Freight engineers	83.66
Freight firemen	48.03
Passenger conductors	68.00 to 90.00
Passenger brakemen	41.00 to 50.00
Passenger baggagemasters	50.00
Freight conductors	63.00
Freight brakemen	46.80

The managers say their men were satisfied with their wages and would not have struck but or outside influences. They consider railroad employes the best paid laborers in the country and will not yield. The New Jersey officials pay regular daily wages and have no mileage system. To regain the mileage system the men struck, say the managers, but back pay was due to over $200,000, which the men themselves allege as the reason. The regular pay for all engineers is $90; for firemen, $55; for brakemen, $1.70 to $2 per day. Besides this, extra work is given, so that the average salaries for June were:

Passenger engineers	$104
Passenger firemen	61
Freight engineers	110
Freight firemen	66

The same rates obtain on the Lehigh & Susquehanna, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Morris & Essex Roads. The engineers get $2.41 to $3.46 per day; firemen, $1.73; brakemen, $1.54 to $1.75; conductors, $65 to $75 per month. The Morris & Essex strikers returned to work to-day, and trains are running nearly as usual. The Company agree to pay the firemen $50 a month, the same as before the 10 per cent reduction. Upon this the engineers work at their reduced prices, $90 per month.

FORT SANDERS, WY.

REGULARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT SANDERS, Wy., July 26.—Telegraphic instructions from headquarters Department of the Platte having been received by Col. A. G. Brackett, Second Cavalry, commanding Fort Sanders, Wy., July 25, to send 100 dismounted men, properly officered, to Omaha, Neb., the following troops were dispatched at 11:30 a. m. of July 25: Fifty men of Company A, Second Cavalry, under command of First-Lieut. T. B. Gregg, and fifty men of Company B, Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. James W. Peale, and all under the command of Capt. Thomas B. Dewees. In obedience to a second telegram received by Col. Brackett last evening, July 25, calling for an additional 100 men, the following were sent: Fifty men of Company C, Second Cavalry, under command of Second-Lieutenant H. D. Huntington, and fifty men of Company E, Second Cavalry, under command of Second-Lieutenant F. H. Sibley, Second Cavalry, and all under the command of Maj. D. S. Gordon, Second Cavalry, who will assume command of the whole battalion upon meeting in Omaha. Lieut. F. M. Robinson, Second Cavalry, also left to-day to join his company in Omaha, Company B.

BALTIMORE.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade to-day, resolutions were adopted that an urgent and united appeal ought to be made to the President of the United States by the authorities of the several States whose laws have been set at defiance by resistance too formidable to be met without Federal aid, for the utmost measure of military protection, and exercise of all military power authorized by the Constitution for the suppression of domestic violence within the States. The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange also adopted resolutions that we earnestly appeal to the President of the United States to employ prompt and decisive measures for the immediate restoration of law and order, extending such measures to the utmost limit of his constitutional power, and including the immediate increase of the military forces of the Government, should this in his judgment be deemed necessary.

At Cumberland the City Council to-day removed all coal-oil trains outside the city limits.

GUARD KILLED.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—James Colbarn, James Bowers, and James Shattleburg, guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track, forty-two miles from the city, were fired upon, and the first-named fatally and the others seriously wounded.

In the eastern section of the city this morning twenty-six tramps who had taken up quarters in the working cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days. A number of tramps arrested near the Canton Elevator were sent to prison.

LATEST.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—A large and orderly meeting of workingmen was held at Hollin's hall to-night. The President said the cause of the strike was the starvation wages paid by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Resolutions were adopted pledging their support to the municipal and State authorities to maintain the peace and preserve order; expressing the warmest sympathy with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad employes; suggesting an impartial system of arbitration, and the appointment of a committee to wait upon prominent merchants and request them to use their influence with the stockholders and Directors of the railroad Company towards a satisfactory adjustment of the present differences.

A resolution was also adopted that no professional politician be allowed to address the meeting.

The Committee of striking trainmen of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad called on Gov. Carroll to-day to present to him their grievances and ask for redress. They said they were not rioters, but wanted fair wages for a fair day's work. The Governor said his duty was to preserve the peace and order, and he could do nothing in reference to the prices, about which they had better see the railroad officials.

Another delegation saw Attorney-General Gwynn, and, from his manner, believed he would take some action by which a compromise would be effected.

LOUISVILLE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—But little fear of further trouble is entertained. The display of citizens has had its effect, and indications point to the resumption of the usual quietude and business. The following proclamation explains itself.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Ky., July 25, 1877.—*To the People of Kentucky:* At this time, when tumult and riot in some of the States have resulted in bloodshed, destruction of property, and suspension of travel and business, I with pleasure congratulate you that comparative peace and quietude exist throughout our Commonwealth. The only disturbance that has been reported to me occurred in the City of Louisville, and I am informed that it was not participated in by railroad employes or workingmen, but by turbulent persons, who, unwilling to work themselves, sought to drive others from honest labor, and it was easily controlled by the prompt efforts of the citizens of Louisville aiding the civil authorities. In the crisis through which we are passing true patriotism and proper respect for law and order demand not only prudence and forbearance, but firmness and resolution. Lawless men should be taught that peace and order shall prevail, and that honest, law-abiding men are at the front. Violence and lawlessness will not benefit any class, and usually proves most disastrous to the poorer classes.

Having been asked to send troops to localities where no unusual excitement or disturbance exists, I feel it my duty to state that I believe the civil power of the commonwealth is at present sufficient to protect all classes and quiet any disturbance that is apprehended, and it should be invoked and exhausted before the aid of the State Guard is asked, and troops should only be used to support the civil authorities in preserving peace. I therefore call on all Mayors, Sheriffs, and peace officers of Kentucky to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. I earnestly ask all good citizens, by precept and example, to use every effort to avert violence and excitement, and I pledge whatever power or authority is vested in me to aid in preserving the peace and enforcing the law.

JAMES B. MCCREARY, Governor.

THE MOB AWED.

The city to-night has been very quiet. The citizen-military continue to perfect their organizations, and the rioters do not dare show themselves. Every quarter is patroled. The employes of several factories have quit work, but without violent demonstrations.

Two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment and four of the Second Regiment, United States Infantry, arrived from the South to-day and went into camp.

Gen. Morrow, of the Thirteenth, commands. Their services have been tendered the city in case of need. The Mayor has made an additional requisition of arms and a battery of light artillery, which has been granted.

The engineers and firemen of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad have signed a card commending Standiford, President, and pledging to to protect the Company's property.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—There has been for the past twenty-four hours a partial strike on the Emporia and Newton divisions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and freight-trains were not allowed to pass. A committee waited upon the Superintendent and laid before him their grievances. Officers are reticent as to their nature, but, as they say, without making concessions the men went back to work, and all trains were allowed to run. There has been considerable excitement, but it is believed all danger is passed.

THE MAILS.

TEMPORARY EXPATRIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 26.—A large quantity of mail matter, including fifty bags from Chicago and places west, passed through Montreal yesterday and to-day for New England States, New York City, Baltimore, Washington, and Great Britain.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—A passenger-train from Cincinnati, with the Western mails, arrived on time this evening by the Baltimore & Ohio, and without interruption at any point.

FRENCH VILLAGE.

SYMPATHY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—About 800 coal miners of St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, held a meeting at French Village, five miles from East St. Louis, this afternoon, and passed resolutions demanding four cents per bushel for digging coal; that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; and that they shall be paid their wages twice a month. They also adopted a resolution expressing heartfelt sympathy with the railroad strikers, and pledging co-operation with them as far as possible.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

LETTERS.

START THE TRAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The great public, composed of all classes, has at length come to the just conclusion that no class has a right to inflict unmeasurable damage upon any other in order to redress an injury, real or supposed, to its own.

So far the general mass of the people have taken no sides in the present contest between the railroad companies and their disaffected operatives. They have sought simply to preserve order, and, so far as possible, to maintain the public safety.

But the suffering is extending, and in the nature of things, the peril and distress will only grow greater with every day of delay.

The present policy of "holding off," and merely securing the municipal safety, will not only fail, but must in the end prove fatally disastrous.

The time has come when the public, in its might, should arouse itself to such vigorous action as the crisis demands. It should be remembered that a mob is a hideous monster, with sharp claws, it is true, but without a brain.

Experience has always shown that no mob, however numerous, ever has stood, or ever can stand, against a community vigorously organized for its protection under the reign of mind.

Staggered for a moment by the suddenness of the blow, and the strangeness of the situation, the public, taken by surprise, knew not what to do. A parcel of wretched tramps, taking advantage of this momentary bewilderment, paraded through the city and for an hour had things pretty much their own way. A few policemen could easily have scattered or arrested the whole gang.

A more disgraceful outrage was never enacted, and it is a shame that such a scene could anywhere have taken place.

It is a satisfaction to know that there were none of the railroad strikers, or any other respectable strikers, among these men who are seeking to throw the city into a condition of anarchy.

There is no class which needs the authority of law more strongly than the mighty army of labor. There is no class which would suffer more by its overthrow. This fact the more intelligent among them well know.

The law-abiding portion of the community is therefore overwhelmingly in the majority, now as at any other time.

All but thieves and murderers and incendiaries are interested in the preservation of property, and would suffer from its destruction. Every man who has struck for better pay knows this fact. An injury to property is an injury to him. Destroying railroad property, it is clear to all who have not lost their reason, disables the companies and reduces their ability to employ more men or pay higher wages.

But it is impossible to reason with a man who denies that two and two are four. Nor can you reason with a man—a madman—who claims that the railroad companies are rich, when we know that they are poor.

Who insists upon it that they are making money when the facts show that they are losing money, and that their stockholders in most instances are getting absolutely nothing?

The community always sympathizes with the laborer in his contest with a corporation, and especially when there is the least injustice in the case.

The man who labors is entitled to be paid, and should be well paid. *But he should not take his employer by the throat and say that, "If you do not pay me more than you can afford, I will wreck your entire business and destroy your property."* This has not been said, but the effect is the same.

Those who have stopped all work upon the roads have assumed a fearful responsibility, and have already inflicted great injury, not only upon the roads, but also upon their sympathizers and friends.

This state of things cannot and must not continue. The remedy is simple, and, if promptly and vigorously adopted, will be followed by immediate relief and a general return of confidence and prosperity.

The remedy is this: Let there be at once, for local security, a vigilance organization of the whole people, with a powerful committee in every ward, to co-operate with the municipal authorities in the maintenance of the law.

Let this be done without delay, and then, in the presence of this great uprising of the moral sentiment,

LET THE TRAINS BE STARTED,

each one with an adequate force, and the way will be clear, and there will be no more trouble than there was on State street, when a few policemen, without a blow, broke the blockade and cleared the track for the horse-cars.

The "strikers" themselves will respect the popular sentiment thus expressed, and at once resume their abandoned places on the roads.

But if they will not do so, with the public sympathy on their side, and the good-will of the companies thus secured, *then let their places be filled by others, and at any and every hazard let the trains drive on,* and the whole country, with all its stupendous interests in jeopardy, will applaud and sustain the act. Your fellow-citizen,

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Our nation and city are in trouble. A crisis is upon us, in some respects more serious than the late Southern Rebellion. That was localized, concentrated, and tangible, and hence could be rapidly reached by force of arms, and was ere long crushed; this is more widespread, and, with its sympathizers conditionally available, has a numerical force nearly, if not quite, equal to the other, and what it lacks in money or brains it very nearly makes up in greater physical endurance, as compared with its opponents, and has for a central rallying point a greater show of justice than was possessed by the other. The South warred for the abatement of certain wrongs which the world has generally deemed to have been mainly imaginary, and also, and principally, for the maintenance of the institution of Slavery. The present uprising is claimed by its leading exponents to be an act of self-defense,—a struggle, in fact, to prevent actual starvation.

Now, it is more than likely that this claim is not as complete as those who make it believe that it is, and yet if these men, through ignorance or otherwise, *think* it is a sound basis for an appeal to the world, the effect upon their minds is the same as though it was sound, and there will, from the nature of the case, be engendered a persistency that will carry in its train the maximum of mental and physical momentum, which, if successfully impeded in one direction, will turn into other channels, and, perhaps, finally, in despair and rage, like the escaping waters of a mountain reservoir, may carry death and destruction with it.

The late appeal sent by the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the stockholders of that corporation stated that some of their number were earning only 75 cents per diem. Employes of other railroads have stated (and the fact has not been denied) that many of them had been getting as low as $1, $1.10 per day, and were now to receive only from 90 cents to $1. With the present prices of the necessities of life, all must concede, after inquiry, or, what would be more to the point and all-convincing, after a little *experience*, that to attempt to live and maintain a family on such a pittance would be to make existence without hope, and unendurable.

To this, it is said that there are plenty of other men who would gladly step into the strikers' places and accept the reduced pay, and hence the strikers ought not to expostulate against the reduction. It is true, alas! that there are many worthy men with families on the verge of starvation, who, having no loaf, will jump at the prospect of getting half a loaf,—would in fact in their dire necessity quarrel over a bone. Such food might do temporarily on the frontier or on shipboard to keep soul and body together until human aid arrives, but ought never to be insisted upon when there are fellow-mortals among them who have all the comforts of life, and especially not when there are many who revel in life's extravagances and luxuries.

The striker says to his more unfortunate neighbor who wants his position, "If I yield to you, and you accept the reduction, I shall have nothing, and your half loaf will not long maintain you, and soon we both will be helpless. If I can live I may help you to bridge over the chasm should it prove to be temporary."

It is said: "Let these men go into the country and hire out as farm-hands, or let them go West and settle on the free homesteads and become farmers." To the first proposition it may be answered that there is no scarcity among farm-hands except for a few weeks during harvest, but usually there is an overplus of help; and to the second suggestion, it is sufficient to say that the expenses of moving a man's family to the West, erecting buildings, procuring necessary stock and tools, require an outlay of cash in hand of several hundred dollars, as there can be no return until after the first grain crop is secured. Not one man in a hundred of our laborers has money enough to do this, and besides, if they did have, how many men whose little all consists of $300 or $400 would like to risk it in a farming adventure of the kind just mentioned, particularly if the man has no previous knowledge of agriculture, and has to take the chances of losing all by a failure of the crop through drought or grasshoppers?

It is useless to deny the great power of the present movement; that we may overawe and for the time being crush it by force is not unlikely, but that it will not very soon again trouble us unless a different remedy is applied is improbable.

In the line of the present remedy I would make the following suggestions:

1. Let the railroad companies accede to the demands of the strikers in so far as to restore the workmen's pay to its place before the last reduction. The intelligent public opinion of the country has clearly decided that this demand is not an unreasonable one, and hence, if the railroads will yield, they will do so, not at the dictation of a mob, but in obedience to the voice of the people, whose *servants they are*, being themselves "quasi-public institutions, as declared by decisions of the courts." To yield now will not, therefore, as alleged, open the gates for endless or unjust demands in the future. Let the railroads abolish the "fast freight" lines which ride like leeches on their backs, and whose earnings, instead of going into the coffers of the railroad companies, give rise to the suspicion that they largely find their way, as dividends on stock, into the private pockets of the leading railroad officials in addition to their regular salaries, which of themselves are often princely. The passenger traffic has a somewhat similar leech in the shape of the Pullman and other palace-car companies.

2. Let our Mayor engage several thousand more special police, enlisting them for thirty, sixty, and ninety days, or even longer, and let them be selected from the worthy *unemployed* workingmen. This move would at once make all these men so employed the friends of law and order. The taxpayers had better pay these men wages as policemen than to run the risk of their degenerating in the near future into plunderers, and possibly incendiaries.

3. Let the City Council at once pass a measure similar to the one proposed yesterday by Ald. Lawler directing the immediate completion of the Court-House and the construction of sewers, etc.

4. Let the President convene Congress without delay, and such appropriations as are required be made at once.

5. Let the law to resume specie-payment be repealed, silver be remonetized, and the further contraction of the currency be stopped.

We have been raising the value of gold, and thereby depressing real estate, merchandise, and other property, long enough in the interests of Eastern and foreign bankers, and we now should work in our own interests.

A RAD.

REPUBLICAN THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—When we reflect what has been and what is now the present state of the country, we are led to deplore the situation and wish ourselves back in the past. Scarcely has the centennial year passed and another century in the history of our nation's independence is dawning upon us, when we are made to feel that the foundation of our country is tottering and trembling. During the centennial year we have carefully surveyed the history of our country during the last hundred years, and surely no interval of equal length in the history of the world has witnessed such marked progress and such wonderful results, and yet we were twice in danger in the last seven months of being shipwrecked on our way to safety.

As a nation we are strong and powerful, and we have no foes which we need fear, except perhaps ourselves. Our bulwarks are impenetrable, our resources are inexhaustible, and our institutions of learning command the respect of the world, and yet they may be all crumbled to dust by internal dissension.

We look upon the past and witness the many dangers which are threatened to uproot the country, to undermine the great fundamental principles under which our Government is founded, and to destroy our liberty; we notice how safely we have passed through them all, and we wonder how the people of the United States can wish for any more trouble and bloodshed.

We sometimes fancy that we have attained our full growth as a nation,—that there is nothing further to reach; but in this we are erring, for while there are internal dissensions and dissatisfaction of the people, we have not attained the standard of a free and enlightened people. How was it in Rome, Republican Rome, whose eagles glanced in the rising and setting sun, where and what is she?

There the people were too well off; they did not know any more what they wanted, and so internal dissensions abounded until the people could not take care of themselves, and so the Great Republic fell, never again to rise. Shall we permit our Republic to fall, for which our forefathers bled and died? Perhaps you will laugh at the above, but a little meditation of the last seven months is a very serious matter.

What do the people want? is asked by many thousands. Have they not liberty? Have they not the best soil to cultivate in the world? Have they not safe homes wherein to lay their heads? What more can a people desire? If they desire more, they sin against God and man.

Let us take a glance at Europe, and we shall see that the inhabitants are not half as happy as in our blessed land. Emigration is increasing yearly because the people of Europe are discovering that there is no country like America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

If Washington would awake now and see the present state of affairs in our country, he would inquire: "Is this for what my soldiers bled and died? Is this the manner in which you treat my Government? Shame on you all for behaving in such disgraceful manner! Go home and defend your home fireside, and do not disturb the peace!"

Remember the motto of Kentucky: "United we stand; divided we fall." If you disturb the peace you disturb your liberty; and when the country has no more liberty it is divided.

If the old patriarch, Benjamin Franklin, were now to arise and see the country at present, he would mournfully exclaim: "Woe be unto us!" It is doubtful whether he could understand the present state of affairs, as he possessed so much trust in our people's good sense. He could not understand how our people can be dissatisfied when possessing all that may be desired.

I am not writing this letter to convince the people in any way, but I am writing for the purpose of asking them to perfect the Constitution, and that, whatever they do, they should always remember the purpose for which our ancestors bled and died. Protect the Union and the Government and they will protect you.

Let us live in harmony with each other, as we are living with foreign nations, and it will show our increasing intelligence as well as the increasing enlightenment of the United States.

E. B.

"FAIR-PLAY FROM "THE TRIBUNE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 25.—THE TRIBUNE is to be congratulated and thanked that it has at last vigorously demanded decent pay for railroad employes. Let the employers make up the difference how they may. That demand might have come sooner, and, echoed by the small-fry sheets that follow a great newspaper's lead, might have prevented the late disturbance. Better late than never. There will always be poor for justice to be done to, and such justice never comes too late, except for those who have died pending the decision. This affair should open workingmen's eyes to the folly of subscribing for that crack-brained, villainous *Times*, and turn them to the support of the great journal that gives them fair-play. It has more than once been thrown in the teeth of workingmen that they are flagantly wanting in support to the very papers that take up their cause. I know, in New York, some time ago, the editor of that city who prides himself on his "independence" refused, while avowing his own personal fellow-sympathy, to publish a communication from a workingmen's society on that very plea. Even when payment was offered he refused to run the risk of hurting the sensibilities of his capitalist advertisers, while he would gain no support from the "third estate." He finally allowed a few extracts. I think it would do a good deal of good if papers would cease regarding the "labor problem" as something in the nature of a can of nitro-glycerine, and, taking a firm and honest hold of it, would discuss it as the problem of the age. Even were it treated entirely from the employers' standpoint, it would still do good, for truth will slip in, and truth, once planted, will never die—will ever grow. There is an English weekly styled *Capital and Labor*, published by capitalists, to teach workingmen their views on the labor question, and very often it gives utterance to what, over here, both employers and employes would class as "Socialist" driveling.

SLUG SIX.

NO COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Is it possible that any man having any degree of intelligence, or possessing industry and economy enough to accumulate one dollar's worth of property in a legitimate way, can advise any compromise with a mob which assumes to dictate to a community how they shall conduct their business? What incentive has a man to invest his money, his experience, and his industry in any business, if one man or a hundred men are to step in and dictate the manner in which he shall conduct that business, while he alone has to take all the risk of its success? If labor is cheap, it is because there is not a demand for it. If wheat is cheap, it is because there is not much demand for it. Now what must be done to raise the price of labor, and why? Either to increase the demand or reduce the supply. Can you increase the demand for labor by spreading consternation throughout the land? Is it going to let a feeling of distrust and insecurity overwhelm every industry of the country? Will a man be very apt to plow and sow the seed when he has no assurance he will be permitted to reap the harvest? Any man who counsels a compromise with the lawless bands which threaten the peace of society, counsels destruction. We cannot compromise. We cannot allow the railroads to compromise. When we compromise we admit we are incapable of self-government, and that is the end.

S. B. B.

THE PRESS.

LAYING BURDENS ON THE PEOPLE.

New York Times.

Such are the conditions of interdependence in a Republic like ours that the rioters could not destroy the property of a corporation without laying a new burden on their fellow-citizens and on themselves. Some of the demagogues who hounded on the mobs in Pennsylvania and West Virginia had a word to say about the bloated corporations who are oppressing the people. These were the gorged monsters whose ill-gotten wealth was to be burned up in the fire. So men went into the work of destruction without stopping to think that each blow of the ax, each new burst of flame, added dollars and cents to the taxes to be levied next year in the State. We have had in New York City, as lately as 1863, a fair illustration of the blind fury of a mob overreaching itself. In that year certain evil-disposed persons, inflamed by demagogues, riotously signified their opposition to the draft for military purposes. The mob killed several people, gutted buildings, interrupted business, and destroyed property. But the war and the draft went on, and the City of New York paid $1,500,000 to indemnify those who had suffered by the riot. The city and the citizens were the ultimate and innocent sufferers by that piece of brutal frolic. Another sort of mob rose up when Lincoln was assassinated, in 1865, and sacked two or three "secesh" newspaper offices in San Francisco. In course of time the city paid every dollar of damage sustained by those newspaper publishers; and if the taxpayers did not pay the bill twice over they were fortunate.

PITTSBURG.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when this cruel war is over, decides that its interests and the interests of the public demand that in the future its rails shall run around, rather than through, Pittsburg, no impartial person will be able to say that the decision is a wrong one, or that it lacks ample justification. The destruction of property belonging to the Railroad Company and its customers which occurred on Saturday would, in all human probability, not have occurred had not the sympathies of the great mass of the citizens of Pittsburg been given to the rioters. It was not until it was found that the work of destruction was not likely to stop with the burning of the railroad depot, the coal-oil cars, and other property belonging to and in the custody of the Railroad Company, that the people of the unfortunate city began, apparently, to realize what their own folly was doing for them. Clearly Pittsburg deserves no other fate than to be left far outside of the regular lines of railroad communication, and a determination to take measures for their own protection in the future, rather than any desire to be revenged for the occurrences of the last few days, will influence the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company if they decide that hereafter Pittsburg shall not be one of their main stations.

GOVERNMENT AGAINST ANARCHY.

Buffalo Courier.

The matter is no longer a debate over the rights or wrongs of labor. It is a question of government against anarchy, of society against chaos. The strikers have professed a desire to avoid destruction of property or life. How futile the effort is, and always must be, to set beforehand a limit to the spread of lawlessness, let the terrible slaughter and lurid flames at Baltimore and Pittsburg answer. The brief space between the lawlessness of the strikers and utter anarchy is filled by the savage, merciless, and ravening mob, swarming out of the depths, hungry for pillage and thirsting for blood. It is to this fearful power that the strikers have furnished an opportunity, and its terrible menace to society must compel the prompt and thorough combination of every desirable social force against it. Every householder must hate and oppose it, because in its red right hand it waves the incendiary's torch. Every citizen must hate and oppose it, because its inspiration is rapine and murder.

THE ARMY.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

If there had been ten thousand Federal troops upon the Atlantic coast, this outburst of lawlessness, without doubt, could have been suppressed within a few hours. That the President has not such a force at his command is the fault of a Democratic Congress, which tore the army to pieces and left the Federal Government exposed to such contempt as must always attach to a Government which cannot protect its people and enforce its laws. There is something like sublime retribution in the fact that two Democratic States should first have been the victims of the mobs, and should have had to cry for help to the army which their representatives treated with so much scorn. Twice, now, since Congress adjourned, has the country felt a dire need of the existence of a well-organized and wisely distributed Federal force; once when the Indian war began, and now, when there is anarchy in some of our chief cities. The lesson is obvious. Next winter the army should be increased to at least 30,000 men, and half of this number should always remain in garrison upon this seaboard.

AT ALL HAZARDS.

Baltimore Gazette.

As long as mob violence, actual or threatened, rules the hour, there can be no discussion of the matters at issue between the strikers and their employers throughout the length and breadth of the land. Lawlessness must be broken down at all hazards, for the existence of society itself is at stake. Society, in rising up and maintaining order, is not at war with the strikers; it is not deciding between employer and employe; it is not taking sides in the matter. It is simply saying: "Law must be enforced; property must be protected; good order must be restored; these first, and the discussion of grievances afterward." The public has a sympathy with the sufferings and poverty of the laboring classes that are thrown out of work. It would do, and will do, whatever justice requires should be done to relieve their wants. But it is impossible to discuss their grievances while a menace of mob violence hangs over society. Discussion can be met by discussion; but riot must be met only by determined and rigorous measures of self-protection.

ORDER WILL BE SPEEDILY RESTORED.

Boston Advertiser.

There is no doubt that order will be speedily restored. The great mass of the American people love order and tranquillity. They will not stand idly by and see a triumph of mob law. At present they rely upon the organized militia to restore peace. Once let it appear that the force for defense is insufficient, and tens of thousands of men will offer their services to protect the land from riot. In this conflict the question of the grievances of striking firemen and brakemen has no place. It is now purely a question of order or anarchy. The law-abiding men of all parties, of all conditions in life, are united on the one hand. The criminal and disreputable classes are the only allies of the strikers who take the law into their own hands. The result is as certain as sunrise. Recklessness is no match for organized society, and is sure to be defeated. The sooner the better. Sympathy with private wrongs is out of place while a greater public wrong is inflicted to redress them.

THE RIGHT OF FREE LOCOMOTION.

Buffalo Express.

If it shall be said the railroad strikers are not interfering with the right of men to work, but only the mob is doing that, there is nevertheless another right which they are interfering with. It is the right termed in the law-books the right of free locomotion,—the right of a man to go where he will, and travel in whichever direction he may choose, subject only, like all personal rights, to such restraints as the good of society or the public necessity may require. Every citizen of this country has the right to travel over any railroad he may please. When the strikers stop trains, therefore, they not only violate the rights of the railroad company and the men who are willing to work, but also of the passengers who desire to travel,—the rights of the last mentioned just as flagrantly as those of the companies whom they especially desire to injure. Thus the right of every one of the forty millions of people in this country is violated by the men who say they are only protecting themselves.

THE WAR ON THE WORKINGMEN.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The proofs accumulate that this is a war of tramps, roughs, idlers, and vagabonds on the workingmen. These are they that stop trains, drive the railroad men from them, and that are now threatening our city with fire. Nor are they many. Their operations and the general excitement gather a crowd about them, but everywhere they are few, and they are persons that nobody knows as railroad men or workingmen, or even as residents. Our workingmen are weakly submitting to be driven from work and means of subsistence by a small gang of tramps and thieves, when they have abundant power to defend themselves. The workingmen have their rights in their own hands. They have allowed a few vagabonds to master them. They have the power to combine and restore order, and resume work in this city in a few hours. Until they organize in self-defense, they will remain in the power of a lot of vagabonds of not one-tenth the number of the workingmen whom they domineer over.

MUST BE PUT DOWN.

Hartford Courant.

It is quite useless now to discuss the strike. The insurrection must be put down by the promptest use of force. The promptest use of it is mercy. If ruffianism gets the upper hand and spreads elsewhere, there will be only a more frightful loss of life. For of the end there cannot be a shadow of doubt. The real people live by the law and will stand by it. No men in all the land are injured so seriously by an insurrection like this—so destructive of property, of business, and of all industry, as the workingmen—as the very men who struck the other day for better pay. The sensible men all know this; those who are not the victims of the shallow twaddle of demagogues (who preach the lie about a war between capital and labor) all acknowledge it. There is not an honest workingman in the land who does not know that his prosperity depends upon the general prosperity, and that nothing can be more fatal to his interests than mob rule, which destroys all chances of industry.

LABOR MUST HAVE PEACE AND SECURITY.

Boston Post.

In a country where labor is the law, it is of supreme importance that it should at all times protect itself against violence, for labor can neither win nor enjoy its triumphs except in the steady assurance of peace and security. Hence the rising against an insurrectionary revolt like what is now threatened must be overwhelming, commanding submission to the law and perfect respect for contracts. We have made a fatal mistake for the future of our common industry if we have suffered the Old World union systems to be engrafted upon it for the purpose of its control. Nothing can be more un-American and un-republican than to forbid any person working for what satisfies him and to compel his family to suffer want from the idleness enforced by union tyranny. It is nonsense, also, to think of starting a mad cry against capital when it is itself as much out of employment as the tramps on the highways.

THE PRICE THE STRIKERS PAY FOR THEIR ERROR.

Brooklyn Eagle.

In the emergency in which the striker finds himself he commits excesses which neither his position in life, his wrongs, nor his needs justify him in doing, and the cost will be enormous. Each individual striker pays for this excess, and pays a fearful price. Where before he found it hard to support his family on a little, he will now find it a moral impossibility to do it at all, for should he be again in receipt of wages, the loss and waste of this time will remain to be made good, and he will have to work at a disadvantage. Again the destitution he has helped to produce will react upon himself and he will go home, if at all, to find himself a poorer man than before, and with less possibility of securing employment than he will now believe. When the excitement is passed the result will tell fearfully against him and his interests, and the future will be all the darker for the present unnatural excesses.

THE PEOPLE MUST PAY.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

For every dollar's worth of property destroyed in these riots, whether belonging to obnoxious railways or to private citizens, the people—that is to say, the already overburdened taxpayers—will most surely have to pay. It may seem a fine thing to some of these misguided strikers to know that the great—and, as they suppose, wealthy—corporation at whose hands they have suffered a real or fancied injustice through a cruel reduction of wages, has suffered a loss of hundreds of thousands or even millions of dollars by the destruction of their cars, engines, shops, and depots. But every penny of their real loss, however great, together with a large addition for legal expenses in prosecuting their claims, will have to be made good by the cities, or towns, or counties in which the destruction occurs, and hence must finally be drawn out of the pockets of those people who own the taxable property.

CRIPPLING THE ARMY.

New York Evening Post.

Whether the howling dervishes of the opposition newspapers will continue to clamor for the wiping out of the army of the United States we do not know; but there is little risk in saying that the people, the very first chance they get, will make a political example of the faction which has not hesitated for partisan purposes to cripple the Government of the United States. We have seen that, in strict conformity with the Constitution, the Federal Administration may be called upon to send troops into a State, and that it may be its constitutional duty to do so. To leave it without the power to do so, to make the Government weak when and where it ought to be strong, is worse than a blunder of statesmanship; it is a political crime. One thing may now be taken for granted: the army of the United States never again will be left without adequate support.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

Indianapolis Journal.

The vital question of the hour is whether we have a government or not, and whether the country is subject to the law or to a mob. Intelligent workingmen ought to know that everybody is in the same boat. If the supremacy of the law is overthrown, the rich and poor, capital and labor alike, will go down together. All are equally interested in the maintenance of law and order. Public opinion is rising very rapidly against the rioters. If the strikers had confined themselves to moral suasion and peaceable methods public sympathy would have been with them, and in the end justice would have prevailed. But in resorting to force and defying the law they have put themselves outside the pale of sympathy, for the masses of the people are law-abiding, and will not countenance a resort to revolutionary or violent methods.

A WAR AGAINST WORKINGMEN.

Cincinnati Times.

Will the workingmen submit to a tyranny of this character? Are not the laws competent to protect them in their most sacred rights,—the right of earning, unmolested, a living for themselves, for their wives, and for their children? Must they be driven, like sheep, by a few desperate and disreputable characters, away from their mills, their shops, and their forges? It is a war against their dearest interests and their most sacred rights. It should be so regarded, and so dealt with. Our laboring classes are not cowards,—they are brave men. Let them assert their rights. Recognizing the right of others to work, or to refuse to work, as it may please them, let them indignantly assert their own right of laboring for their families without interference. They are submitting to the worst, the most disastrous of tyrannies.

THE PROFESSIONAL STRIKERS.

Cincinnati Gazette.

They who have begun the work of obstructing and disabling railroad trains in this city are not the railroad men. The strike, or whatever it may be called, has passed from the leadership or control of the railroad workmen, and is in the hands of their enemies. They are men who do not desire to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. They are unwilling to work at any price, and are determined that others shall not work. The workingmen of this city have it in their power to protect themselves from this dictation of the idle and vicious classes, and to keep their means of subsistence. If they yield to this rule of a small gang of rioters, they will have to labor long and to live more poorly to make up for their loss by their own incapacity.

WILL SUFFER WITH THE REST.

Brooklyn Union Argus.

There is hardly any limit to the actual and possible loss that may ensue, and those who have been foremost in this nefarious business will suffer with the rest. It is merely a question of a few days. Then this turbulence must end and matters will drop back into their old places. The unfortunate towns made the scene of their destruction of property will be amerced for restitution, and the lowliest of the strikers and the rioters will pay in the increased cost of living for his share in the "fun" of these few fine days of revelry and wrong.

BAD MEN.

New York Herald.

At a time of excitement like the present bad men strive to work on the passions and sympathies of the laboring classes for the purpose of creating a riot so that they may profit by it. They live by dishonest practices and not by honest labor, and while workingmen are induced to believe that they are striking for their own rights, they are, in fact, affording thieves

(Continued on the Twelfth Page.)

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Mailed to any address four weeks for	1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet	2.50
Saturday Edition, twelve pages	2.00
Tri-Weekly, one year	6.00
Parts of a year, per month	.50

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.25
Club of ten	11.00
Club of twenty	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union-Square Company. "Les Danicheffs." Messrs. Thorne, O'Neil, Stoddart, etc.; Mesdames Fanny Morant, Sara Jewett, Katharine Rogers, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Haverly's Minstrels. Add Ryman, Billy Rice, Billy Carter, etc.

Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Summer-Night Festival by the Thomas Orchestra.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 94½.

Philadelphia has been stricken more disastrously than any other city. It is reported that there is not a barrel of Western beer in the city.

Two companies of the Fourth Infantry and three companies of the Fifth Cavalry (regulars) left Omaha by special train for Chicago last night. They will be hospitably welcomed, but it is doubtful if there will be any work for them by the time they arrive.

It should be remembered in dealing with the rioters now in durance that each one of them is more or less responsible for the corpses in the Morgue. There should be no maudlin sentiment; no false sympathy should be permitted to plead for them when their day of judgment arrives. They are murderers with all that the term implies, and should be held to a rigid accountability for their participation in one of the most brutal attacks ever made on the peace and dignity of the people.

With the organization of the Chicago sportsmen comes a terrible enemy to rioters. These gentlemen, all skilled marksmen, have concluded to offer their services in the reduction of the mob, and propose to arm with shot-guns, and, to use the expressive language of their resolution, "Aim where experience has proven that cold lead will do the most good." Such a body slinging buckshot with the same care and precision they maintain when shooting at birds will do more good in one hour than a campaign of high firing would accomplish in a century.

The action of the Michigan Central employes at Michigan City yesterday is worthy of all praise, and should be, imitated by the dissatisfied workmen generally. With rare good sense they held a meeting at which none but railroad employes were allowed to be present, and, the thieves and loafers thus barred out, they calmly considered the situation, and at the expiration of three hours adopted resolutions pledging themselves to engage in no strike, but to leave their grievances in the hands of General Manager LEDYARD, placing full trust in his judgment and honor. In the meantime the men are at the disposal of the Company for whatever services may be required of them. These resolutions were telegraphed to Jackson last evening, and promptly adopted by the employes at that point.

The Russians have performed a very daring and brilliant act in the capture of the Shipka Pass, and have undoubtedly secured a great advantage in holding this entrance into Roumelia. They are, nevertheless, in a dangerous and critical position. The force at Adrianople hitherto has been about 10,000 men, but now news comes that the Turkish forces which have been operating against Montenegro, the one from the north and the other from the south, numbering some 60,000, have effected a junction south of the Balkans after their long march from the west. This force, reinforced by the troops gathered up from the Grecian frontier and around Constantinople, may give the Russians great trouble in their onward march. Unless their numbers are superior and they move with sudden and brilliant dashes, there may be trouble in store for them, inasmuch as of necessity they must keep a considerable force in Bulgaria to operate against the Quadrilateral and guard against the Turkish force at Widdin.

There is armed force enough now in this city, if well and vigorously handled, to stamp out and destroy all mobocratic combinations that can possibly be organized. First, there were twelve companies of regulars here last evening; next in efficiency comes 500 stalwart and courageous policemen; third, two good regiments of "National Guards," who will fight, and fight hard; fourth, 500 ex-veterans of the Civil War, who were through many a battle, and can be depended upon in all emergencies; fifth, Col. BOLTON's battery of flying artillery, which is a terrible weapon for street-fighting with mobs; sixth, a squadron of veteran cavalry; and last, but by no means least, several hundred armed special policemen, many of them old soldiers and ex-policemen. These forces are minute-men, ready to be called out and marched to any part of the city at a signal from the authorities. There is no mob the blood-tubs or the d—l himself can organize in this city that can cope with this force of regulars, State guards, veterans, police, and specials. All further lawless proceedings on the part of the insurgents will cost them dearly. The thing for them to do is to disperse before they get hurt.

Now that there is reason to hope and believe the mob is cowed, and now that it is certain there are sufficient regular army troops in the city to preserve the peace absolutely, it is time to begin a vigorous search for the ringleaders of the mob and inaugurate prosecutions against every man of them. It must be kept well in mind that the disorder and violence of the last three days were in no sense the results of any imposition of employers upon the employed, or any despotism of capital over labor. There was but one strike in this city,—the strike of a part of the railroad employes,—and the railroad managers removed every provocation for violence by acceding to the unlawful demand of the strikers that their trains should be stopped. Notwithstanding this, a mob of ruffians as deliberately assaulted the peace as a burglar breaks into a house or a highwayman garrotes a citizen. The villains who have been threatening this city, terrifying women and children, bullying the workingmen, destroying property, threatening life, killing defenders of order, occupy the same relation to the community as wolves to a flock of sheep. They must be hunted out and hunted down. They have made themselves amenable to the law; they must bear the full penalty. Not one of the active ruffians, not one of those who incited the violence, not one of those who threw a stone or fired a shot, should escape quick and summary punishment. The restoration of public order must be but the beginning of the end for the villains who made day and night hideous ever since last Monday.

It must be manifest to Mayor HEATH by this time that, while his force is strong enough to hold the mob at bay, his disinclination to do bodily damage will sadly interfere with the complete suppression of the riot. His order to the military to fire over the heads of the mob is most ill-advised. Rioters cannot be frightened by harmless explosions of musketry, and as long as they know that high firing prevails they will take their chances of clubs and work out their riot. Mayor HEATH should promptly order the men to *fire low and shoot to kill*, so long as there is a sign of a mob before them. If he is disinclined to issue and enforce such an order, it should be only necessary to hint to him that the city is full of able men who appreciate the gravity of the situation, and who are prepared to take his place and see that not a bullet is wasted while a Communist persists in his unlawful occupation of breaking the law and disturbing the peace. This is not a time for the tempering of duty with the fire of political aspirations. Ballots cannot be insured by a distribution of bullets through the harmless air. If Mayor HEATH shows himself thoroughly earnest in the discharge of his functions in the present, his future will take care of itself, but if ambition cloud his judgment now, he should be afforded plenty of time to work out his political salvation by prompt relief from his present position, and a man assigned to his office who will send the mob of howling devils straight to the earth without a fear for the present or a care for the effect on coming campaigns. The people of Chicago are tired of half-way work; what they want now is business, and if Mayor HEATH is unequal to the demand or unwilling to take the responsibility, let him make room for some man who perceives the situation as it is, and who has the nerve to face it squarely. Clemency at this time is the worst of inhumanity. A bullet in time saves nine. For every blank cartridge used or volley fired in the air, a dozen death-dealing commands will be necessary later on. With the law, the right, and the force on our side, there must be no more of this kind of folly.

THE LAW IS SUPREME.

It is evident now, even to alarmists, that the strength of the insurrection is broken. Yesterday's operations demonstrated that Chicago has the force and the will to preserve order and maintain the law. That the effort in that behalf should involve some bloodshed and scores of cracked skulls is not unnatural. The simple fact that blood was shed and skulls were cracked proves the determination of the authorities to save the city from the sorrow and horror of a general uprising.

Since its inauguration the so-called riot has been confined to a small locality. Little bands of small boys have paraded the streets in various sections of the town, but excellent generalship has limited the efforts of the mob proper to a small and not very important business district, and there the armies of roughs have been promptly met and as promptly dispersed. Where the police were numerically insufficient troops have been established. Wherever a dangerous-looking crowd assembled, it has been broken and routed. The necessity for a volley never once arose. A howitzer was on the scene, and steady men behind it, but it was not in demand. The police, supported by the presence of the military and aided by a handful of volunteer cavalry, were efficient at all times for any purpose. The whole riot was but a series of puerile charges by a variety of timid mobs, easily met and readily suppressed by the quick though temperate action of a small but determined force.

The necessity for shedding one drop of blood is to be regretted. To the men who spilled it, the praise of Chicago's citizens is due. Tempering every action with mercy, they enforced quiet and prevented the spread of a lawless element that would have become dangerous the moment it achieved the slightest success. Combining vigorous action with consideration for life and limb, they moderated their endeavors to the actual necessities of the situation, and secured peace while averting as far as possible the terrors of war.

Chicago may rest in tranquillity to-day. Though there may be unimportant outbreaks in the theatre of the late fights, there is scarcely a possibility that the inflammation will spread. The riot is well in hand, and the rioters now recognize the existence of a force with which they cannot cope. The more dangerous have withdrawn from the contest, leaving but an ignorant rabble to further test the efficacy of the force opposed to them. The victorious police are masters of the situation. They have drawn a line around the riotous element, from which there is no escape. Their every motion is marked with judgment, leniency where it can be shown, and rigor where it is demanded. Without troubling the people at large, they have insured safety to the city and afforded grave evidence that Chicago can never become the camping-ground of a successful mob. Law is now supreme.

President HAYES has been advised by many influential public men, as soon as the mob disturbances are quelled, to call Congress together, and state in his proclamation the object to be to get the opinion of that body whether financial legislation is needed to relieve the necessities of the country. It is not believed, however, that he will accept the advice. Scores of letters to the effect that if this is not done, to give immediate opportunity to repeal the Resumption act, that when the strikers are overcome that new troubles may break out, and mobs assemble at the doors of savings banks.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Calling Congress to meet in extra session in Washington during the hot and sickly season would be wrong as well as a blunder. The thermometer marks 90 at night and 100 in the daytime in Washington long into September. The air is perfectly suffocating. Very few white people remain in the city at this season who can get away, on account of the heat and sickness. The President and some of his Cabinet have retired several miles north of the city, to the top of a high hill called the Soldiers' Home. To sleep in the White-House would probably cost him a tedious attack of fever. Whenever Congress have been obliged to hold summer sessions, it has cost them several lives and serious injury to many constitutions. Dog-days are no time for legislative deliberation and committee work. The necessity for an extra session is not so urgent that Congress need be convened before the time fixed by the President in his proclamation, viz.: Oct. 15, which is now only two and a half months hence. The public sentiment in behalf of repealing the act providing for resumption by contraction grows daily stronger, and the desire for remonetizing silver gains rapidly in strength. By the 15th of October both demands will have become imperative.

MOB VIOLENCE MUST CEASE.

There is no railroad employe who must not be satisfied that the American people do not intend to abdicate and hand over the Government to any mob or other body of irresponsible persons. If any such wild expectation has existed, it is time that it should be abandoned. The suddenness of the strike, and its wide extent, was a surprise. The general mass of the people sympathized with the demand for increased wages, and, wherever those wages were below the ordinary sum needed to sustain life for the workmen and their families, the great mass of the people were prepared to give the full weight of their influence in obtaining for these workmen a concession of honest living wages. But the strike, being of itself a remedy outside of the law, was taken as a license and an invitation by the whole lawless and criminal population to resort to violence and bloodshed, to robbery and spoliation. This class, which outnumbers the railroad men, have taken command of the strike, and have assumed control of the entire railroad commerce of the United States. Against the suspension of railroad traffic four-fifths of the American people protest, and to the indefinite continuance of that suspension they will not submit. That traffic will have to be resumed, if not by the consent of the railroad men, then without it.

In the meantime the existence of society demands that this temporary supremacy of the mob shall be destroyed. Common safety depends on social order. No mechanic or professional man, no laborer or merchant, no railroad officer or workman in any capacity who earns a living by honest labor, and who has a family or kindred, can hope to compete, in the absence of law, with the criminal class, or the idle, worthless, and dissolute. There is nothing in common, either of taste or interest, between this mob and the men who work so laboriously upon the railways, and yet the mob, the Communists who oppose all labor, have taken possession of this strike, and by their villainous proceedings are covering it all over with infamy. The man who takes the law in his hand assumes the consequences, and if this strike has lost the sympathy of the people, it is due to the fact that the criminal class, the mob, the Communistic faction, have offered violence to everything which the American people hold dear and sacred.

The first thing to be done is to overcome this mob and re-establish the authority of the law. This done, the railroads must be put in motion. While there is a mob ruling the land, there can be no terms of compromise agreed upon between the railroads and their workmen. With the railroads again in operation and the traffic renewed, the whole moral weight of the people will hold that railroad company criminal that refuses or withholds living wages from its workmen. The railroad men have it in their power to put an end to the mob which has disgraced their cause. Let them here in Chicago tender their services to the railroad companies as firemen, engineers, brakemen, switchmen, depot hands, clerks, and road men, and ask of the Mayor of this city and of the Governor of the State personal protection while they perform their duties. The law has recovered its authority; the Government has now at its command sufficient force to protect the loading, discharging, and running of trains; then, when the cause of the railroad men has been thus separated and distinguished from that of the mob, from that of the roughs and bullies, the cut-throats and thieves, then their appeal to the American people will not be in vain.

But the mob must stop, and at once. There must be no more violence, no more outrages, no more sacking of trains. The law must rule, and Governmental authority must be re-established and recognized.

PLAIN WORDS WITH STRIKERS.

Self-preservation is the first law of life. This community has been compelled by stern necessity to recognize this fact, and is now acting upon it. The insurrection in Chicago is a war against the bread of the people, upon the pretext of securing the rights of workingmen. The war in Chicago is no longer a war simply with railroad strikers, but with the riff-raff, the tramps, roughs, rowdies, thieves, vagabonds, and other elements that compose the Commune. They are cutting off the city's supply of provisions. They are forcing up the price of all kinds of produce. Farm and garden produce is rotting because it cannot get here. Chicago is to-day virtually in a state of siege because her communications with the country are cut off, while inside the limits the Commune has risen with purposes of murder and plunder.

We have been drifting into the condition of Paris during the reign of the Commune, and it may be of significant interest to briefly consider that reign and its results. The Paris Commune seized the Government and ran it themselves. They made forced loans. They issued obligations in the form of assignats which were to be paid by the Government. They quartered their ruffians not only upon wealthy and well-to-do citizens, but also upon the self-supporting, hard-working men. They attempted to spread their devouring system into the country. At last the people uprose. The farmers and law-abiding classes poured into Paris to aid the law-and-order citizens. They shot the Communists down by myriads, and, when they had restored peace, order, and good government, they executed about 20,000 of the incendiary wretches, and transported the remainder to distant colonies.

Our war differs from that of the Paris Commune in that there is a railroad strike in progress. These strikers are mixed up with the present conflict, and in stopping inter-State communications they have helped to precipitate the present disaster. The switchmen, stokers, firemen, and brakemen may consider this a quarrel alone with the railroad companies, but this is a pitiable delusion, as they will discover before long, if they persist in it. It is in reality a war with society, and so long as they cut off communications, commerce, and travel in the State and between the States, they cannot make their point against the railroads without warring against the community. They are now finding out what they ought to have known long ago, that they have lost the sympathy of the people, because they have precipitated a war upon the public interests, and have struck at the personal and business rights of every man in the city. They are now threatening to starve the masses of the people. They have cooped up half a million of people in this city, and these firemen and brakemen have cut off their supplies of food. They may rely upon it that the people will break the blockade and raise the siege, because self-preservation is the first law of life. They have fired upon Fort Sumter, but there will be no Bull Run. The whole community and every branch of Government is against them. Their most prudent course is to allow the trains to run, resume communications, replenish stocks of provisions, bring down prices, and then peaceably adjust their wages disputes with the railroads. Any other course is fraught with danger to themselves. They should remember, moreover, that every day they continue their present course of interfering with trains they are violating the statutes of the State, and rendering themselves liable to arrest and indictment, fine and imprisonment, and that the law will last and be enforced long after this riot is over. Peace and order will be speedily restored, and trains will resume if the whole population of the city and country has to turn out to do it. The crisis has turned. It has now overtaken the strikers. If they are prudent, they will cease where they are now. With the Communists themselves there will be no further parley. If they attempt any further violence, they will be stamped out by the vengeance of the whole community, United States troops, militia, police, and citizens generally.

THE STRIKE BROKEN.

The New York & Erie and the New York Central Railroad Companies have re-established their lines of travel, and freight and passenger trains on both these roads have been resumed. The Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul have done the same thing. The operatives on these roads have abstained from mob violence, and, backed by the moral, law-abiding public sentiment, have come to terms with their employers. To-day, or at most within a few days,—unless the mob overrule the railroad men,—the operatives on the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Roads will reach the same wise conclusion. The sooner these arrangements are made, the better for all parties. If those concerned do not voluntarily unite to put the roads in operation and restore so many thousands to work and to wages, the Government will have to interpose, and by force put these roads in running order. If the railroad men will not work on these roads, the Government will find plenty of men to man all these trains and find plenty of force to protect them.

IS THIS A REBELLION?

What remained of the fallacy of State Sovereignty has been completely exploded by the suspension of business and the scenes of disorder and violence that have spread throughout the country. The inefficiency and weakness of State Governments in struggling against a concerted uprising of the mob classes have been abundantly demonstrated. The very first to appeal for the intervention and protection of the General Government were two Democratic Governors of two Southern States, whose boast has been inviolable independence, self-control, and sovereignty. Other Governors waited till the weakness of the local organizations became more evident. Some of them, like the Indiana Butternut, hold aloof while their State laws are being trampled under foot, and their citizens intimidated and ruined. But everywhere a like feeling of security and hope is found among the people. They have faith in the strength of the National Government, and in its ability to deal with emeutes or insurrections of any kind. This confidence and respect are felt by all classes of law-and-order people, and it is feared by the criminal and lawless classes.

Now it is a serious question whether mob violence throughout the country has not assumed the shape of a rebellion which it is the duty of the General Government to put down and punish if it goes any further. Certainly in the States where a call has already been made for national intervention, those who continue in revolt against the laws and the public peace array themselves in defiance of national authority. In many instances the property assaulted is under the guardianship of the United States, such as railroads in the hands of Receivers appointed by the Federal Courts. In other cases assaults have been made upon the United States revenue, as when some distilleries of Chicago were forced by the mob to suspend work, thereby robbing the Government of the tax that would accrue on the product. So, in other instances, the United States mail service, one of the most essential branches of the Government, has been forcibly interrupted by preventing the railroads from running their passenger-trains. But in all cases, and throughout the main portion of all the territory embraced within the jurisdiction of the United States Government, business has been violently suspended, the inter-State relations of citizens of the United States have been cut off by intimidation and assault, and the peaceful pursuit of life and livelihood—the great aim of all Government—has been menaced and interrupted. Does not all this constitute a rebellion against the United States Government?

There is another view of the case. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the railroads are quasi-public corporations. The very basis of the recent railroad decisions approving of State legislation fixing rates has been that the interests of the railroads and the public are so interwoven that they cannot be separated, and that the railroads must therefore be subjected to the political authority. If this is the law for controlling the railroads, it must be the law for protecting them. If the political authority can intervene to save the public from an overcharge for carrying freight, it can certainly assert itself to save the public from an entire stoppage of business by an enforced suspension of the railroad traffic. Nor can the law reasonably limit such authority to the local State Governments, for the railroads are mostly inter-State institutions, entering the boundaries of two or more States with their lines.

It is certainly the most aggressive and formidable kind of rebellion which spreads through all parts of the country, and attacks every branch of public and private business, as the present strike does. It cuts off the citizens of one State from another, the towns and cities from the country districts, the producer from the consumer. It threatens not merely isolated communities, but the health and prosperity of the whole country. If the United States Government is not charged with the liberties, safety, and well-being of its citizens, why sustain a United States Government? If so charged, it will speedily become the duty of the President of the United States to make a call for a volunteer army if the defiance of local authority shall continue, and summon Congress to meet at once to provide adequate ways and means for the restoration of peace. The call for volunteers should precede the summons of Congress, and 100,000 veterans of the War would quickly respond and enroll, if the necessity becomes apparent. The nation cannot endure the dead-lock much longer without crippling its resources and damaging its credit to an extent that will require years to make good. And however the present dispute may be settled, there must be some national intervention that will render its recurrence beyond ordinary possibilities. Nothing less than this will satisfy the farmers, and merchants, and planters, and miners, and manufacturers, and bankers, and railroad owners; nothing less will reassure the foreign creditors of the United States. The Constitution confers upon Congress the right to regulate commerce between the several States, and certainly the most important feature of such regulation is to protect it against interruption and destruction by a mob.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNOR.

When Gov. CULLOM issued his proclamation referring the citizens of this State, at this time, to the ballot-box for a settlement of their differences about wages and a remedy for hard times, he would have won more credit for judgment and vigor if he had directed forcible attention to the new statute making the violent interruption of business, railroad, corporate, and private, a penal offense. It is not yet too late for him to insist upon this law as the proper basis for proceeding against the rioters and obstructors in this and other cities of the State. He should call upon the Courts and Grand Juries, and instruct the State, county, and city officers, the Sheriffs, Constables, Justices, and police to proceed to the enforcement of this penal statute.

The new statute was passed by the late Legislature for the very purpose of meeting such an emergency as now exists. It was suggested in fact by a similar though not so extended a disturbance of railroad traffic last year in New England. It was supported by Democrats as well as Republicans, by the farmers as well as the city members, and it *was passed to be enforced.* Are the Governor, Sheriffs, Grand Juries, and Courts to permit it to be a dead-letter at the very first, and when its enforcement is more imperative than it may ever be again? The law is directed especially against those who undertake to stop the business of the people by breaking down the railroad traffic of the State. It provides for the punishment by a fine of $200 and imprisonment in the County Jail for three months of every person who willfully and maliciously intimidates, impedes, or obstructs the regular operation of any railroad or any other corporation, firm, or individual business in the State; and the law especially and in significant terms applies this prohibition to the obstruction of any locomotive, engine, freight, or passenger trains. This law has been deliberately violated by every man who has assisted the mob in uncoupling cars, running engines into round-houses, ordering off other employes, stoning cars and passengers, forcing operatives to quit work by menace, or otherwise intimidating and obstructing the business of the people, including that of Chicago and other cities in Illinois, which has been brought to a stand-still.

The law is explicit and broad enough to cover all our present troubles, and to punish the men who have been terrifying the community since last Sunday. Now, why is it not enforced? Why is it that no steps have been taken to enforce it? The Sheriff may summon a *posse comitatus* of thousands of citizens to assist him in the fulfillment of his sworn duty. The Grand Jury should be in session, to bring in indictments against the law-breakers as rapidly as they can be apprehended, and there can be no great trouble in apprehending them when they are so well known and so bold in their unlawful operations. Here is an opportunity for the Governor and his hundred Sheriffs to do something. Let the station-houses, the armories, the bridewell, the jail, and even temporary houses of detention, be filled with the unlawful obstructionists of the railroad business of the people of Illinois, and the ruffians who are intimidating workmen of all kinds from pursuing their regular avocations. Let the *posse* be large enough to guard those who are arrested from rescue, and the bail be fixed at a figure where they will be likely to be detained in default of finding it. The Governor should instruct the local officials to this effect while the law is notoriously disregarded at the very time it ought to be enforced most vigorously.

We are satisfied that a TRIBUNE reporter has done an injustice to the Second Regiment in intimating that a number of its members on Wednesday exhibited a hostile feeling towards the police who were clubbing the mob out of the street in the vicinity of the regiment's armory. The fact is, we have felt great faith in the fidelity, courage, and efficiency of the Second Regiment, and believed it would leave its mark indelibly on any law-breaking mob it was brought to face; and our faith has not been weakened but strengthened by its behavior yesterday. The *Journal* makes the following explanation in regard to occurrences that gave rise to the erroneous reports:

> A great injustice has been done the Second Regiment by the statement in several of the morning papers that the regiment had cheered the mob yesterday in the vicinity of the armory on Canal street. The statements are untrue in every respect. The truth of the matter is that when the police attacked the mob and succeeded in dispersing it, the soldiers cheered the police and not the mob. It was also stated that members of the regiment had thrown stones at the police, and that they were in active sympathy with the mob. These false statements have hurt the feelings of the men, and especially of Col. QUIRK and the officers, and, if they are continued, are likely to have a disheartening effect. All the members of the regiment have responded promptly to the call for their services in the protection of public and private property.

A London dispatch in our last issue says:

> A very painful impression is produced here by the action of Gov. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, in declaring that he would not interfere between the strikers and the railway companies to protect property. It is the impression, however, among the more reasonable portion of the English people that Gov. WILLIAMS' remarks have been incorrectly cabled to this country. The thousands of holders of American railroad securities in England cannot be made to believe that the Governor of a State in the Union would decline to interfere to protect the rights of property.

Such, nevertheless, has been the fact, notwithstanding the inability of the English people to comprehend it. The pusillanimous State-Sovereignty Governor of Indiana has issued no proclamation in this crisis, and has made no effort to restore order. Meanwhile Indianapolis is in the hands of the mob. Her people will shortly starve if the blockade is not raised. No trains of any kind are allowed to move. Her trade and commerce are completely paralyzed, and all this time this puerile, contemptible old humbug sits sucking his fingers, sympathizing with the mob, and refusing to come to the rescue of the stricken city. He is a cowardly poltroon, who is not performing the functions of his office, and ought to be hustled out of it by the people.

Gov. CULLOM has not followed the example of his illustrious predecessor, Gov. PALMER, and spurned the assistance of the General Government in dealing with the mob epidemic. As soon as he discovered the magnitude of the insurrection he telegraphed to the President at once for such assistance as could be spared. Chicago being the headquarters of the Communists and criminal classes, the Federal troops were ordered to this point. The following explains itself:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—*To Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chicago, Ill.:* The President directs that you use the United States troops in case of emergency in suppressing a riot at Chicago, under the orders of the Governor of the State.
> E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt.-Gen.

> CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—*Hon. S. M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois:* I have the honor to report that I am authorized by the President of the United States to use under your orders the national troops in this city in suppressing the riot in Chicago.
> R. C. DRUM, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

> SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—*Col. R. C. Drum, U. S. A.:* You will please report to the Mayor of Chicago and aid in concert with him in putting down mobs and riots, and in keeping the peace and protecting the property of the people.
> S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

The regulars are under the command of Col. DRUM until Gen. SHERIDAN can reach here; he is hurrying back from the Indian country. There are now here six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry and six of the Ninth. Matters are in good shape. The mobocrats may now bring on their bears.

A Washington dispatch says: "The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, the most influential Democratic paper in Virginia, advocates in strong terms the increase of the regular army, which, it says, is too small for even guard duty." This from the organ of Virginia State Sovereignty! The scenes of the last week have opened the eyes of millions to the necessity that exists for an increase of the strength of the regular army. If the regulars numbered 50,000 men instead of 20,000, the trains of all kinds would be set in motion, and the business of the country resumed without further procrastination.

In Fort Wayne the chambermaids and scrub-girls of several of the taverns were in such sympathy with the strikers that they quit work and refused to make up a bed, empty a slop-bucket, or scrub a stairs unless the publicans would advance their wages 50 cents a week. Before the strike of the brakemen, switchmen, and wipers at Fort Wayne, it had not occurred to those young ladies that they were not receiving all the compensation they were earning.

The statutes of Illinois make every man guilty of a crime who obstructs the passage of railroad trains, or prevents the crews from running them. If the obstructors don't care for that law now, they will before long, and before long they will wish they had not violated it. Mark the prediction.

The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine. Let the obstructors of the railroad trains read the Illinois criminal law, framed by the last Legislature, punishing those who prevent the running of trains in this State, and they will get an idea of what is in reserve for them.

The strike has become a bread-and-butter question with the whole community. Shall the strikers and mobocrats be allowed to starve out the citizens and break up the commerce, all because they are dissatisfied with the wages paid to firemen and brakemen on the Eastern roads!

There is scarcely a saloon without a side-door attachment, and all are open to any man with money. This is not contemplated by the proclamation, and the police should look into the matter straightway.

The police are gradually beginning to shoot with lead in front of their powder, and to *shoot lower*. It would have been better if the Mayor had allowed them to do this on Tuesday. It was a day lost.

Only one disadvantage has so far arisen from cutting off railroad communications: It prevents the overworked merchants of other cities from utilizing Chicago as a summer resort.

The more mobs are paltered and fooled with at first, the more roughly they have to be handled at last. The quicker they are extinguished, the fewer will be killed.

Uncle SAMS' twelve companies who are here will steady things. There will be no cooping up of militia in round-houses and burning them out, *a la* Pittsburg.

The only way to prevent a complete cutting off of supplies for Chicago is to cut off the wind of every rioter in the country.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the regulars will not mistake the County Commissioners for strikers.

The mob has been fooled with long enough; no more powder is to be wasted in blank cartridges.

Hereafter he should be known as ALD. FRANK LAWLESS.

Plaster every man armed with a lath.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morton is an enthusiastic Odd-Fellow, and looks forward to the time when the Order will be established in every civilized country.

The Rev. Joseph Cook has agreed to give a course of lectures upon "The Relations Between Science and Religion" before the Rochester Theological Seminary in November.

Christine Nilsson has recently declined a flattering offer to come to America and sing in concert. Her husband writes that her contracts have already been signed a long way ahead.

A sumptuary law has been issued in Constantinople against thin veils, tight-fitting cloaks, and high-heeled slippers. The police are instructed to follow all women who disobey to their residences, and inform their lords of their insubordinate conduct.

Mr. Spurgeon has the gout, and preaches but once a day; but Dr. Prime says he is the same earnest and evangelical and useful preacher that he was in his younger days; crowds attend on his ministry, filling a church larger than any other in England or America.

Herr Richard Wagner has a passion for using satin, which he turns to every conceivable use—dressing-gowns, counterpanes, upholstery, and neckwear. The correspondent of the *New Free Press* says his bills for satin alone amount on an annual average to about 12,000 francs.

The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime went to hear Mr. Howels preach in London, and says he had not been a minute in the church before he found himself in a place where, as Mrs. Partington remarked, "the Gospel was dispensed with." Yet he heard nothing that was objectionable.

Mr. Richard Grant White has been again convicted of heterophemy. He wrote in the last number of the *Galaxy*: "From Sir Thomas Lacy to William Shakspeare the *descent* is now tremendous and precipitous." The sentence conveys exactly the opposite meaning from that intended by Mr. White.

The Howe Memorial Committee has turned over the remainder of the funds in its keeping, after paying for Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's memoirs, to Mr. Anagnos, the son-in-law of Mr. Howe and his successor at the institution for the blind, to constitute the nucleus of a fund for printing books for the blind.

Interesting letters passed between Mr. Washburne and the Franco-American Committee on the Fourth of July. The Committee expressed their adieus and good wishes for his safe journey back to America, and asked him to tell his countrymen how sincerely France had at heart the interests of America, and how cordially she would welcome such representatives as that country might send to the forthcoming International Exposition. Mr. Washburne returned thanks in appropriate terms. He was entertained at dinner on that day by Dr. Thomas Evans, who invited also the American colony generally, while the [illegible] Committee, principally interested in [illegible] statue of Liberty in New York harbor, [illegible] ner of their own.

The Hon. Heman J. Redfield, [illegible] Batavia, N. Y., Sunday night, had [illegible] that even his existence was forgotten [illegible] his old followers and admirers. Yet [illegible] forty years one of the most noted Democratic politicians of New York. His son is [illegible] recently been, a State Senator.

Judge Dillon has written an [illegible] gard to the charges made against him [illegible] Central case, and closed it as follows: [illegible] whole matter, from the beginning [illegible] have done my duty, and nothing [illegible] shrink from nothing. I court investigation [illegible] fy malice to point to any fact of which [illegible] my friends have any reason to be ashamed."

The widow of the late Gen. Custer is in New York, on her way to be present at the interment of her husband's remains [illegible] Point Cemetery. Custer is to lie next to Gen. Hartsuff, who was badly wounded [illegible] Seminoles in the Florida everglades, but [illegible] pass through the Lady Elgin disaster [illegible] Antietam, with a bullet in his head.

The Master of the Rolls in England, Sir George Jessel, is a Jew, and not ashamed of his faith. His daughter was married recently, and the Saturday before the wedding [illegible] bridegroom,—Mr. Nathan Hardy,—[illegible] George's brother-in-law and father-in-law [illegible] successively called to the law in the [illegible] gogue of London, and liberally [illegible] funds.

The Czar of Russia, it is well known, [illegible] a stanch friend of America during our [illegible]. His attitude in this respect was referred to [illegible] Fourth of July dinner in Paris by [illegible] and it was feared the Turkish sympathizers [illegible] show some dissatisfaction. All fears [illegible] and there was loud applause when [illegible] concluding: "I propose—Friends [illegible] wherever found."

Mount Holyoke Seminary has [illegible] ceived from Spain a beautiful copy of [illegible] celebrated painting of the Conception [illegible] museum of Madrid. It is a half-length [illegible] life size, and was done by Senor [illegible] artist of experience and skill. A large [illegible] photographs of celebrated paintings [illegible] Italian, and Flemish schools were [illegible] same time from the same donor,—Mrs. [illegible] of South Hadley.

Robert Collyer once recommended [illegible] Waldo Emerson to a young man who had taken the management of a lecture-course. "I need not remind you," said Mr. Collyer [illegible] cally, "that Emerson is one of the [illegible] philosophers and thinkers of the [illegible]." The projector of the lecture-course [illegible] and then slowly said, not without [illegible] anxiety upon his face: "Well, [illegible] you say so. I suppose that kind of [illegible] be encouraged."

PACKARD, the late claimant of the [illegible] Governorship, intends to happen [illegible] land next week when the Ohio Republican Convention meets there. His revengeful [illegible] to prevent any expression of opinion [illegible] to HAYES. While he was putting a [illegible] cogs of the wheel at Des Moines, the [illegible] an Central Committee of Mississippi [illegible] issuing an address to the public [illegible] supporting the President's Southern [illegible]. PACKARD neglected to stop in [illegible] enough to "fix things." He should [illegible] the North fixing conventions too [illegible] Republicans of his own State may [illegible] grief and pass resolutions indorsing [illegible] dent.

The death is announced of the Hon. [illegible] Lewell Sanborn, an eminent legislator [illegible] of the Dominion Territory. He was born in [illegible] Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth [illegible] in 1845. He was first elected to the [illegible] Parliament in 1850; in 1863 he was [illegible] Dominion Senator, and held the office [illegible] when he was elected to the Bench as Judge [illegible] Superior Court at Sherbrook by the [illegible] Macdonald Administration, to which [illegible] posed politically. In 1874 he was elected [illegible] Queen's Bench. But perhaps he was [illegible] in the temperance work. Being [illegible] long total abstainer from the use of [illegible] drinks, he entered warmly into the [illegible] work, and for some years held the [illegible] President of the Quebec Temperance [illegible] itory League.

Mr. Alden, the humorist of the [illegible] *Times*, has discovered that the busy [illegible] objectionable insect: "The bee's [illegible] unnecessary work is an insult to intelligent [illegible] beings. Scientific persons are fond of [illegible] the bee's tremendous geometrical knowledge [illegible] parade in proof thereof the fact that [illegible] hexagonal cells, thereby packing the [illegible] number of cells with the smallest possible [illegible] of wax, within a given space. They [illegible] ever, to notice that there is no law [illegible] to build their preposterously little cells. [illegible] were really intelligent insects, and knew the [illegible] parative value of wax and honey, they [illegible] build cells holding a pound of honey [illegible] thus enable a human being to eat honey [illegible] at the same time, filling up the interior of [illegible] son with wax. This simple plan has [illegible] occurred to the bees."

Mr. Ruskin's father and mother left him £157,000 in hard cash, and a lot of [illegible] houses and lands, besides a valuable [illegible] pictures. Mr. Hamerton tells in the *[illegible] Review* what has become of the [illegible] "Following the advice of wise business-[illegible] invested one-third of the cash in [illegible] wehreby he lost £30,000. This seems [illegible] only loss of importance of a quite [illegible] kind. A sum of £17,000 has been [illegible] poor relations; another of £17,000 [illegible] to a cousin, to whom the debt is also [illegible] given. Mr. Ruskin's gifts to Sheffield [illegible] have cost him £14,000. The rest of the [illegible] gradually disappeared by the familiar [illegible] fixing expenditure above income, the [illegible] penditure being £5,500, and kept steadily [illegible] figure when the capital had been so reduced [illegible] longer to yield that interest. The [illegible] thing is, that this year, 1877, is the last of [illegible] Ruskin's existence as a rich man, so he [illegible] sell a trifle of £3,000 to be spent in [illegible] Venice or elsewhere. He does not intend to [illegible] mit suicide next December, but merely to [illegible] money enough in the funds to bring him [illegible] sterling per day, or fraction less. He keeps [illegible] house, but gives most of his other [illegible] away."

A Ghastly Picket-Line—An Incident of the Night After the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Judge Rowe in Philadelphia Weekly Times.

When, on the return to Marye's Heights, [illegible] command first filed in from the road, [illegible] peared to be a thin line of soldiers sleeping [illegible] ground to be occupied. They seemed [illegible] sort of row or rank. It was as if a line of [illegible] mishers had halted and lain down; they [illegible] fectly motionless; their sleep was [illegible] one of them awoke and got up. They [illegible] relieved, either, when the others [illegible] seemed to have no commander—at [illegible] awake. Had the fatigues of the day [illegible] overpowered all of them, officers and [illegible] alike? They were nearest the enemy, [illegible] of him. They were the advance line of [illegible] army. Was it thus that they kept their [illegible] which the safety of the whole army [illegible] pent-up between the ridge and the river [illegible] enemy might come within ten steps [illegible] without being seen. The fog was a veil [illegible] knew what lay, or moved, or crept [illegible] tance off. The regiments were allowed [illegible] down. In doing so, the men made a [illegible] with those there before them. Still [illegible] did not waken. If you looked closely at [illegible] of any one of them, in the mist and [illegible] was pallid, the eyes closed, the mouth [illegible] hair was disheveled; besides, the [illegible] often painful. There were blood-[illegible] These men were all dead. Nevertheless [illegible] comers lay down among them and [illegible] pall of night concealed the foe now. [illegible] uncertainty of fate enveloped the [illegible] was saved from the peril of the [illegible] found himself again on Marye's Hill [illegible] enemy, face to face with the dead, [illegible] couch, almost in their embrace, in [illegible] the December night. Why not accept [illegible] fellows? The bullet that laid low [illegible] had started diverging by ever so [illegible] would have found the heart's blood of [illegible] who gazed upon them. It was chance [illegible] dence, which to-morrow might be [illegible] they lay down with the dead, all in line [illegible] lulled asleep by the monotony of the [illegible] wounded scattered everywhere.

Preventing Hydrophobia.

Journal de Therapeutique.

Dr. Grzymala, of Krivoe Ozivoe, [illegible] ports that during the last ten years he [illegible] ed at least a hundred cases—in human [illegible] well as beasts—of bites of hydrophobic [illegible] with the powdered leaves of xanthium [illegible] with success in every instance but one, [illegible] cases of bites inflicted at the same [illegible] treated in other ways, had terminated [illegible] The drug is described as possessing [illegible] slightly diuretic properties. The dose [illegible] is nine grains of the dry powder of [illegible] peated three times a day, and continued [illegible] period of three weeks. To children [illegible] years of age half the quantity is given.

FOREIGN.

The Roumanian Army Preparing to Cross the Danube.

Prospect of a Renewal of Fighting in Asia Minor.

Russia Sending Heavy Reinforcements Into That Country.

The Czar Will Decline to Treat Directly with the Porte.

An Interesting Collection of Rumors of the Pending War.

WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

LONDON, July 26.—An official dispatch from Biela announces that the Russian steamer Nicholas and two sloops arrived with cannon and mitrailleuses and engaged the Turkish monitor near Silistria. She was set on fire and considerably damaged, and several of her crew killed and wounded. The Russian vessels sustained insignificant damages, and no less than five Turkish steamers and two monitors, going from Rustchuk to Silistria, on the 23d, were attacked by the Sabosia batteries, and three of the steamers burst and one sunk.

RUSSIAN REPULSE.

LONDON, July 26.—Turkish telegrams claim that the Russians have been repulsed in the neighborhood of Rasgrad, in Bulgaria.

FALLEN BACK.

VIENNA, July 26.—Dispatches from the Russian headquarters are dated from Biela. This means they have been forced back.

SERVIAN LOAN.

LONDON, July 26.—A telegram from Belgrade says the Minister of Finance has introduced a bill in the Skuptschina sanctioning a loan of 1,000,000 ducats, which has been concluded with foreign bankers.

POSITIONS ADVANCED.

The same telegram says the Turkish garrison have entirely evacuated Nisch, and left for Sofia.

THE ROUMANIANS.

BUCHAREST, July 26.—It is believed that Prince Charles and the bulk of the Roumanian army will immediately cross to Nikopolis, whither the Fourth Corps have already gone.

ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch dated Erzeroum, 25th, says the movement of the Russian centre along its whole line indicates a serious engagement shortly.

VIENNA, July 26.—Ninety thousand men are on the way to reinforce the Russian Caucasian army. Three brigades of foot artillery, with forty-eight guns each, and ten batteries of Cossack artillery, with sixty guns, have already arrived at Tiflis. The Russian artillery there will shortly be reinforced by 204 guns, and only then will a fresh advance be attempted into Armenia in order to gain some fortified places before winter sets in.

The eldest son of Schamyl, who was in the Russian army, has joined the Abchasian insurgents.

GENERAL.

HUNGARIAN SENTIMENT.

PESTH, July 26.—Eight thousand persons in meeting to-day passed resolutions declaring the extension of Russia's power inconsistent with the interests of Austro-Hungary, and calling upon the Government to endeavor to bring about a cessation of the present inhuman method of warfare, and to give timely protection to Austro-Hungarian interests. Klapka and Pulsky, and others spoke

PESTH, July 26.—The meeting here to-day declared in favor of intervention for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottomam Empire. The demonstration cannot be without great influence, and will be imitated in all the towns of Hungary.

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

ATHENS, July 26.—A transport with 26,000 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, and torpedoes will arrive next week.

WILL TALK MATTERS OVER.

VIENNA, July 26.—It appears that Russia has again assured the Powers of its willingness to discuss the future of Turkey after the conquest of Roumelia.

TROOPS FOR MALTA.

PORTSMOUTH, July 26.—Troopship Euphrates sailed to-day with 1,521 officers and men for Malta.

RUSSIAN LANDWEHR.

LONDON, July 26.—A special from Berlin says the Russian Government has called out the reserve of the Landwehr.

IMPORTANT.

A Pesth dispatch says: "Prince Gortschakoff has notified the Powers that Russia will not treat directly with the Porte. The question to be solved will be submitted to the Great Powers." The Paris *Figaro* has the same statement.

JOHN BRIGHT ON ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 26.—John Bright, speaking in Bradford yesterday at a banquet, after the unveiling of the Cobden memorial statue, urged that to prevent Russia from approaching Constantinople would be to debar her one of the commonest rights of belligerents. England had no ally in this matter, and he sometimes feared our demand would provoke a European combination which would baffle and defeat us.

MASSACRES THREATENED.

LONDON, July 26.—The Consuls at Salonica, Cavalla, and Lagos telegraph that they fear massacres are impending, and call for the prompt dispatch of help.

A correspondent says in consequence of the barbarous character of the war it is felt by everybody that the moment for some action on the part of Europe is approaching.

THE FUNNY SIDE.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 9.—The cruel routine of war is not infrequently enlivened by incidents of a lighter character that are no less interesting, because of their relative unimportance. We cannot all have the *insouciance* of the politician, who, when the victim of mob-law declined to make a dying confession, mounted the temporary platform under the tree and proceeded to deliver a speech upon the issues of the day; yet everybody can enjoy those touches of nature that are now and then revealed in camp-life and that cannot escape the observation of any American correspondent. Here in England we are not highly favored in this respect as yet, nor are we likely to be so long as the newspapers maintain that dignity is incompatible with humor. The letters from the seat of war to the London papers have been, with one or two exceptions, verbose and labored enough to have suited exactly the temperament of the late lamented Gradgrind. Once in a while, however, the weakness of human nature is exposed, when a correspondent is betrayed into narrating some circumstance which, whether intentional or not on his part, strikes the reader as

IRRESISTIBLY FUNNY.

I have had occasion to refer more than once in my cablegrams to the discrepancies between the Turkish and Russian official reports of battles in Asia and movements along the Danube. At first the newspaper readers were greatly at a loss to decide which of the two to believe, but subsequent events showed that the former were more reliable. As an astronomer takes different observations to determine the course and position of a heavenly body, so the discriminating reader has been obliged to compare and analyze the course of telegraphic advices in order to arrive at a right understanding. It may now be assumed safely that, whereas the Russians simply suppress bad news, allowing only such operations as have resulted favorably to be published, the Turks calmly and nonchalantly pervert a defeat into a victory and unscrupulously kill a thousand Rusians on paper whenever one is slain on the battle-field.

To show how this habit of deliberate falsification will sometimes lead to detection, I have only to allude to the official bulletin of the Seraskiate on the passage of the Danube at Ibralia. In the first paragraph the Government took great credit for allowing the Russians to pass unopposed in accordance with the true principles of war, while in the second part of the notice it was declared that great slaughter had been inflicted upon the invaders.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople, no less than the newspaper correspondents, have been brought under the unscrupulous

GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP.

I informed you some time ago that military attaches with the Turkish army were not permitted to correspond with Ambassadors in cipher, and were thus placed on the same footing with the press, their dispatches being, of course, suppressed if containing unfavorable news or comments. But I have yet to relate how one of these gentlemen managed to convey to Mr. Layard, her Majesty's representative at Constantinople, a report of the battle of Alashguerad, which ended in the total rout of the right wing of Moukhtar's army. Mr. Layard was one day surprised to receive a dispatch from the attache directing him to read the eleventh verse of the eleventh chapter of the First Book of Samuel. It happened that, although there were copies of the "Church Service" in the Embassy, there was

NOT A SINGLE BIBLE.

For a time all was confusion. All the Secretaries of the Legation were employed in hunting through the services for the passage quoted. Finally a Bible was procured from the house of a missionary, and the following was found to be the text sought:

> And it was so on the morrow that Saul put the people in three companies, and they came into the midst of the host in the morning watch, and slew the Ammonites until the heat of the day; and it came to pass that they which remained were scattered so that two of them were not left together.

This very accurately described the main features of the battle, but, as it is to be feared that history will not always repeat itself so closely, some other method will have to be discovered of transmitting news. The text in question is said to have been suggested by a devout and evangelical Scotch Lieutenant who acts as aide-de-camp to Gen. Arthur Kemball, the attache.

There seems to be as great a contest among the fair sex of Constantinople on the question of yashmaks and ferajees as there is among the American ladies regarding round stripes or long stripes on their stockings. In the Orient, however, this kind of business is settled

MUCH MORE CONVENIENTLY

and quickly than could possibly be the case in the land of freedom. Whether the tremendous question of yashmaks actually came before the Seraskiate or before the Imperial Chambers I have not yet been able to learn. At any rate, an edict was issued last week formally prohibiting the use of these yashmaks, fashionably-cut ferajees and high-heeled French boots. It was cruel, but the Government felt that it must be done. The Empire must never be subverted by gauzy yoshmaks and high-heeled boots. The Russians might be allowed to take Sistova, and storm Rustchuk, and walk over the Schipka Pass, but the laws of etiquette and female attire must be preserved. But the ladies of Constantinople, it is whispered about, have really something like a will of their own, and already the police have experienced great difficulty in enforcing this moderate and necessary edict. The Zaptiehs were instructed to

STOP ANY WOMAN ON THE STREET

who should presume to violate any of the provisions of the law, to demand her address, and to proceed to her house, there to warn her relatives of the impropriety of her conduct. But even this just and wise precaution has been found to be of no avail; for the ladies, with a spirit worthy of a nobler cause, have taken to parading the streets and promenades in thin yoshmaks, low ferajees, and high-heeled boots, and, when stopped by Zaptehs, to give a wrong address. Whereupon the zealous servitor of the law, on proceeding to the street and number indicated, has been received with derision and contumely.

Much has been written about the Cossacks, those wild children of the steppes, whose characteristics are so marked, whose manners are no less strange than their native dress. Everybody knows by this time that they

RIDE LITTLE PONIES,

and that they march to the battle-field to the music of cymbals and bird-whistles. But the Cossack has other traits that are more interesting to people at a distance than to those with whom they come in contact. Their morality is something more than doubtful, if we may trust the stories that are related of their exploits. Thus, while the troops were passing through Galatz the thin, weary-looking horse of a Cossack fell suddenly, and lay apparently lifeless on the ground. His master was moved to tears, and bewailed the unhappy fate which had deprived him of his family pet and left him without means to accompany his fellow-soldiers to the war. A sympathizing crowd gathered round, and many a heart was touched at the affecting picture. The generous Galatians passed around the hat, and a large subscription was raised on the spot in behalf of the poor fellow, who received it with

MANY EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE,

and, taking his saddle upon his shoulder, bestowed a last kiss upon his favorite beast, and trudged sorrowfully away. He had scarcely proceeded to the other end of the street, however, when the crowd, still gathered around the horse, heard a shrill whistle. The little animal immediately sprang to his feet with a neigh of recognition, and, dashing through the bewildered spectators, rejoined his master.

At another time in the same town a Cossack stopped before a cheese-monger's and began bargaining with the Jew who kept the shop for a certain cheese which was temptingly displayed on a table outside. After examining the cheese the Cossack put it under his arm, all the time attempting to induce the Jew to sell it at a lower price. While he talked his comrades passed behind him and each cut off a piece. The Cossack said it was

A SMALL CHEESE,

the Jew that it was a big one. But, as the Cossack from time to time could show it growing smaller and smaller, the Jew, afraid to attempt violence, gave in to the Cossack's price, which, as may be supposed, became lower and lower as the article diminished.

Even in staid old London there are people who now and then allow themselves to take a humorous view of the war. A self-appointed poet-laureate sent an ode on the war the other day to the editor of *Mayfair*. It ran thus:

> But when the Czar at last
>   Arming his youth,
> Sent Petroviarsickravst
>   Over to Pruth;
> When Ibraimrustechukus
>   Met Stchobielefstt,
> Sighed the newspaper-man,
>   Give us a rest.
>
> No rest; for Khalifat-
>   irtschuskesmos-
>   danpstefoalmat-
>   phrstchiogolas
> Met in the field, where
>   Zuiguervenogories-
>   wallahnoskwapchtinere-
>   pretch—

"At this point," observes the editor, with a perplexing haziness of expression, "our contributor went out to see a man." I will not undertake to explain the hidden meaning of the sarcasm, but I suppose it to be a reference to some traditional custom of the Londoners, who are noted for their clinging to ancient forms and ceremonies.

WRIGHT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE FORMER MUST PREVAIL EVENTUALLY, BUT LIKELY TO MEET WITH EXTRAORDINARY DIFFICULTIES.

London Times, July 6.

There has not been time as yet to ascertain how the events of the war have affected the opinions of the Russian people, but they must judge very differently from the rest of the world if they have not already concluded that their enterprise will tax the whole strength of the State. Russia has an overwhelming superiority of population, wealth which, though limited in comparison with the accumulated capital of England, is far greater than that of which Turkey disposes, and a geographical position which makes an invasion of Russian territory an almost hopeless enterprise. The present is a popular, a national war, a war originating in impulses towards which the Court and the official world were at first suspicious and hostile, though the two Powers are now combined, and the desires of the patriots are encouraged and even instigated by the ruler. The Empire is vast in extent; it communicates relatively little with the rest of the world, its own products satisfy its chief wants, and by means of a paper currency it may maintain a contest for an indefinite period, though undoubtedly with the danger of a financial dislocation afterwards. Knowing these things, the Russian may take a hopeful view of the war and its prospects. Given a sufficient time, Russia must prevail against the enemy; the movement must be, on the whole, forward, however the tide of conquest may be rolled back for a time. The Russian will say to himself that those who look to weeks or even to months may conclude that the invasion has failed, but that the campaign will tell a different tale. We cannot say he is wrong, since this is decidedly in accordance with the result of former wars; but what has occurred during the last two months, or we should rather say the last twelve months, gives reason to believe that the time necessary for the execution of the Russian designs may be protracted in a very unexpected manner, and that the episodes in which the Turk appears for a time as successful may be longer and more important than before.

The Sultan's Government began to arm seriously little more than a year ago, and it has found in the facility of modern communications, and in the industrial enterprise of foreign countries, the means to place in the field an army such as no Power in the world could have created in the same time fifty years ago—that is, at the epoch of the last Russo-Turkish war. The Sultan has only had to find the living material of warfare, and it could be equipped to any amount by that cosmopolitan enterprise which concerns itself with preparing the means of human slaughter. England furnished ironclads; Krupp made the cannon; small arms by the hundred thousand, with munitions in incalculable quantities and of the most scientific preparation, were supplied by the United States. It seems that a people, however little advanced in civilization, will take readily to the use of arms, even the more scientific and complicated; the new levies of the Sultan have learnt to employ the most delicate and the most deadly weapons of modern warfare in less time, perhaps, than they would have taken to master the elements of the old drill which prevailed when turbaned Janissaries were first confronted with the requirements of Frankish discipline. When we have allowed for exaggeration and put aside some very irregular bands which inspire more terror among friends than enemies, it remains tolerably certain that the Porte has raised since the beginning of 1876 an army of 400,000 men. This army could not have been equipped in the old times, and, what is of equal importance, it could hardly have been transported. The men have not been obliged to toil for months over the wild tracts of Asia, or to sicken in the holds of miserable wooden vessels; they have been sent by steamer from the nearest port of their Province to the Bosphorus and thence to Varna, or Trebizond, or Batoum. The consequence is that the whole strength of the Turkish Empire has been put forth; and though it may be that the Sultan has thus exhausted the population, and staked the fate of his Empire on the chances of a single campaign, there can be no doubt that the campaign in question may be made of extraordinary difficulty to the invaders. The Turks, on the whole, stand on the defensive. This accords with their military qualities and with their political position as it has been created by the last two centuries. They have had the experience of more than one war, and particularly that of 1854, to teach them that their soldiers fight to the best effect when they are not forced to maneuvre in the field, a task for which both their officers and themselves display a lack of capacity. Then the attitude which the Porte is accustomed to take politically in presence of Europe—that of a power utterly unambitious, but which only resists unjust aggression—tends to give an analogous character to its military bearing. By standing on the defensive the Turks are able to repulse their enemies and at the same time to attract the sympathy of the world. This is their strategy in the present campaign, and no one can deny that it has had a certain success. They have won important victories, and they stand before the world as fighting for their own territory and their own homes. If anything can ever make the world forget misrule and massacre, it is such a position.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The news per steamer City of New York says the Victoria Parliament opened June 26.

In New South Wales the condition of things in the sheep and cattle country is on the whole encouraging. Farming operations have been vigorously carried on during the past few weeks, land as the season has been favorable for putting in crops, a large additional quantity of and has been taken up for farming purposes. The next crop is likely to be both a good and large one.

At Samoa, the *Fiji Times*, of June 13, says news has been received that the American flag has been hoisted at Samoa, and allegiance formally tendered to the United States.

The Honolulu crater of Kileauea is reported as active as ever.

MEXICO.

THE LERDO MOVEMENT SHORT-LIVED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—The Galveston *News'* San Antonio special says: "Gen. Naranjo, Commandant of the Mexican troops at Piedras Negras, on being informed of the arrest of Gen. Escobedo and his suite at Ringgold Barracks, has thanked Gen. Ord for the same, and notifies him that Gen. Pedio Valdez, who was in Texas, and who, it was stated, was about to cross the river and try conclusions with Naranjo in favor of Lerdo, has come into Piedras Negras with his officers and surrendered themselves to the Diaz Government, and that he, Naranjo, has pardoned them. This ends the Lerdo party in Texas. Gen. Escobedo and suite are under bond, and Pedro Valdea has surrendered."

FRANCE.

POLITICAL OPINION.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Daily News'* Paris dispatch says: "The Conservative union is dead; each party will fight for its own cause."

The *Gaulois*, which has been the most aggressive and offensive of the reactionary journals, says, in speaking of President MacMahon: "Tout est rompu, M. Le Marshal." The *Gaulois* prophesies that the result of the electoral campaign will be the success of the Republicans.

The Bonapartists demand the suppression of the Legitimist pamphlets attacking Prince Louis Napoleon, the street sale of which had been authorized in the Provinces.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COTOPAXI ASSERTS ITS DESTRUCTIVE POWERS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Advices from Ecuador, South America, state that the damage done by the late eruption of Cotopaxi amounts $1,000,000. Many lives were lost, and over 1,500 head of cattle destroyed.

A letter from Costa Rica says that Gen. Thomas Guardia, commander of the forces, on the 14th had deposed President Herrera, and taken possession of the Government of Costa Rica. Herrera was confined as a prisoner in the Capital.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GERMAN IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

BERLIN, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 6,000,000 marks.

IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington said he thought if Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-morrow moved resolutions modifying the standing orders, it might be expedient to discharge the resolution suspending Parnell, Home-Rule member for Meath, from services in the House until Friday, and upon which the debate stands adjourned.

Sir Stafford Northcote accepted the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition, and the motion about Parnell was discharged.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys warmer, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and numerous local rains, possibly followed in Dakota by cooler, westerly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	29.85	75	90	S., gentle		Cloudy.
11:18a. m.	29.81	81	74	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
2:00p. m.	29.75	87	58	S., fresh		Fair.
3:53p. m.	29.74	87	53	S., fresh		Fair.
9:00p. m.	29.79	79	70	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
10:18p. m.	29.00	77	73	S. W., fresh		Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 88; minimum, 72.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.88	70	S. W., fresh	.28	Lt. rain.
Buffalo	29.90	75	S. W., gent.		Fair.
Cheyenne	29.68	61	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Cleveland	29.88	82	S., gentle		Lt. rain.
Davenport	29.79	73	S., fresh	.02	Fair.
Detroit	29.87	74	N. E., gentle	.09	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.77	72	Calm		Clear.
Grand Haven	29.82	76	S., fresh		Clear.
Port Huron	29.89	72	E., gentle	.07	Fair.
Keokuk	29.76	72	S., gentle	.82	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.73	73	S., fresh		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.81	74	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Omaha	29.64	75	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Toledo	29.78	88	W., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.57	74	S. E., fresh		Clear.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—In the Postal Convention resolutions were adopted that additional appropriations ought to be made by Congress for the postal service, favoring the immediate establishment of steam communication between the most convenient of our Southern ports and Rio Janeiro, Havana, and Aspinwall, and asking Congress to aid and encourage such enterprise, stating that the mail service of the Southern States is inadequate to the needs of the people, and that it is in the power of Congress to bring it up to the level of efficiency elsewhere, and asking the Post-Office Department be empowered to provide for be greater spread, transmission, and promptness of delivery; also asking the establishment of a limited mail service between the great cities of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Boston to New Orleans, and of other through or trunk lines of fast mail communication between the chief points East, North, and Northwest, and Southeast, and Southwest. Also, the establishment of lines of quick transportation and Railroad Post-Offices subsidiary to said limited mail, and the extension and improvement of the service by river and coasting steamboats.

A Committee was appointed to present the resolutions to Congress.

CASUALTIES.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Cincinnati Enquirer, July 25.

We have intelligence by telegraph and from private sources of a terrible accident, fatal to several of the workmen who were engaged in constructing the bridge for the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Narrow-Gauge Railroad, over the Little Miami, near Union Bridge, and about a mile southeast of Linwood. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the trestle-work used for constructing the middle span of the bridge, which was of iron, gave way, letting down the iron span, nearly completed, and precipitating the fourteen workmen a distance of fifty feet to the ground below. Four men were instantly killed; nine were wounded, some of them mortally; and one man, W. D. Casey, saved life and limb by jumping. The following is a list of the sufferers:

Killed—The foreman, J. H. Willard, of Coshocton; Dan Gibbons, of Newton; Berry Young, of Harrisonville, and Jacob Hess, living near where the accident occurred. Wounded—John Miller, S. Burke, P. Flynn, Harry Barnes or Bowers, H. Kiess, W. D. Casey, John Mullon, since dead, and one other. Some of these will die.

The following dispatch gives further particulars:

DELTA, O., July 24.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon, caused by the falling of the middle span of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad bridge over the Little Miami River, near Linwood, resulting in the instant death of three men, the fatal injury of three others, one of whom has since died, and more or less injuring eight others. Fifteen men were at the time of the accident engaged in putting in the braces preparatory to taking away the trestle-work used in constructing the bridge. It is said that the foreman, Mr. Willard, one of the killed, had ordered the trestle-work to be removed, but this could not be the case, as only a small portion of the iron braces had been put in place. The upright supports of the trestle-work were of two pieces, and, as the span fell straight to the ground, it is evident the supports knuckled at the joints and gave way under the heavy iron wooden work above. The span was between 200 and 250 feet in length and from forty-five to fifty feet high. It is a wonder to every one who has viewed the broken timbers and bent and twisted irons that any of the fifteen could have escaped without fatal injuries or sudden death, and yet one did escape unharmed. Two brothers, from Newport, Ky., commenced work on the bridge at 12 o'clock. One was very seriously and the other somewhat severely injured. The names of the three killed are Mr. Willard, the foreman—his home is at Coshocton—Daniel Gibbons, of Newtown, and Berry Young, of Hamesville, near Georgetown. Jacob Hess had his back broken, and has since died. His home was near the Mount Washington bridge.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—A powder magazine exploded at Sharon, Pa., this morning, killing one man and seriously injuring four or five. The magazine contained 600 kegs of powder, and belonged to the Austin Powder Company, of Cleveland. The building was blown to atoms. The explosion was heard at a distance of over twenty miles. Powder had been frequently missed, and it is believed several thieves were in the building at the time of the explosion, although the fragment of only one man has been found.

FATAL FALL.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—Frank Phillips, the janitor of Sprague's Building, five stories high, fell from the roof to the pavement, while intoxicated, this morning, and was instantly killed.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm of fire given last evening at 9 o'clock was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp at No. 322 State street. The engines which turned out were followed by an unusually large crowd, who were fully convinced that this fire was but one of many others which were to be lighted by the exasperated Communists. The blaze proved, however, to be an unimportant one, the firemen extinguishing the flames by the use of two or three Babcocks. No material damage was done the building.

The alarm from Box No. 28 at half-past 1 o'clock this morning was false.

AT TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 27.—The extensive barrel works of the Standard Oil Company of this place were entirely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. This is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AT PERU, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 26.—At an early hour this morning a barn in Peru, belonging to Burkhart & Lecky, butchers, of that city, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $400; no insurance. Supposed incendiary.

AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—The manufacturing establishment known as Cook's Block was burned last night. Loss, $65,000; insurance, $31,500.

AT GREENVILLE, PA.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—The Empire House, at Greenville, Pa., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $7,000 to $9,000.

CRIME.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

HARRISBURG, Va., July 26.—The trial of Silas Morris, indicted as accessory before the fact in the murder of David G. Lawson, has been concluded, the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The trial of Mrs. Lawson, the third party charged with complicity in the murder of her husband, has been deferred until August.

SHOT DEAD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Hubbard Bowen, son of Dr. Bowen, of Brookhaven, Miss., was shot dead by a drunken negro at Manchac yesterday evening. Whites prevented the negroes from lynching the murderer, who was arrested and jailed at Amite.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 26.—A large mass-meeting was held here this evening for the purpose of organizing for home defense against the Indians. The County Commissioner issued a proclamation offering a reward of $250 for every Indian killed or captured in the limits of the county.

A courier from Spearfish, just arrived, reports the return of Lieut. Lemly and command to that place.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following telegram was sent to-night:

YANKTON, D. T., July 26.—*Hon. Geo. M. McCrary, Secretary of War:* The following telegram is just received:

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 25.—Agency Indians are murdering citizens and destroying property in all parts of the country. Twenty ranchemen are already dead. Seth Bullock, Sheriff of the Territory, has no arms or ammunition. Can a disposition of troops be made that will give the Black Hills settlers some protection?

(Signed) JOHN PENNINGTON, Governor.

The dispatch was referred to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

HURST CASTLE, NEAR ISLE OF WIGHT, Eng., July 26.—The steamer Ohio, from Baltimore, for Bremen, passed here this morning, having in tow the steamer Maine, from New York, July 14, for Bremen, with loss of her propeller.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived, steamship France, from Havre.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 26.—Steamship Minnesota has arrived out.

LONDON, July 26.—Steamship Wisconsin, from New York, has arrived out.

A COSSACK CAMP.

The Irregular Cavalry of the Russian Army.

Their Sports—Dancing and Riding—Progenitors of the Race.

Correspondence London Times.

COSSACK CAMP NEAR SIMNITCHA, June 30.—Am I dreaming, or is this the Thirty Years' War? It is night. Round the spot where my tent is pitched lie regiments of cavalry. Across the broad Danube somewhere there is an enemy, but here a camp well ordered in appearance. Lines of horses standing tethered to long ropes, without danger of movement from their places or damage from ropes in front of them. If a foreleg passes over the rope where they are tethered, they remain quiet, or call with a voice almost human in its expressiveness the man who knows how to loose them. And those men—how is their nature to be expressed? They are soldiers without the stiffness impressed on the military world by the father of Frederick the Great; they are men with a disposition altogether different from the discipline of modern European armies; wild-looking fellows, who bring their own horses half-shod to the campaign, fierce faces, and manners hitherto unknown. They are called Cossacks. Three regiments of them come from the Don, one from the Terek, and one from Kuban. The camp is all that could be wished in neatness, the horses stand quietly in their places, the dress of the men is well cared for and picturesque. All is regular and soldier-like during times of duty; for, though the Cossacks walk with a peculiar strut and swagger, often with their hands on their hips, they subdue their pride in the presence of an officer, and are very careful to salute him on all occasions when the salute is due. But this evening has been given to feasting and music, the Terek Cossacks especially distinguishing themselves by the wildness of their revels.

Hearing music and cheers this afternoon, I walked through lines of horses to the crowd, which gave way easily to a stranger. One of the officers immediately came up, introductions were made in due form, and the whole party was soon established within the Cossack ring. Around stood men of every age up to about 40, generally tall, averaging probably more than five feet eight inches, for there were among them no small undersized men, but many over six feet high,—not only tall, but broad-shouldered, muscular, and well-fed. Indeed, the type seems to incline rather to stoutness than to loss of flesh as time turns hair and beard gray. The dress sets off the figure well. Loose, baggy breeches, tucked into boots without stiff soles, are almost entirely concealed by the single-breasted surtout, which is generally richly colored in their own country; but here, during the war, is, for the sake of distinction, to be always black. Beneath the outer coat is another, or rather a shirt, of the same shape, and lighter in texture, and colored according to the regiment. The color for the Tereks is blue. The hair of the men was generally black, closely cropped, with streaks of gray whenever the age of the man appeared to be as much as 30. The grave Caucasian faces, rather more oval than those of Englishmen, were bent inwards toward the centre of the circle, and there was much intensity in the gaze with which they watched the movements of certain dancers,—men of the same regiment, who stepped out two by two and performed, not without grace, what can only be described as a ballet. They stood on tiptoe, advanced and retreated, curved their arms, elevating and depressing them in a certain rhythmic cadence, and, when the dance was over, bowed gracefully to the men around them, who all the while had kept time by striking their hands together. The music was essentially barbarous,—two drums, a sort of sqeaking instrument like a short cracked clarionet, and, further, a wild chant kept up by the spectators. The singing was not out of tune, but the air was of the simplest, consisting of only about three or four notes in all, which rose and fell in what must, for want of any other name, be called a tune. After a little dancing, more or less comic, seven men linked their arms while others climbed upon their shoulders, forming a second circle above. This was done very quickly, and the living cage then moved round and round to the sound of the wild music. While these men were gyrating with grins and shouts, amid the applause of the rest, two others, dressed in ragged costume to represent the most savage races of the Caucasus, bounded within the cage, as it may be called, and commenced a pantomimic dance with much gesticulation and shouting. They pretended to attack each other, or, rather, to wish to attack while mutually prevented by fear. The acting was excellent, though full of buffoonery, and their jokes called forth roars of laughter from the crowd. In fact, they acted exactly like a couple of clowns in a circus, and played their parts admirably, the cage continuing always to gyrate round them. The fierce faces of the crowd were contorted with laughter, and the tone of it was like a roar or growl. Yet the men were all under discipline, for at a word from an officer they drew themselves up straight at attention and obeyed the slightest hint with alacrity, always making way for the stranger to see well what was going on. Meanwhile, wine circulated freely among the officers in tumblers, and men were always on the watch to fill an empty or half-empty glass. There were shouts from deep throats and clashing glasses as they drank healths even while the game was proceeding. At last the performers were tired and the cage broken up, when two Cossacks in their proper dress sprang forward with poignards in each hand and danced a war-dance, threatening each other, and sometimes placing the points of their poignards to their own breasts and backs, even to their faces just under their eyes. One of them, with a savage satisfaction, uncontrolled by thought, pressed both poignards so closely to his skin as to draw blood, just as boys do sometimes from sheer wantonness and energy.

Then came a new dance, and when it was over we had out some horses of different breeds to look at—ugly little beasts, some of them, but showing good points—evidently animals that would endure much work. On speaking of the riding of the men and training of the horses, our hosts offered to show what the Cossacks and their horses can do. In about a minute a straight run was cleared, a fur cap thrown down, and instantly a string of horsemen charged at full gallop. As they neared the cap each in turn swung himself round in his saddle, so as to reach the ground with his hand, and snatched at the cap. There were many misses, as there are at tent-pegging, and some tremendous falls; but whenever the rider fell, though he rolled over like a ball, he kept hold of the bridle, and his little horse stopped short in full career. I threw down a little forage cap that I was wearing and offered a piece of money to the man who should pick it up. It was missed once, but seized by the second rider and held up in triumph. Then we sat down outside the Colonel's tent to drink wine and tea, apparently without any apparent reason for one or the other, except that the evening was warm and that tea and wine correct each other. There were not many of us, but somehow or other we succeeded in finding the bottom of two small casks of wine amid a good deal of excited talk and healths. A Cossack officer attached to the headquarters of the Grand Duke arrived. We drank his health, and the men picked him up bodily and threw him into the air several times, always catching him again. He was big and burly, but the arms beneath him were strong, and he rose and fell like a shuttlecock till, at a word from the Colonel, they set him down again.

There is nothing false or theatrical about these men. They are simply following their national customs and their instincts, which are those of children. They are not Russians dressed up and called Cossacks, but the veritable descendants of Russian men who were banished to their present abode chiefly because their belief was not orthodox. Their women were not permitted to accompany them, so they began to make raids on the Caucasus for wives. Hence came two effects. The beauty of the race was improved by the mixture of Circassian blood, and a desperate feud grew between the Terek Cossacks and the husbands or fathers of the stolen beauties, who did not, like the Sabine women, succeed in reconciling the antagonists. Thus, though always a mixed race from the beginning, it is a true race. Yet what do you suppose is the name and lineage of the commander? His name is Lewis of Maynar, and he is of Scotch extraction. Indeed, it is curious to see how many of the officers holding places in the service have foreign names. Whether the crossing of blood gives extra energy I know not, but certainly these Terek Cossacks have the energy and manners of children with the strength of men. If a visit is to be paid to another camp, a number of the Terek men go in a body, with wild cries and the noise of a whole fair, to which alone can the absolute charivari be at all compared. They pass by my wagon with shouting and beating of drums. Nothing seems to tire them out or lower their spirits. In this respect, as in others, they are grown-up children. But how well grown up! Such chests and limbs as are seldom seen anywhere; broad shouldered, thin flanked, deep lunged, and showing by the brightness of their eyes and the animation of their expression that the body has been well nourished from infancy. Some of the movements of the dance were really graceful with the grace of straight, well-hinged limbs. In time of peace these Tereks produce five regiments, each 600 strong; in war time the number of regiments is doubled. They bring their own horses, clothes, and arms; the Government provides only rations, and these are supplemented by the men themselves, for they are great at foraging. They roam here, and bring in huge bundles of grass for their clever little horses, and are paid only seven roubles each every four months. So then the Czar obtains this excellent irregular horse at the payment of less than £3 a year for each man and the absolute necessaries in war, not including arms or clothing. If a man loses his horse in battle he either gets another or joins a company which fights on foot, for they are trained shots and good skirmishers. The Cossacks, too, furnish a guard for the Emperor, and are generally petted a little, though, with the pride of irregulars, they think they are neglected in favor of the regular cavalry. Their forefathers were pure Russians from Moscow and the Volga; their mothers the fairest among women. No wonder they hold themselves by no means in cheap estimation. Though religious persecution drove these fathers in many cases from their homes, there are now among the men of each regiment many Mahomedans, who are known by their wearing white shirts instead of blue, and there appears to be no difference in their treatment from that of the others; indeed, some of the merriest and best dancers were Mahomedans.

Close beside us here on a large plain outside Simnitcha are infantry regiments waiting for the bridge to be finished. They, too, are strong men, averaging certainly higher, both in dimensions and condition, than any army I have seen, except certain of the German army corps. They are stout, and most distinctly well-fed. If they do not carry much superfluous flesh it is on account of the tremendous exercise they take. Pray let there be no mistake in England as to the condition and power of these Russian soldiers. Men who can carry seventy pounds, besides their rifles, make long marches, and drill steadily both at the ordinary march and the double, yet leave few men in hospital, are not troops to be despised. They met the Turks hand to hand and foot to foot with the bayonet the other day, and effected their landing in face of superior numbers. The regular army is the quietest I have ever seen, except that when marching the men continually sing, and their chants frequently include loud shouts at intervals. Money may and probably will be wanting to carry the war through more than a few months, especially if any other Power should intervene, but men will never be wanting to the Russian army, and the men are of excellent quality.

IOWA.

Value of Property in the State, by Counties

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 18.—The following table shows the value of lands, town-lots, personal property, and railroad property in the several counties of this State, as returned to the State Auditor, for the year 1877:

Counties.	Lands.	Value per acre.	Town Lots.	Personality.
Adair	$2,321,628	$ 6.30	$ 119,089	$ 413,218
Adams	1,675,188	6.27	179,980	442,284
Allamakee	2,714,950	6.66	330,213	549,426
Appanoose	2,182,091	6.74	384,801	1,137,817
Audubon	2,014,243	7.10	38,367	242,127
Benton	4,762,576	10.66	808,655	1,608,717
Black Hawk	2,522,663	7.12	878,375	702,671
Boone	2,156,717	6.04	384,310	543,608
Bremer	1,821,712	6.60	180,564	513,883
Buchanan	3,334,358	8.46	697,867	1,116,834
Buena Vista	1,247,525	7.78	120,893	138,986
Butler	2,065,783	5.64	210,070	477,812
Calhoun	1,400,668	3.99	23,683	189,414
Carroll	1,735,080	4.73	194,100	258,251
Cass	3,172,565	8.83	527,680	623,552
Cedar	3,777,889	10.61	289,253	1,215,779
Cerro Gordo	1,861,932	5.16	224,691	301,115
Cherokee	1,510,583	4.35	147,227	266,733
Chickasaw	1,706,075	5.41	154,747	494,408
Clarke	2,172,951	7.91	330,508	775,450
Clay	728,158	3.23	19,500	117,617
Clayton	3,023,804	6.24	635,125	1,288,575
Clinton	4,452,224	10.39	1,693,218	1,718,854
Crawford	2,180,196	4.80	128,873	312,008
Dallas	3,028,665	8.05	327,808	1,187,248
Davis	2,321,735	7.34	234,739	1,051,005
Decatur	1,667,657	4.96	197,141	834,481
Delaware	2,778,411	7.70	333,345	875,014
Des Moines	3,079,821	12.13	3,206,331	2,461,539
Dickinson	517,372	2.70	8,408	47,721
Dubuque	3,002,502	8.24	2,975,285	2,287,068
Emmet	439,347	1.95	6,046	28,155
Fayette	3,031,491	6.84	347,245	1,080,988
Floyd	2,026,343	6.54	333,038	529,573
Franklin	2,218,884	6.13	88,173	282,548
Fremont	2,539,594	8.00	329,702	928,511
Greene	2,074,332	5.74	189,231	417,560
Grundy	1,912,251	6.09	15,016	314,327
Guthrie	1,825,671	5.08	219,151	495,615
Hamilton	1,503,353	4.12	205,638	399,823
Hancock	1,113,006	3.09	32,630	43,998
Hardin	2,117,931	5.89	361,806	642,416
Harrison	2,750,783	6.37	339,670	817,467
Henry	2,884,028	10.75	788,800	1,686,991
Howard	2,115,148	7.06	264,835	420,041
Humboldt	845,224	[illegible]	37,808	123,700
Ida	859,121	3.60	1,167	60,571
Iowa	3,141,166	8.75	239,786	1,081,384
Jackson	3,010,704	7.47	598,995	1,148,857
Jasper	4,178,726	9.24	617,641	1,748,347
Jefferson	2,990,522	10.92	443,010	999,928
Johnson	4,122,422	10.62	1,302,356	1,623,871
Jones	2,359,420	9.46	518,724	1,183,083
Keokuk	3,217,261	8.79	315,735	1,441,776
Kossuth	1,633,577	3.21	78,381	152,715
Lee	3,338,581	10.35	3,103,578	2,242,570
Linn	5,128,182	11.12	2,092,313	1,788,292
Louisa	2,246,269	8.94	280,682	894,513
Lucas	1,998,646	7.23	308,551	728,180
Lyon	1,027,603	3.14	13,736	20,660
Madison	2,469,298	6.90	391,438	1,097,076
Mahaska	3,743,785	10.44	801,973	1,771,948
Marion	2,808,655	7.58	588,632	1,640,638
Marshall	2,653,046	7.24	675,082	920,568
Mills	2,185,442	8.02	300,908	1,195,402
Mitchell	1,924,311	6.50	226,561	402,903
Monona	1,544,929	3.77	83,185	317,437
Monroe	1,933,383	7.01	302,262	827,539
Montgomery	2,541,223	9.45	398,314	927,539
Muscatine	3,138,385	11.00	1,285,568	1,398,628
O'Brien	775,280	3.00	9,854	28,641
Osceola	601,640	2.98	27,975	54,416
Page	3,485,844	10.38	478,945	1,310,584
Palo Alto	774,973	3.06	21,285	105,089
Plymouth	2,287,058	4.31	161,605	148,051
Pocahontas	932,582	2.81	9,275	64,421
Polk	4,919,048	13.35	4,388,021	1,949,555
Pottawattamie	4,064,061	6.76	2,703,291	1,427,975
Poweshiek	3,284,430	8.88	401,358	1,154,791
Ringgold	2,087,926	6.04	72,519	690,461
Sac	1,709,310	4.61	33,915	179,040
Scott	4,847,786	17.33	3,394,324	2,187,556
Shelby	2,611,310	6.94	87,188	433,774
Sioux	1,684,528	3.88	19,955	68,620
Story	2,397,912	6.75	231,334	822,824
Tama	3,899,843	8.47	497,421	1,185,325
Taylor	2,323,932	6.91	334,700	707,498
Union	2,101,931	7.89	451,936	667,047
Van Buren	3,164,936	10.34	425,681	1,405,891
Wapello	2,344,224	8.74	1,510,783	1,518,884
Warren	4,433,460	12.37	355,927	1,317,318
Washington	3,557,329	9.35	477,246	1,546,319
Wayne	2,417,542	7.34	233,332	1,008,607
Webster	2,341,234	5.20	421,578	510,804
Winnebago	671,080	3.50	4,624	115,246
Winneshiek	2,957,442	6.79	531,712	1,018,010
Woodbury	2,427,558	4.81	646,191	413,630
Worth	1,158,418	4.59	57,035	223,455
Wright	1,169,679	3.18	26,708	149,964

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Adair	$ 74,693	Johnson	391,398
Adams	338,002	Jones	290,070
Allamakee	138,729	Keokuk	77,190
Appanoose	226,935	Kossuth	44,065
Audubon	None.	Lee	351,112
Benton	409,754	Linn	562,045
Black Hawk	300,380	Louisa	281,780
Boone	311,168	Lucas	367,388
Bremer	75,130	Lyon	None.
Buchanan	220,055	Madison	120,128
Buena Vista	139,755	Mahaska	278,977
Butler	221,325	Marion	180,682
Calhoun	81,675	Marshall	385,717
Carroll	269,346	Mills	510,089
Cass	310,411	Mitchell	95,285
Cedar	417,402	Monona	84,975
Cerro Gordo	239,958	Monroe	415,799
Cherokee	168,900	Montgomery	415,799
Chickasaw	113,270	Muscatine	617,691
Clarke	317,388	O'Brien	21,846
Clay	None.	Osceola	59,367
Clayton	363,449	Page	78,788
Clinton	745,282	Palo Alto	None.
Crawford	334,598	Plymouth	259,110
Dallas	284,892	Pocahontas	53,900
Davis	211,720	Polk	501,381
Decatur	56,611	Pottawattamie	814,008
Delaware	245,135	Poweshiek	389,636
Des Moines	373,325	Ringgold	None.
Dickinson	None.	Sac	None.
Dubuque	294,390	Scott	239,023
Emmet	None.	Shelby	72,433
Fayette	187,350	Sioux	72,831
Floyd	225,550	Story	276,338
Franklin	106,283	Tama	302,654
Fremont	303,326	Taylor	148,564
Greene	333,406	Union	386,227
Grundy	935	Van Buren	258,500
Guthrie	239,673	Wapello	538,064
Hamilton	127,600	Warren	91,805
Hancock	84,840	Washington	215,551
Hardin	237,612	Wayne	114,405
Harrison	426,471	Webster	228,190
Henry	243,500	Winnebago	None.
Howard	141,404	Winneshiek	209,930
Humboldt	None.	Woodbury	129,641
Ida	None.	Worth	89,210
Iowa	294,308	Wright	None.
Jackson	217,050		
Jasper	516,375	Total	$22,420,708
Jefferson	369,408		

Total—Lands	$239,215,198
Total—Town lots	52,635,549
Total—Personality	79,971,680
Total number of acres	34,130,827
Total value of all property	394,243,130
Average value per acre of lands	7.01
Decrease in value since 1875	1,180,000

Paris Newspaper Wit.

New York World.

Remark by a Radical Republican: "It is a sad thing to have to say, but business is improving."

"Cham," in *Le Charivari*, depicts a Turk, musket in hand, lying in wait for an inoffensive stranger. Epigraph: "Obliged to have recourse to a forced loan."

Proposed new Constitution (which, however, was first proposed by Nestor Roqueplan, after the Three Days of 1830): Article I.—There is now no longer anything. Article II.—Nobody is charged with carrying out this decree.

A member of the Assembly at dinner rips out a word neither polite nor in the strict sense of the word parliamentary. To him his wife, in a tone of gentle reproof: "Will you never learn to remember that you are not at Versailles?"

A Norman applies to a lady who is summering at Etretat for employment. "But, my good man," replies the lady, "I have brought my servants with me. I have nothing for you to do." "Ah, madame, if you only knew how little work it would take to occupy me!"

"If I had only thought that there would be a dissolution," said a member of the Assembly, sadly, "I would have introduced a bill to give each of my constituents ten thousand a year for life. To be sure it would never have been debated, but then I could have appealed to the country on it."

Two youthful collegians are discussing the charms of an actress whom they visit on holidays. First Collegian—"O, that woman, that woman! She would ruin a Rothschild if she only had a chance." Second Ditto—"Don't I know it? I have only known her two months, and yesterday I had to put grandpa's silver watch up the spout!"

A young wife lost her aged husband two months ago, after he had lain helpless with paralysis for eight months. Yesterday she appeared at the Mairie to announce her intention of marrying her cousin. "I beg your pardon, madame," says the clerk, "but the law is peremptory in forbidding a widow to remarry till ten months after her husband's death." "But those eight months of paralysis—don't you take them into consideration?"

In the environs of a country town a few days ago a peasant sees a haggard stranger throw himself into a pond. He fishes him out and a quarter of an hour later observes his haggard stranger hanging to a convenient bough. "All right," says the philosophic peasant; "if he will have his own way, let him see how he likes it." That evening the philosophic peasant is summoned before the Mayor for not interfering to prevent the suicide. "What would you?" he says in the tone of a much-injured man. "I had just pulled him out of the water, and presumed he had hung himself up to dry."

Strength of the Austrian Navy.

The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following as an authentic statement of the present strength of the Austrian Navy: The iron-clad fleet comprises six casemate ships, namely: the Custozza, Lissa, Erzherzog Albrecht, Kaiser, Don Juan d' Austria, and the Kaiser Max, and three frigates—the Erzherzog Ferdinand Max, the Habsburg, and the Salamander. These nine vessels have a total displacement of 45,710 tons, 7,200 nominal horse-power, 134 guns, 36 large boats, and 4,031 men. The two frigates, Radetzky and Landon, have a displacement of 6,860 tons, 1,200 horse-power, 30 guns, 8 boats, and 906 men. Next come eight corvettes, 13,510 tonnage displacement, 2,350 horse-power, 63 guns, 16 boats, and 1,090 men. Nine gunboats follow, with 5,640 tons displacement, 1,185 horse-power, 24 guns, 8 boats, and 891 men. Two steam yachts, with 1,680 tons displacement, 425 horse-power, 2 guns, and 188 men; three paddle-wheel steamers, with 1,290 tons displacement, 460 horse-power, 7 guns, and 172 men; three steam transports, with 3,250 tons displacement, 460 horse-power, 6 guns, and 238 men; and one ship with workshops on board, having 2,150 tons displacement, 250 horse-power, 2 guns, and 134 men; and two monitors, with 620 tons displacement, 160 horse-power, 4 guns, and 96 men, complete the list of vessels afloat. In addition, the following vessels are at present being built: The casemate ship Tegethoff, 7,390 tons displacement, 1,200 horse-power, 12 guns, and 507 men, on the slips at Trieste; the Prinz Eugen, 3,550 tons, 650 horse-power, 12 guns, and 390 men, and the corvette Saida, with 2,440 tons, 400 horse-power, 13 guns, and 835 men, in construction at Polo. Besides all these, the Austrian Navy also comprises a large number of torpedo-boats and tenders for harbor service and coastguard work.

THE CAUCASUS.

A Russian Fete at Tiflis.

Correspondence London Times.

TIFLIS, June 3.—Yesterday was a great day for the people of Tiflis. In the morning there a grand display in commemoration of the conquest of the Western Caucasus. In the evening the public gardens were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in aid of the wounded in the war.

There are two days in the year which are celebrated with unusual eclat at Tiflis every year,—the 2d of June (I always give dates according to the New Style), when the subjugation of the Western Caucasus was completed, and the 5th of September, the day on which the great Chieftain, Schamyl, was betrayed, at his impregnable fortress of Gounip, by his dearest friend,—an event which completed the conquest of Daghistan.

The demonstration yesterday was made in the Place d'Erivan, a large square which serves every morning as a market place for wood, charcoal, and vegetables, and which is the resting place of buffalo-carts from Wladicaucus and camel caravans from Erivan. One end of this square is occupied by the opera-house, which was lately burnt down, and at the other end stands the principal church of the town. Along the sides of the square are ranged rows of houses and shops, among which stands the Hotel de l'Europe, from a balcony of which I witnessed the ceremony. The excitement commenced at half-past 7 in the morning, when troops began to enter the Place and to line the sides of the square. At the end of the square, next to the Opera-House, an awning capable of covering 100 people had been erected the previous day. Behind this, and along the sides of the square, all the troops available in Tiflis, to the number of about 4,000, were ranged in order, while on each side of the church a military band was stationed. At 9 o'clock the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaiewitch, followed by his son and members of the staff, drove up to the colonade in front of the church, and, after saluting the Archbishop, proceeded to inspect the troops. This lasted for a quarter of an hour, during which time the men were repeatedly called on to give a cheer for the Emperor, or for the Grand Duke.

When this was finished, the Grand Duke and his officers returned to the Church, and while the regimental bands played the grand Russian National Anthem, a procession of twenty Popes, bearing banners and lamps, proceeded along the length of the square, followed by a band of choristers, behind whom followed the Grand Duke's party. The Popes were clothed in the long, stiff stoles which spread out in a conical form, and give to the wearer the appearance of an ornamented extinguisher. When the National Anthem was completed the choristers commenced a processional hymn, which lasted until they reached the awning. One end of this improvised church was occupied by the clerical element, the other by the military. The service was suddenly terminated by a rocket sent up from the roof of a neighboring house, which was followed by the firing of a cannon, exactly at the instant (9:30 a. m.) when the event which was being celebrated had occurred. After this the Archbishop advanced, preceded by two Popes, each bearing three candles, and an attendant acolyte bearing a golden basin full of holy water. Into this he dipped a birch switch, and splashed the faces of the soldiers within his reach as he walked round the ranks, not neglecting, in their turn, a company of Tartar Cossacks, who happened to be Mussulmans. When this was completed the procession returned from the awning to the church to the music of the two bands. Then the Grand Duke spoke a few words to the men and asked for a cheer for their brave brother soldiers. He next took his place at a corner of the square to witness the march past, which was done with precision, and so the proceedings terminated.

In the evening the public gardens were illuminated, and a small payment was charged for entrance for the benefit of the wounded. Thousands of people, chiefly Armenians, Georgians, and Tartars, flocked to the place to see the rockets and other fireworks. The paths were lined with illuminated shields, upon which were written the names of all the many Generals engaged in this war. Other transparencies, coarsely painted, represented the Emperor and the Grand Duke; a third was a sketch of Ardahan. But the greatest picture of all was that which represented one of the ladies of the Red Cross tending a wounded Turkish officer, dressed in a fez-cap and a uniform of blue and gold, while to right and left of her cannons are firing and shells are bursting unheeded. The native population enjoyed all these sights enthusiastically.

Bashi-Bazouks.

Correspondence New York World.

SMYRNA, June 29.—Here there are 80,000 Turks to 100,000 Greeks, and the remainder of the population, amounting in all to 200,000, is made up mostly of Jews and a motley crowd of Albanians, Roumanians, Persians, and all the nations we embrace in the comprehensive word "Oriental." And what a variety of costume, some so picturesque and some so grotesque! Imagine a tall, stalwart man with strips of skin wrapped spirally round his legs like a stick of peppermint candy, a cashmere cap, round jacket, and a petticoat reaching to the knee; when I say petticoat I mean twelve petticoats, for that is the allowance. The Circassians are by far the best-looking men and the most soldierly. Their dress is very brilliant. They are excellent cavalrymen, and are to the Turkish army what the Cossacks of the Don are to the Russians. Numbers of Bashi-Bazouks arrive every day from the interior for transportation to Constantinople, and a villainous set they are. Billy Wilson's Zouaves were "sucking doves" in comparison. A short time ago 500 of them came in. They committed all sorts of outrages,—broke into the Bazaar, robbed the booths, and made themselves so obnoxious that the next time a detachment of these hardy but unscrupulous mountaineers passed through Smyrna every shop was closed, and wise people refrained from "constitutionals" or other outdoor exercise. Now, however, the Bashi-Bazouks are kept in better order, although they cannot help showing occasionally their innate fondness for amusement. For instance, it was but the other day that one of these interesting sons of the mountains had done something he had better have left undone, whereupon an ingenuous zabtieh (policeman) conceived the idea of arresting him. This naivete cost him his life—the Bashi-Bazouk shot him dead. Two other zabtiehs, not deterred by the fate of their simple-minded comrade, came to the rescue and were promptly despatched; whereupon the guileless mountaineer went his way rejoicing, without further interference. But this is not the latest example of the fierce lawlessness of this class of men. Yesterday one of them shot into the very midst of a group of Europeans seated in a cafe, his sole motive being that "he felt like killing a Giaour." Another ran down the "Bun," stabbing all he encountered, and last as well as least, fifteen of them walked down the same promenade arm in arm, endangering the lives of the unwary whom they met by squeezing them against the houses or pushing them off the sea-wall.

Laughter Lends a New Charm

To beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life, by using the fragrant Sozodont.

No better indorsement is needed for Bernard's Golden Dentilave than the favor it has met with. As a dentifrice it has no equal. Ask your druggist for it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $3 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20c.

1. EAST LYNNE, by Mrs Henry Wood (Double No.) 20c
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT., by Miss Mulock. 20c
3. JANE EYRE, by Charlotte Bronte (Double No.) 20c
4. A WOMAN-HATER, Charles Reade's new novel. 20c
5. THE BLACK-INDIES, Jules Verne's latest. 10c
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer. 10c
7. ADAM BEDE, by George Eliot (Double No.) 20c
8. THE ARUNDEL MOTTO, by Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
9. OLD MYDDELTON'S MONEY, by Mary Cecil Hay 10c
10. THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by Wilkie Collins. 20c
11. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by George Eliot. 20c
12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR, by Anthony Trollope. 20c
13. A PRINCESS OF THULE, by William Black. 20c
14. THE DEAD SECRET, by Wilkie Collins. 10c
15. ROMOLA, by George Eliot (Double No.) 20c
16. THE ENGLISH AT THE NORTH POLE AND FIELD OF ICE, in one book, by Jules Verne. 10c
17. HIDDEN PERILS, by Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
18. BARBARA'S HISTORY, by Amelia B. Edwards. 20c
19. A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION, by Chas. Reade. 10c
20. OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, by Charles Dickens. 20c
21. FOUL PLAY, by Charles Reade. 20c
22. MAN AND WIFE, by Wilkie Collins. 20c
23. THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY, by Mary Cecil Hay. 20c

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price by GEORGE MUNRO, 21, 23 and 25 Vandewater-st., N. Y.

HALF HOSE.

Keep's English Half-Hose.

Full superfashioned. $1.50 half dozen, or 25c per pair. 173 East Madison-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN PARK HOTEL,

WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms $2 to $3 per day. Appointments A1. Bus free. Send for circular and analysis of water. C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bank Clearings Kept Up by Remittances Through the Western Mails.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Firm—The Board of Trade in Militant Session.

FINANCIAL.

The arrival of the uninterrupted Western mails furnishes the banks with the bulk of the business that appears in the clearings. Their country correspondents continue to await drafts for collection, and to order currency in cases where it can be forwarded.

The local business of the banks was very light. Demands for bank accommodation were few, and responses were fewer still. The banks uniformly decline to make advances upon stuff that needs to be transported to reach a market, and in all respects pursue a policy nearly allied to doing nothing at all.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers.

New York exchange was nominal. Quotations were 80c per $1,000 discount, though sales were made at $2.50 off.

The clearings were $2,500,000.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 105@105⅛ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95⅛@94⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	486	487½
France	515⅝	513¾
Belgium	515⅝	513¾
Switzerland	515⅝	513¾
Germany	95⅜	95¾
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27½
Austria	.....	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	111⅝	112
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	106⅜	106¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	108⅝	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	110⅜	111
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112¾
United States new 5s of '81	110⅝	111⅛
United States currency 6s	124⅜	.....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	....	*110
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	....	*110
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	....	*110
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds, long	....	*103½
City Railway, South Side	....	152
City Railway, West Side	....	181
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	128
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 per cents	....	*108½
Exposition stock	....	35

* And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Gold opened and closed at 105⅛. Borrowing 2½, 2, 1, 4, and 1 per cent per annum, flat, and 1-64 per cent per diem. Silver at London 54⅛ pence. Silver bars 124⅛ in greenbacks and 117⅞ in gold. Coin 14@14½ discount.

Governments were quiet.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State bonds were steady.

The stock market was strong and higher on a larger volume of business. Prices advanced ⅛@3 per cent as compared with the quotations at the close yesterday. The greatest improvement was in Rock Island, New York Central, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Illinois Central, and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne. The immediate cause of this sharp advance was the report in regard to the general situation, which showed that the strikers were giving in, and also the fact that the meeting at Tompkins Square last night was a failure, and passed off without riot and bloodshed, which many anticipated. The upward movement was assisted by purchases to cover short contracts. After midday the market lost some of its vim, and prices dropped back ⅛@1½, the entire list sharing in the decline. This was due to realizations, and also to a falling off in the demand to cover shorts. In the afternoon there was a reaction of ⅛@1½, but at the close a recovery took place, and Western Union was the feature of the market. Transactions aggregated 184,000 shares, of which 16,000 were New York Central, 44,000 Lake Shore, 9,500 Northwestern, 18,700 Rock Island, 20,800 St. Paul, 16,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 17,600 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 8,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, and 40,000 Western Union.

Money easy; 1½@3.

Prime mercantile paper, 4@6½.

Customs, $363,000.

Treasury disbursed $72,000.

Clearings, $19,000,000.

Sterling, long, 486; short, 487½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	112	New 4½s	108½
Coupons, '65 (new)	108¾	New 4s	105⅝
Coupons, '67	109⅛	10-40s (regular)	112¼
Coupons, '68	111	Coupons	112⅝
New 5s	111	Currency 6s	125

STOCKS.

Western Union	66⅞	Northwestern pfd	48¾
Quicksilver	13	C., C., C. & I.	23
Quicksilver pfd	22	New Jersey Central	10¾
Pacific Mail	19¾	Rock Island	94¾
Mariposa	3	St. Paul	22¾
Mariposa pfd	3½	St. Paul pfd	58⅜
Adams Express	96	Wabash	3¾
Wells-Fargo	81½	Fort Wayne	88
American Express	43½	Terre Haute	4½
United States Express	40	Terre Haute pfd	13
New York Central	93¼	Chicago & Alton	82½
Erie	8	Chicago & Alton pfd	101
Erie pfd	18½	Ohio & Mississippi	3
Harlem	137	D., L. & W.	40¾
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	19¼
Michigan Central	42¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	96	C., B. & Q.	98
Union Pacific stock	71⅛	Hannibal & St. Jo	11¾
Lake Shore	49⅝	Central Pacific bonds	107
Illinois Central	57¼	Union Pacific bonds	105⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	80½	U. P. land grant	102¾
Northwestern	26⅝	U. P. sinking fund	97

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	43	Missouri 6s	53
Virginia 6s, old	30		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 26.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability 47, against 46 7-16 last week.

Consols, money and account, 94⅝.

U. S. Bonds—67s, 105⅞; 68s, 106¼; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 107.

Central, 90; Erie, 7⅞; preferred, 17; Illinois Central, 56.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes, 107f 85c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, July 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Moore st, 54 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 24, 1872	$850
Homer st, 116 ft w of Robey st, s f, 36x100 ft, dated July 26	675
Irving place, 216 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 24x125 ft, with building, dated June 12	4,000
Same as the above, dated April 9, 1877	4,000
Twenty-seventh st, 48 ft e of Garibaldi st, s f, 24x109 ft, dated July 23	2,700
Swift place, 100 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25x105⅜ ft, dated July 26	1,060
West Congress st, 196 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x132 ft, dated July 24	1,800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Throop st, 80 ft n of Sixty-third st, e f, 26x120 ft, dated July 26	$300
South Dearborn st, 175 ft s of Fortieth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 26	500
Stone av, 264 ft e of Aberdeen st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 2, 1870	300

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	2,050	5,240	10,085	6,008
Wheat, bu	4,890	12,870	9,691	8,225
Corn, bu	44,765	147,596	301,720	37,443
Oats, bu	6,245	39,338	19,969	23,564
Rye, bu	2,977	1,596	1,660	1,616
Barley, bu	3,280	400		
Grass seed, lbs	11,780	62,280		7,336
Flax seed, lbs		97,030		120,232
B. corn, lbs		17,000	40,000	7,970
C. meats, lbs		89,400	103,350	1,092,856
Beef, brls				179
Pork, brls			24	866
Lard, lbs		20,200	8,450	171,415
Tallow, lbs	7,210	11,820		39,880
Butter, lbs	42,109	186,316	17,220	87,920
Live hogs, No	535	9,518		4,767
Cattle, No	88	6,448		4,059
Sheep, No		435		
Hides, lbs	31,170	94,021	28,230	200,955
Highwines, brls		150		130
Wool, lbs	41,535	18,225	180,051	117,590
Potatoes, bu		40	315	33
Coal, tons	394	2,293	284	815
Hay, tons	14	8		
Lumber, m ft	2,973	2,140	801	2,084
Shingles, m	1,330	1,647		640
Salt, brls	1,323	320	821	1,600
Poultry, coops		78		
Eggs, pkgs	102	601	36	57
Cheese, bxs	380	2,766	100	742
G. apples, brls	377	498		10

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 733 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 5 cars No. 2 spring, 12 cars No. 3 do (18 wheat); 26 cars and 9,100 bu high-mixed corn, 29 cars and 6,200 bu No. 2 do, 14 cars rejected do (69 corn); 2 cars white oats, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars No. 1 rye, 3 cars No. 2 do; 1 car rejected barley. Total (96 cars), 53,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,258 bu wheat, 244,363 bu corn.

The Board of Trade of this city was in commercial session yesterday, with very little doing, from 9:30 to 11:15 a. m., and then stopped trading in view of the exigencies of the situation outside. The Directors gave notice that they would not enforce contracts for the future delivery of property until further notice. This practically stopped business, as, though it did not affect spot transfers, the block in the movement of produce left little on sale, and scarcely anything wanted. There was some "settlement" done afterwards in wheat and corn at the prices current when the notice was read, but nothing of a commercial character occurred that is worth reporting.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at the recent advance. Room was taken for 140,000 bu corn at 3c to Buffalo.

Wheat was quiet and easier, with little reference to the tone of dispatches from Liverpool and New York. Seller August opened at $1.16¼, sold to $1.16½, declined to $1.15½, and closed at $1.16. Seller September sold at $1.09@1.10¼, and seller the year was quoted 2c under September. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.28@1.33 (15,000 bu), and ranged nominally as low as $1.27, closing with sellers at $1.28. The lower grades were lifeless.

Corn was firmer, and relatively active while the Board was in session, there being a good demand for cash lots to fill cargoes. The British markets were quoted firmer, and the light receipts here, with a good outward movement, made holders strong in their views. Seller August opened at 49c, sold at 49⅛c, declined to 48⅜c, and advanced to 48⅝c at the close. Seller September sold at 48½@49c, closing at 48⅝c. Seller the month was quoted at 48⅜@49⅛c; and cash No. 2 closed at 49⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 133,200 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 48½@49¾c; 1,200 bu new mixed at 47½c, and 14,000 bu rejected at 45@46c. Total, 148,400 bu.

Oats were in fair demand early and higher, the inquiry being chiefly from parties who wanted to settle their trades. Cash No. 2 sold early at 29½c, and was subsequently quoted at 28½@29c. August sold at 28@28½c, and September was nominal at 27⅞c.

Rye was nominal at 54@55c for No. 2, and August was quoted at 54c.

Barley was inactive. September was quotable at 70c.

Provisions were dull and easier. Mess pork sold as follows: 3,750 brls seller August at $13.10@13.25, closing $13.12½@13.15; and 3,000 brls seller September at $13.35@13.50, closing at $13.40@13.45. Lard sold as follows: 5,000 tcs seller August at $8.90; and 500 tcs seller September at $9.05. Cash was nominal at $8.90 per 100 lbs. Meats were unchanged; transactions were limited to 50 boxes shoulders at 5¼c; and a change of 400,000 lbs short-ribs from August to September at 15c per 100 lbs difference.

In jobbing circles the position of affairs was the same as on the two preceding days. The impossibility of forwarding freight to the country restricted the movement to supplying the wants of the city trade, and in the absence of active business, and with no disturbing reports from the Eastern markets, values remained without quotable fluctuations.

At the Stock-Yards business was practically at a standstill. Only one car load of stock arrived, and beyond a few sales to city butchers there was no trading.

The lumber trade was at a standstill. A small fleet arrived at the sale docks and laid alongside during the day. Most of the yards are deserted by the workingmen, or nearly so, the country business is cut off, and retailers naturally are not anxious to add to their responsibilities by increasing their stocks. Manufacturers across the lake have been notified by telegraph to hold back all vessels loading, until the present excitement subsides and public affairs assume their normal condition. The lumber arriving is chiefly that which was on the water before the orders to stop shipping were sent out. At the yards, country orders for lumber are accumulating rapidly.

On South Water street, a fair local business was done, but shipments to the interior have ceased altogether. The receipts of produce were light, and dealers had a good deal of trouble in getting the property from the depot, the mob refusing to let them unload the cars. Consequently, much stuff arrived on the market late. The delay is serious, especially for the fruits and vegetables. The supply yesterday appeared to be ample for the city trade, and there is little danger of a shortage of such provisions as are handled on the street unless the embargo on the railroads continues several days longer, and receipts are completely cut off. The country orders cannot be filled, and this fact, though it cripples the business of the commission houses, leaves all the produce offered for city consumption. Besides, the neighboring farmers can be depended on for large quantities of vegetables. Fruits, eggs, poultry, and some other articles were somewhat higher yesterday.

In the afternoon there was a little trading at the following prices: Cash wheat, $1.28; July do, in settlement, $1.28; August do, $1.15¼, closing at $1.15¾ asked; August corn, 48⅜c; September do, 48⅝c. The schr Pathfinder was engaged for 43,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 3c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—11 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 11s 1d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 26s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 53s. Lard, 44s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s; Western, 54s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 34s 6d; short ribs, 37s; long clear, 36s 6d; short clear, 38s 6d; shoulders, 30s; hams, 48s. Lard, 44s 6d. Prime mess beef, 84s; India mess beef, 90s; extra India mess, 97s. Cheese, 53s 6d. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, July 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat unchanged. Corn a shade dearer at 26s 9d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn strong. Arrivals off coast—Wheat moderate. Weather in England showery. On passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports—Wheat and flour, 658,000 qrs; corn, 214,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—Latest.—COTTON—Dull; 6 5-16@6½; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,850.

GRAIN—Wheat—California white wheat, average, 12s 6d@12s 10d; club, 12s 10d@13s 4d; spring, 11s 1d@12s 8d. Corn—Western mixed, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45s@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 53s 6d. Prime mess beef, 85s. Lard—American, 44s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 36s 6d; short do, 38s.

CHEESE—American, 53s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 40s 9d.

SPIRITS OF PETROLEUM—8s 6d; refined, 12s.

LONDON, July 26.—TALLOW—44s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—11s.

LINSEED OIL—29s 6d@29s 9d.

ANTWERP, July 26.—PETROLEUM—30f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—GRAIN—Winter wheat in moderate request, opening rather more firmly, leaving off weak at a partial reduction of ½@1c per bu from quotations under freer offerings; options on No. 2 red for September favorites with purchasers; spring wheat less sought; quoted heavy, lower, and irregular for early delivery, with little strictly prime quality available; a trifle cheaper also in options' line; advices of mob disturbances in prominent cities of the interior, especially Chicago, made little impression on this market; new crop red and amber Western, 2,000 bu, $1.65; new crop No. 2 red Western, August option, 24,000 bu, $1.46¼, closed with a price asked; $1.46 bid; do first half September option, 8,000 bu, $1.43; closing $1.43 bid and $1.43¼ asked. Corn quite brisk; again advanced on early deliveries and option of 1@2c per bu, and generally a stronger market, though leaving off heavily and at a reduction of ¼@½c per bu; advices from Chicago tended mostly to stagnate purchases; mixed Western, ungraded, 63@66c, chiefly at 63@65½c for sailing vessels, and 64@65c for steamer quality; yellow Western, 10,000 bu at 66@67c; old mixed Western, 13,000 bu at 63½@65¼c, closing with prime quoted at 65@65½c. Rye actively sought, chiefly on export account, at firm prices, including Western, deliverable last half August, 71@72c; do, all September, at 70c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Generally quiet, market rates showing little variation; room on berth moderately sought, mainly for grain, provisions, flour, and tobacco; tonnage on charter in limited demand; for Liverpool, engagements 1,300 bales cotton, recent contracts, on a basis of 7-32d@¼d per ℔; 32,000 bushels grain 4d per standard bushel; and toward the close, 8,000 bushels at 4¼d per 56 ℔.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet for early delivery at about former prices; sales 195 brls at $14.30@14.40; extra prime and Western prime mess quoted nominal; for forward delivery here Western mess in active demand, with July options quoted at $14.35; August, $14.25@14.35; September, $14.30@14.35; with sales reported of 250 brls September at $14.30. Cut meats wanted at full prices; offerings light. Bacon dull, but held firmly; long clear, 7⅞@8c. Western steam lard less active for early delivery at about former prices; for early delivery here, sales of 100 tcs choice new at $9.55, with 250 tcs new to arrive, exchanged for August contract on a basis of $9.37½; further forward delivery rather quiet; for July option quoted at close $9.45; August, $9.40; September, $9.42½; November, $9.15@9.22½; and seller remainder of the year, $9.05@9.10; sales to the extent of 1,000 tcs August at $9.37½@9.40; 1,250 tcs September, $9.42½; refined in good demand.

TALLOW—Moderately active at unchanged figures; quoted at $8.00@8.12½ for good to prime, and up to $8.25 for strictly choice.

SUGAR—Quiet; quoted as before; sales 133 hhds and 4,000 bags molasses sugar at 6⅛c; refined in light request, at about previous prices.

WHISKY—Held at $1.16@1.17, with $1.15 bid; alcohol, $2.25 asked and $2.20 bid; no important transactions reported.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 26.—COTTON—Steady; 12⅛@12¼c; futures steady; July, 12.09@12.10c; August, 12.07@12.08c; September, 11.96c; October, 11.53@11.54; November, 11.31@11.32c; December, 11.32@11.33c; January, 11.45@11.46c; February, 11.59@11.60c; March, 11.73@11.74c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,000 brls; generally firm; fair business; No. 2, $3.00@4.75; superfine State and Western, $5.50@6.00; common to choice extra, $6.00@6.30; good to choice, $6.35@6.60; winter wheat, $6.65@6.85; fancy, $6.90@8.75; extra Ohio, $6.10@8.25; St. Louis, $6.00@10.25; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@10.75. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firm; Western, $3.15@3.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 9,000 bu; spring quiet; lower to sell; winter firm; new red and white winter, $1.65; new amber and white Tennessee, $1.68½; No. 2 spring, September, $1.32½@1.33½; No. 2 winter red Western, $1.65¼ August; $1.43 September. Rye steady; Western, 75@78c. Barley nominally unchanged. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn higher, active, and strong; closing scarcely so firm; receipts, 107,000 bu; damaged Western mixed, 61c; ungraded do, 62@67c; steam mixed, 64½@65½c; high mixed, 66@67c; old Western mixed afloat, 66½c; yellow Western, 66c. Oats higher; light offering; receipts, 262 bu; mixed Western State, 32@39c; white do, 42½@53c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Dull; Western, 6@9c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and nominal. Rio steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; nominally unchanged.

TALLOW—Steady; 8@8¼c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $1.80@1.85.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm; 32½c.

EGGS—Unsettled; Western, 19@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; new mess, $14.30@14.40; August, $14.25@14.35. Beef quiet; Western long clear quiet but firm; 7⅝c. Lard quiet and easier; closed old prime steam, $9.45@9.50; choice new, $9.55.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@22c.

CHEESE—Unsettled; 5@10¼c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—FLOUR—Scarce, firm, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 Western red, July delivery, $1.53; August, $1.44½; September, $1.41@1.42. Corn—Western, spot and July, steady; August and September higher; mixed spot and July, 64c; August, 62½c; September, 62½c; steamer, 58c. Oats quiet; Western white, old, 46@48c; mixed, 40@45c. Rye dull and easier at 65@68c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Good grades scarce and wanted at 17@19c. Other kinds dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Irregular; small sales at $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 15,500 bu; corn, 400 bu, all Southern.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 29,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—COTTON—Dull and lower at 11¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red, $1.15@1.25. Corn higher; 48@50c. Oats firmer; 36@40c. Rye dull and drooping; 63@67c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Prime steam lard nominal; current make in good demand; $8.75@8.80; kettle, 10@10½c. Bulk meats dull; 5½c; $7.20; 8¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; $1.08.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—60@63c.

HOGS—Quiet; corn, $4.40@4.70; light, $4.40@5.00; packing, $4.75@4.90; butchers', $5.00@5.10; receipts, 755; shipments, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 26—1 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat closed very quiet; No. 2 red winter, July, $1.40. High-mixed corn, 52¼c; No. 2 August held at 52c; September, 53¼c.

TOLEDO, July 26—4 p. m.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.50; amber Michigan, spot, August, $1.30; No. 2 red winter, July, $1.40; August, $1.27½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 July, 57¼c; August, 52c; September, 53c; rejected, 50½c. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu; oats, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, $6.00; extra, $7.00; Minnesota family, $7.75@8.00; Pennsylvania do, $8.75@9.00; higher grades, $9.00@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Old nominal; new, $1.65@1.70. Rye nominal; 70@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 72@75c; mixed, 70c. Oats dull; white, 44@46c; mixed, 42c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western extras, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Nominal; Western, 10c.

EGGS—Nominal; Western, 17@18c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 13c; crude, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 400 bu; corn, 800 bu; oats, 200 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged; demand limited.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and unsettled; mixed and yellow, 75@78c. Oats dull; moderate demand; No. 1 white and extra white, 64@69c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 54@58c.

HAY—Ranges $15.00@20.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 26.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn—Scarce; no No. 2 here. Sales of 18,600 bu rejected at 33c. Call board sales, 20,000 bu; seller August, 54½@54¾c. Oats—Neglected. Rye inactive. Barley—Inactive.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; boatmen are asking 5¼c; 5⅛c are offered for corn to New York.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; old extra white Michigan, $2.10; No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1.65; new amber Michigan, $1.60. Corn unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26.—BEEVES—The railroad embargo has wholly unsettled the live-stock market here, and the exceptional prices received for such stock as could be placed on the market cannot be maintained for twenty-four hours after the regular transportation channels have been reopened; of beef cattle to-day only 80 were received, mainly trash, which changed hands at 11@13c per ℔; good to prime steers were wanted at 14@14½c; dressed beef ruled firm at 10@11c for Texan sides, and 12@13¼c for native do; fair beef generally sold at 13c per ℔.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,180; making 6,860 for three days against 12,300 same time last week; market firm for sheep but quiet and steady for lambs; common to good sheep ranged from 5 to 6¾c per ℔; common to good lambs from 8 to 9½c; a few choice Jersey lambs reached 10c.

HOGS—None received since Tuesday.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 26.—No movement of live stock to-day. Shipments on the Erie and Central Roads will probably be made to-morrow. Only a few sales of cattle were made to butchers to-day, but not sufficient for quotations.

DRY-GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Business continues light, owing to interruption to transportation; cotton goods quiet and steady; grain bags in good demand and firm at an advance; prints in moderate request; Freeman's dark prints opened at 6c; cassimeres and worsted coatings less active; flannels continue in fair request; foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 12½c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 26.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at $1.35.

MARINE NEWS.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—If you will kindly allow me space in your fair-speaking paper, I should like to say a few words in defense of sailors, although a great proportion of the miserable beings in command of our lake vessels will no doubt say they are undeserving men. You say in your issue of to-day that the sailors struck for $1.50 per day, which rate was cheerfully paid by the masters. It is quite true that the sailors struck for that figure, but the reason most of the masters paid it was, that they were rather afraid to remain in port at this critical time, and also because they found men could not be obtained any cheaper; but I can assure you they did some tall grumbling over it.

They say they cannot afford such wages on a three cent freight, but two years ago they paid $1.75 per day on a freight of one and three-quarter cents.

During the past week I have seen shipmasters walking on Water street a whole day trying to get a crew for $1, after men had struck for $1.25, which rate they had to pay after all. I refer to the men who sail the schrs Peshtigo, L. B. Coates, and others I could mention.

If vessel-owners could strike as well as sailors, they would not now be forced to admit that their late pooling plan ended in such a disgraceful fizzle. If they pay good wages the consequence will be they will get better freights.

The most outrageous falsehood I have ever seen in the columns of a Chicago newspaper was in the *Post* of last evening. It stated that a number of men went on Tuesday afternoon on board the schooner Elizabeth Jones and demanded that the crew should leave the vessel or receive the advanced wages, and that the leader presented a revolver at the head of the Captain, threatening to shoot him if he would oppose them, upon which the Captain struck him between the eyes, and drove them ashore. Either the *Post* must be trying to get ahead of THE TRIBUNE for marine news, or else (to use a nautical expression) there must be something wrong with the upper rigging of the reporter, for these are the facts: The strikers went on board the Elizabeth Jones, and, after ten or fifteen minutes' parley with the crew, succeeded quietly in getting them to bring their clothes ashore and leave the vessel when refused the wages.

The *Post* further says that the vessel was towed down to Rush-street bridge that evening without a crew, instead of which she lay at the foot of Washington street until yesterday morning.

By inserting the above plain truths in your columns you will oblige quite a number of constant readers of your paper, who, although much abused by many newspapers around the lakes, still remain, as they always have been,

FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 26.—Down—Props J. Bertschy, California, Marine City, Arctic, Vanderbilt, Wissahickon, Coffinberry and barges, Vienna and consort; schr Mary Hattie.

Up—Props City of Toledo, Idaho, N. W. Powers, Roanoke, N. K. Fairbank, S. Chamberlain and tow, Tempest and barges; schrs Saveland, Hattie Wells, H. Bissell, E. P. Royce, Elgin, Jennie Graham, D. Wagstaff, John Martin, John Rice, Unadilla, J. M. Foster, S. Anderson, B. F. Bruce, C. Crosthwaite.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, July 26.—Vessels passing Port Colborne lock last twenty-four hours, ending 6 o'clock, 25th:

Westward—Marine, to Duluth; Prussia, to Toledo; barks Canada, to Sheboygan; R. Gaskin, to Manistee, Lake Superior; L. S. Hammond, to Chicago; schrs L. S. Eaton, to Detroit; Wacousta, to Cleveland; Onward, to Cleveland; Ogdensburg, to Cleveland; Lilly Parsons, to Black River.

Eastward—Props Columbia, to Montreal; Granite State, to Ogdensburg; brig Henry Robey, to Kingston; barks James Wade to Brockville; L. H. Merritt, to Kingston; Huron, to Thorold; Sam Lyons, to Kingston; schrs Florida, to Oswego; John Magee, to Kingston; Pandora, to Toronto; A. J. Dewey, to Ogdensburg.

Clearances—From Buffalo, stmr Beard, for Dunkirk, passengers and mails; prop East Saginaw, for Alpena; Plymouth Rock, for Bay City; C. J. Kershaw, for Chicago; Canisteo, for Fort Howard; China, for Chicago; tug T. Thompson, for Erie; G. Nolton, for Duluth; schr Golden Rule, for Detroit; Golden Fleece, Higgie and Jones, and Young America, for Chicago; Eureka, India, and Adirondack, for Saginaw; barges N. McGilvora and Albany, for Saginaw; Lathrop, for Alpena.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Freights were quiet at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 165,000 bu corn on the schrs H. W. Sage and Pathfinder, corn to Buffalo at 3c, and the prop India, corn to Erie. The barge Guiding Star, corn through via Sarnia.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 26.—Cleared, prop Cormorant, schr Charles Wall. Weather fine. Wind southeast; light.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 26.—ARRIVED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 450 brls flour, 151,200 pounds of meal; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

PORT LIST.

ARRIVALS—Stmrs John Sherman, St. Joe, excursion; Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; props Commodore, Buffalo, sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries; Menominee, Green Bay, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Tempest, White Lake, sundries; Chauncey Hurlbut, Buffalo, coal; India, Buffalo, sundries; St. Albans, Buffalo, sundries; schrs L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber; Robert Howlett, Hamlin, lumber; Tom Paine, Muskegon, wood; G. Ellen, White Lake, bark; Carrier, Grand Haven, lumber; Mears, Buffalo, coal; Little Belle, White Lake, lumber; N. Thompson, White Lake, lumber; C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber; M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; Guide, Muskegon, ties; Fisher, Grand Haven, bark; Northerner, Erie, coal; Ottawa, Grand Haven, piles; Felicitous, Manistee, lumber; S. Bates, Silver Lake, lumber; scows Anna Tomine, Pensaukee, lumber; Granger, Packard's Pier, bark; White Oak, Ludington, lumber; L. Painter, White Lake, bark; tug O. B. Green, Cheboygan, towing.

CLEARANCES—Schr S. Atwater, Buffalo, 20,332 bu corn; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; schr Zach Chandler, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn; prop Montana, Buffalo, 45,212 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 1,500 pigs of lead; schr Oneonta, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn; prop Sky Lark, St. Joseph, sundries; schr D. A. Wells, Sack Bay, 20 brls flour, 5 brls pork, 35 brls salt, 100 lbs butter, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, 110 brls sugar, 15 brls pork, 20 cases tobacco, and sundries; schr L. M. Davis, Milwaukee, 205 m lumber; schr John Miner, Goderich, 13,691 bu corn; schr Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 48,000 bu corn; prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, 11,036 bu corn, 48 sacks wool, and sundries; prop Portage, Buffalo, 63,345 bu corn, 100 brls flour, and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 40 tubs butter, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 3 brls pork, and sundries.

STEAM STREET-CAR MOTORS.

Something About Their Looks, Their Capabilities, and Working Cost—A Large Saving to the Street-Car Companies Indicated by the Results Already Attained.

New York World.

Philadelphia is said to be satisfied with the results of its experiment in surface steam-cars, and in view of the permission given by the Aldermen for a trial of such cars in New York, the statement of some of these results will be interesting.

The first of the steam street-cars produced by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia was finished in November, 1875. It was tried for three days on the West End Railway of West Philadelphia, and worked satisfactorily. It was then shipped to Brooklyn and ran till June, 1876, on the Atlantic Avenue Railway. One engineer ran the car and kept it in running order, and, with a consumption of between seven and eight pounds of coal per mile, a speed of from sixteen to eighteen miles per hour was reached. This was a steam street-car, with the engine and boiler upon the car platform, and not detached. There were faults in its construction, and the experiment was valuable in showing the inferiority of a crank-axle as against a construction where the machinery was "outside connected." This same objection is leading to the general abandonment of crank-axles on the ordinary locomotives both here and abroad. In the initial Baldwin street-car engine, too, the machinery had been attached to an ordinary wooden car-body, which, not being sufficiently rigid, was racked and strained by the working of the machinery. Still, this first car worked on the Market street railway in Philadelphia during the Centennial season, carrying thousands of passengers and attracting much notice through the special correspondents.

The Baldwin Works have since turned out an improved engine. The foundation upon which the car-body rests, and to which the boiler, cylinders, and machinery are attached, is a wrought-iron frame, thoroughly cross-braced. This design permits the use of existing cars, as the framework can be adapted to any car-body. The wheels are made of cast-iron centres, fitted with steel tires, and are coupled by connecting-rods of outside crank-pins. They are as far apart as the wheels of the ordinary horse-car, and turn the shortest curve with ease. Outwardly the car, when completed, differs but little from the ordinary street-car, except that the front platform is rounded off and inclosed below, with windows above through which the engine-driver keeps watch ahead, while before him the several valve-rod handles stand ready for instant seizure. The steam street car entire, in full working order, with a sixteen-foot (inside measurement) car-body, weighs 12,000 pounds. The boilers are designed to burn anthracite coal, so as to show no smoke. They could, however, be arranged to burn coke with the same result. Coke might be used, but then the firing-up would have to be done much more frequently, and might necessitate the employment of a fireman.

The boilers are of the upright locomotive pattern, like those used on street fire engines in this city. They are of steel, doubly riveted, and fully capable of carrying with safety a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch. From ninety to 100 pounds will, however, be abundantly sufficient for all needs on city grades. The construction is such that in ordinary working and in a dry atmosphere no steam whatever visibly escapes. In surmounting a very steep grade, or when the atmosphere is full of moisture, some will show, but even then not enough to be objectionable. An exhaust chamber is provided by which the sound of the exhaust steam is done away with, and the machines are thus absolutely noiseless, except on very steep grades, where they puff faintly. The throttle-valve is so arranged that in starting no jerking of the car can be felt, and the position of the valve—close to the cylinders under the rear platform of the car—gives the great advantage of stopping and starting with great promptness. A powerful lever brake is provided, by which, in a single motion of the bar, the engineer can stop the car in, at the worst, half the time and space of a horse-car stoppage. Considerable time is thus saved, however leisurely the progress of the car may need to be made for the sake of safety.

The new steam-car "Baldwin" was placed on the Market street line March 21 last, and since then has been kept in constant daily use, seven days per week, making eighty-eight miles per day, or over 10,000 miles thus far, with a total repair outlay of $3.15 for a new set of brake shoes. The total quantity of coal consumed, from actual weighing, was 4,950 pounds for seven days, making an average of 8.03 pounds to the mile run. The quantity of water used per mile is 6¼ gallons, and the evaporation averages seven pounds of water to one pound of coal. The working of the Market-street steam-car has given data for the calculation of comparative expense schedules, and the exhibits from lists and estimates furnished by the car companies stand as follows:

COST OF RUNNING ONE TWO-HORSE CAR ONE DAY.

For one car nine horses are required; first cost (at $140), $1,260.

Feed and stable expenses (feed, straw, hostlers, stable boss, and medicines) nine horses, at 46 cents	$4.14
Shoeing of nine horses, at 6 cents	.54
Maintenance of harness of nine horses, at 2 cents	.18
Maintenance of nine horses (value $1,260), at 33⅓ per cent per annum for depreciation, equivalent per day for nine horses to	1.15
Maintenance of car	.40
Wages of driver	1.75
Daily interest on cost of car ($1,000) and nine horses ($1,260), $2,260, at 6 per cent per annum	.37
Total	$8.53

COST OF RUNNING ONE STEAM-CAR ONE DAY.

Fuel, 88 miles, at 8 pounds per mile, equal to 704 pounds, at $4 per 2,240 pounds	$1.26
Oil, waste, and tallow	.25
Wages of engineers, sixteen hours, at 25 cents per hour	4.00
Repairs and maintenance of car and mach'ry	1.00
Daily interest on cost of steam-car ($3,000), at 6 per cent per annum	.49
Total	$7.00

Saving, steam over horse-car, at $1.53 per day, equal to $558.45 per car per annum.

The steepest grades on the Market street line are 4⅓ feet to the 100, with sharp curves, and thus far there has not been a single instance of "track-jumping" at the curves nor "stalling" on the grades.

In addition to the steam street cars, in which the passenger and working departments are united in one vehicle, separate motors are made to which ordinary cars may be attached. The general principles involved are the same—an iron framework carries the working parts, the centre machinery falling within the wheel-base, and doing away with the rocking fore-and-aft motion incident to the ordinary dummy by reason of the overhanging weight. The separate motor takes the place of two horses, and occupies rather less space before the car. With this class of motor the immediate proximity of the boiler and engine is avoided, though in the steam street-car the boiler is well jacketed. In the combined car and engine, if either is disabled both must be laid up, and the efficiency of both car and engine is increased by having them separated. One of these motors was constructed in the fall of 1876 for the Citizens' Railway Company of Baltimore, a road having a maximum grade of seven feet in the hundred, and it was required that two loaded cars should be drawn up and over the road. With a track covered with mixed dirt and snow to a depth of eight to ten inches, where four horses were required to move the car, the motor and crowded car went up without difficulty. On several occasions it was used with the sweeper to clear the tracks, thus taking the place of from twelve to fourteen horses usually employed for the purpose. Another motor of a smaller size, weighing 12,000 pounds, was made for the Urbano Railway, of Havana, drawing 100 passengers during several days' trial on the Market street road. It was shipped to Cuba, where it passes grades of four and a half feet to the hundred, and with a consumption of eight pounds per mile run is doing satisfactory work on the line from the Carmelo to the Torreau de San Lazaro.

Thus far the Baldwin car in Philadelphia has been the occasion of no accidents whatever, according to Mayor Stokley. An experiment in Newark was so successful that a second motor has just been completed, as have similar ones for Dubuque, Ia., and Milwaukee, Wis., and others are in course of construction at the Baldwin Works for New Haven, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Galveston, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Havana, Cuba, and St. Petersburg, Russia. It is estimated that forty steam-cars will do the work of fifty street-cars at an annual saving of $60,000.

MASKED BURGLARS.

Their Work in Pennsylvania—An Entire Household of Men and Women Gagged and Bound.

Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.

Midway between Providence and Camargo, in Strasburg Township, lives a well-to-do farmer named J. Erb Lefevre. Of his own family he has none, but gathered about him are three boys, the eldest being John Hoover, a stout young fellow of about twenty-two years, and Sherman Doebler and George Martin. In addition to these there is an old woman, who is simply known by the name of "Eveline," who has been living with Mr. Lefevre for a period of forty-seven years. The last to be named who compose the household is a young girl named Sarah, or "Sadie" Hoover, a sister of the John Hoover above mentioned. They had all retired for the night at an early hour, and about midnight young Hoover was awakened. His feet were tied securely together with stout twine, and as he awoke his hands were just being tied behind his back. As he was about to cry out an alarm the muzzle of a revolver was placed against his forehead, and a masked robber standing before him quietly remarked, "Keep quiet, John, and I won't hurt you; but make the slightest noise, and I'll scatter your brains all over this room." Hoover looked around him in a half-dazed manner, and upon either side of the bed he met the glaring rays of a "bull's-eye" lantern flashing into his face. Glancing up, he thought he would see who the intruders were, but he found they were prepared for that. The face of the tallest, who had red hair and side whiskers, was covered over from the nose down with a red handkerchief, while the other and next tallest had his lower face shielded with a white handkerchief with a red border. The two smaller ones, who were going through the process of tying Hoover, were simply disguised with white handkerchiefs, and made no further attempt to remain unrecognized. Before going further we should state that the male members of the household slept in the same room, while the females were in the room adjoining. After tying Hoover, one of the robbers stood over him, pointing a pistol at him, and now and then admonishing him to keep quiet if he wanted to live. The other robbers then went to the bedside of Mr. Lefevre, and at once proceeded to bind his feet together. The old man awoke and at once made a desperate resistance, but the odds of three to one were too much, and in a few moments he was securely bound. As if not altogether trusting the old man, they bucked and gagged him, so as to prevent him from giving any outcry or alarm. They then proceeded to the room where "Eveline" and "Sadie" were sleeping. The girl was first bound, but when the rascals were tying the old woman she awoke and at once began to scream like a Comanche Indian. The smallest of the robbers warned her to keep quiet, but she still persisted, and he then took other and more severe means. He pulled out a large butcher-knife and told the old woman that if she would not keep quiet he would cut her throat; that he had killed men for making less noise than that. She still screamed, however, and in a moment of desperation the dastard struck her several severe blows upon the mouth, which knocked out her teeth and bruised her face in a terrible manner. Indeed, her injuries are so severe that her life is despaired of. Then putting a guard over these two, the robbers went toward the men's room, when they were greeted by the shout, "Take care, Jim, the old man's got loose and run down stairs." One of the thieves who had a "bull's-eye" then darted down stairs, and just as the old man was about opening the front door he was felled to the floor by a murderous blow on the back of the head by a "billy," or "blackjack" in the hands of his assailant. The rascal then called for his associates, and they at once went down to him, only one remaining up stairs to keep watch over those who were still there. They then rebound and regagged the old man, drawing his knees almost up to his chin, and then jumped upon and beat him in a brutal manner. Carrying him up stairs they threw him on the bed, and in a few moments they found the means by which he had previously released himself from the rope. The gag that was first put in his mouth was made of twine, and he managed to chew it, and then went through the same operation in regard to the rope on his hands. One would think that the robber who was watching at his bedside, would have prevented this, but he appeared to be anxious about the screaming of the woman in the next room, and kept near the door, thus keeping his back turned to the old man. When all had been securely bound, the robbers all congregated in the men's room, and one of them went first to Hoover. He said, "John, we came here for money, and we are going to have it. You know where it is and we want you to tell us." Hoover replied that the old man (meaning Mr. Lefevre) had deposited his money in the bank on Saturday last. They then approached the bedside of the old man and asked him where his money was, but he would not tell them, and the two smaller men then proceeded to ransack the house. In the same room was a large desk, and every drawer and pigeon-hole was peered into, their reward being five new $10 bills, which had been paid to Mr. Lefevre a few days before for a cow. This money was in a pocketbook, and was in a secret drawer of the desk. The old man thought it would be secure, but the robbers appeared to be as well acquainted with its mechanical arrangements as he was. A further search brought to light $16 in halves and quarters, and then the old man confessed that amount to be all he had in the house. A large number of pantaloons were hanging upon the wall, and these were all "gone through" by the thieves, but no money found. Then the remainder of the house was visited, and the smallest and most insignificant-looking box did not escape their notice. About twenty minutes after 2 o'clock a meeting was held in the men's room by the robbers, and the "situation" discussed. At length they decided to close up the "job" and leave the premises. As the men were talking, Mr. Lefevre commenced to groan, and managed to mutter out, "Oh, my head," and then one of the robbers approached him, and, raising up his wounded head, kindly and gently inserted a pillow under it, smoothing out all the wrinkles as tenderly as a mother would pay the last caresses to a sleeping child. Mr. Lefevre then made the robber understand that he was thirsty, and what did the fellow do but go down stairs and bring back with him two glasses of water. Loosening the gag, he held Mr. Lefevre's head up and held the glass to his lips so he could drink from it.

After this performance they determined to leave. They went to the bed where the youngest boys were and carried them over to Hoover's bed and laid them in it. They then cut the cord from the empty bed and bound the three boys together in Hoover's bed. One of the men, the tallest, whom Hoover characterizes as an Irishman, from having heard him talk, made an impromptu address to the suffering prisoners. He told them that they were now about to go, and said that they did not want to hear any alarm sounded or they would return and "burn the old man from head to foot; they would burn the skin from off his body!" If any cry was raised, and that they would remain outside of the house and in the immediate vicinity for an hour. An affectionate "ta! ta!" was then given, and the robbers departed. They went to the stable, and taking a bay mare, they rode to the foot of the lane leading from the house, where it appears they must have had some kind of a vehicle, as the marks from the wheels of the same were very distinctly seen in the soft earth. Evidently thinking that four were too many for the capacity of the vehicle, and fearing they could not get away fast enough, the fourth rode upon the mare.

After remaining quiet awhile after the departure of the robbers, one of the bound boys succeeded in getting his hands loose, and then he unfastened Hoover's hands, who soon cut the cords from his feet with a knife that he procured from the pocket of his pantaloons, which were lying by the bedside. He then unbound Mr. Lefevre, who hastily ran down stairs and blew a large dinner-horn with such force that the neighbors were soon aroused, and hastened to the scene of the robbery. It was then nearly day-light, and the country around was scoured in all directions. While some men were going toward the Green Tree, they discovered the mare leisurely making her way homeward, her appearance indicating that she had gone a great distance in a very short time.

ENGLISH TROOPS.

Fourteen Thousand Soldiers at Windsor Castle—the Queen Delighted with the Display.

London News, July 11.

Hundreds of people, anxious not to miss the glorious spectacle of a grand review amid the beautiful surroundings of the Home Park, began to throng into Windsor hours before noon yesterday. The earliest comers were not left very long without a display to feast their eyes and gratify their fondness for picturesque combinations. By midday the advanced guard of the infantry divisions, that had been encamped over night behind the distant ridges of Chobham, began defiling into the park, followed by lines of scarlet-clad battalions winding among the blue shadows of the grand old trees, and massing into columns as they swept across the broad lawn by Queen Anne's ride. Arrived on the parade-ground, these infantry columns halted, piled arms, laid down their valises, and proceeded to enjoy the frugal repast and rest so well earned after their long morning march by dusty roads, under the heat of a summer sun. Much has been made by grumbling critics of the fact that half our battalions are made up of beardless youths and raw recruits, who, it was declared, would never bear the strain of long marches, to say nothing of campaigning. Recent summer maneuvres have done much toward dispelling this idea, and the elasticity of step that marked the movements of the infantry columns when they arrived on the ground yesterday would have still further disproved the assertion, for though the march had not been long, the heat was enough to have tested the weakness of those who might have been unfit to bear the burden of a soldier's duties. The cavalry, having encamped no further off than Ascot Heath, were allowed to have their mid-day meal in peace before the bugle sounded "boots and saddles," and they did not reach Windsor Park until nearly 4 o'clock. By this time the little groups of loungers in the meadows had grown to thousands, and for an hour longer the stream of vehicles, bringing sight-seers from the Windsor Railway stations, and lines of pedestrians flowed in undiminished volumes toward the review ground. The hour fixed for her Majesty to leave the castle was 5 o'clock. Shortly before then, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the headquarters staff, rode down the great avenue, the troops got under arms, the bugles sounded the call to attention, the troopers mounted, and then the little army stood silent and motionless under the critical eye of their leader. Numerically small as the force was, it lacked nothing of the true soldierly appearance that has so often been the pride of English commanders and the envy of foreign officers. The scene by which the troops were surrounded helped to give them an imposing appearance, for the ends of the ranks were hidden in belts of foliage, and it needed no effort of imagination to picture the double line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery as extending far beyond the ken of the spectators, and hidden in the deep woods right and left of them.

At 5:15 the first loud boom of the royal salute sounded from a battery placed on the left of the foremost line, and as gun after gun was fired the wreaths of smoke were wafted slowly across the front, adding another point of color to the charming combination of green sward, scarlet coats, gay lance pennons, and their background of cool, dark leafage. Before the film of smoke had cleared the royal procession was seen threading its way down the Long Walk and curving round the right flank of the line until it debouched on the green open space that lay between the spectators and the soldiers. The royal standard was run aloft, the troops shouldered arms, and then presented, as the bands played the national anthem, and the Queen's carriage, surrounded by a brilliant escort, came slowly across to the saluting point. Preceded by detachments of the Horse Guards, of which Lord Worcester was in command, and the headquarters staff, Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge, rode in front of the carriage. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and in two other carriages were the ladies and gentlemen of the court, the latter dressed in the curious and not very dignified Windsor uniform. After a momentary pause by the flagstaff, her Majesty's carriage moved quickly across to the right of the lines once more, and a formal inspection of these followed, while the band of each corps played its regimental tune as the cavalcade passed in front of it down the first line and up the second. When her Majesty had once more taken post under shelter of the "review oak" that bears her name, the march past began. First came Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, commanding the troops, with the officers of the Aldershot Staff, then the trumpet-blast from massed cavalry bands announced the approach of Col. Drury Lowe's Cavalry Brigade, at the head of which were two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, well horsed, and going by magnificently. Four squadrons of the Light Horse Guards followed, wearing a thoroughly serviceable look, inasmuch as they had for this once discarded the buckskin breeches and high boots in favor of the pantaloons and low boots adopted by other cavalry regiments. The First Dragoons, five squadrons strong, and the Eighteenth Hussars went by in admirable order; then came the telegraph wagons of the engineer train, and the B, C, and D Batteries of Royal Artillery. To the inspiring strains of the "British Grenadiers," the leading infantry battalions went by in open columns of double companies, with Maj.-Gen. Stephenson, commanding the First Division, at their head. The First Brigade, under Col. the Hon. P. Feilding, consisted of the Third Battalion of Grenadiers, the First Coldstreams, and the Nineteenth Regiment; the Second, under Maj.-Gen. Anderson, of the First, Nineteenth, the Sixty-first, and One Hundredth, with the Third Battalion Sixtieth Rifles bringing up the rear. The Second Division was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Wardlaw. The Eighth Hussars, the B and C Batteries, First Brigade Royal Artillery, and the F Battery Sixteenth Brigade led, then the Second Battalion Twentieth Regiment, the Fifty-eighth and the Sixty-fourth Regiments, forming Maj.-Gen. Thesiger's Brigade; and the Twenty-ninth, Eighty-sixth, and Ninety-sixth Regiments commanded by Col. Davis of the Twentieth. The Third Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, whose Brigadiers were Maj.-Gen. Shipley and Col. Bray, consisted of the Seventeenth Lancers, D, F, and G Batteries, First Brigade Royal Artillery, Second Battalion Second Queen's, the Thirteenth, Eighth, Second, Twenty-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Forty-ninth Regiments. The white line of the Lancer facings and the fluttering red and white pennons created great enthusiasm among the spectators as they went by in faultless line. Then the cavalry, having formed and defiled behind the line of infantry, came down the line again, this time in line of regiments and at a trot. Life Guards and Hussars went by steadily, but once more the Lancers evoked the cheers of onlookers as they passed in unbroken array, and as one looked down the space between their ranks not a lance was out of line. Then the division returned at a gallop, the Horse Artillery leading at a good pace, and keeping their formation faultlessly as the guns bounded like things of life over the level sward. The infantry returned in grand division, and as the long lines followed each other, moving with the precision of a solid mass, her Majesty stood up to watch the impressive spectacle, and the spectators cheered again and again. But yet a grander movement remained to be executed. Drawn up in single line of columns, with cavalry and artillery on right and left flanks, the whole 14,000 men advanced in review order, bands playing, colors flying, and the sunlight gleaming on the glittering bayonets and cuirasses. As if moved by one inspiration, the serried columns advanced and halted, not a man out of place, not a break in the faultless regularity of the solid squares. The strains of "God Save the Queen" once more came in a volume across the stillness, and the colors were raised high and fluttered for a moment proudly, ere being lowered in salute; the bayonets flashed and rifles rattled as arms were presented, and the Queen, evidently delighted with the display, rose in acknowledgment of the salute, which brought the great display to an end, and directly after the royal carriage moved off toward Windsor Castle. Among the visitors were the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, but few other foreigners of distinction were present, and there was a marked absence of foreign uniforms at the saluting point.

The Original Drawings of Punch.

A few days ago it was publicly announced in London, says a correspondent, that the celebrated "H. B." original drawings of the senior and late Mr. John Doyle would be sold at auction. These drawings are light and free sketches of the public men of the times, and from 1840 to 1860. The announcement of their sale created some surprise, and before the day arrived Mr. Dickey Doyle, the son of Mr. John Doyle, and himself a well-known artist and humorous sketcher, stopped the sale. Hence a rare opportunity is denied the curiosity hunter. I have already told why Mr. Dickey Doyle left the editorial and art staff of *Punch*. Why his father's political portrait sketches, so racy, yet so dignified, were styled "H. B." car- [illegible]

... crazy or simply drunk.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and at the depots.

	Leave.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.
a Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.
a Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.
a Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.
a Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	8:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	† 9:00 p. m.
b Green Lake Express	*10:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.
b LaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 5:30 p. m.
b Lake Geneva Express	* 9:30 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-st. depot.

	Leave.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINE.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	† 9:00 p. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.
Peoria Express	*12:30 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	† 9:00 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:30 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex.	† 8:30 p. m.
Springfield & Peoria Express	* 8:40 a. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	† 8:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	† 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:25 p. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.
Fast Line	* 9:10 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Depart.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.
Night Express	* 8:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex.	*10:15 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted. Saturday's boat don't go until. Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted.

For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sunday excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.

For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

CARRIAGES, HEARSES.

Landaus, Landaulets, Coupes

OF FINEST MAKE AT LOW PRICES.

HEARSES

IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

CRANE, BREED & CO.

683-715 West Eighth-street, Cincinnati.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 & 113 Lake-st., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

MISSISSIPPI.

An Interview with a Prominent Mississippi Republican.

His Views Regarding the Present Political Situation There.

The Educated Whites Combined to Keep Ignorant Negroes Out of Politics.

The Negroes Begin to Realize the Situation and Draw Into the Background.

The Best Colored Men Opposed to Political Prominence.

Some of the New Issues Upon Which the Southern People Will Divide.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 24.—I met yesterday an old friend of mine from Mississippi, a gentleman who held a high position in the Union army during the War, and whom I knew to be a staunch Republican. I had the curiosity, therefore, to interview him somewhat as to the political situation in that State. A man of his standing and intelligence, with his opportunities, I knew could not fail to be well informed as to the sentiments of the better class of citizens of that State. The information he gave me was of such a nature that I think its publication will contribute something to a correct understanding of the Southern situation. In reply to my question, "How are things political in your State?" he replied, "Well,

THE BLACKS WON'T VOTE

this fall any way."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "the fact is they will refrain from voting because they think it good policy to do so at present. The whites—Democrats and Republicans—are a unit at this time in opposition to negro rule. The white men are the property-owners of the State, and also constitute the educated and refined portion of the population. It is unnatural that this element should be controlled by the ignorant, the improvident, and the reckless class. For some years the negroes had the upper hand, supported by the Federal Government and Northern sympathizers, but they very naturally made bad work of their attempt to administer Government affairs. As a consequence, the whites, representing all shades of political sentiment, have combined with the determination that intelligence and ability shall control State affairs rather than ignorance and incapacity. Upon this one point

THE WHITES ARE SUBSTANTIALLY A UNIT,

and they are so earnest in the matter that all other issues are apparently forgotten. The more intelligent of the colored people appreciate the situation, and are free to admit that they have been placed in a false light heretofore, by being pushed forward into politics and into public offices where their ignorance and incapacity were paraded conspicuously. Wait awhile, they say, till we get a little more education and a little more property; we've been trying to walk before we could creep. It is their policy now to keep out of politics for a time, waiting for dissensions to develop, as they are sure to do, among the white people, when the negroes will take sides and be made much of by the contestants. By simply

LAYING LOW FOR A TIME

they disarm the aggressive antagonism of the whites, who, having nothing to contend with, gradually drift apart, antagonizing each other upon other issues. Some of these issues are already dimly seen, but have not yet become prominent enough to overshadow the race-issue. I tell you, my friend, if you had seen the evil effects of negro supremacy, you would sympathize with the white people—that is, with intelligence against ignorance. The negroes see that so long as they are prominent in politics so long will the whites keep up this war of races, therefore it becomes the policy of the negro to step aside for a time till the superior race splits up on some other question."

"How is it about bulldozing, about which we have heard so much?" I asked.

"If by bulldozing," replied my friend, "you mean the exercise of physical force to prevent the negroes voting, why I reply there is very little bulldozing in Mississippi. That is to say,

THERE IS NO ORGANIZED VIOLENCE.

There are occasional election-day fracases between our rowdies and the negroes, just as there is between respectable citizens and rowdies at the North, and as the negro has no spirit to fight against the whites he generally gets the worst of it. At the same time there is no doubt but the negroes are restrained from voting by a force that is more powerful than physical force, and that is self-interest. The whites are the property-owners, the money-holders, and the employers. The negro is the laborer, who must look to the white man for the means of earning a living. He is shrewd and sharp, is the darkey, and he argues that if the man who gives him bread and meat is opposed to his voting the Republican ticket the best way for him to insure the continuance of the bread and meat supply is to keep away from the polls. Therefore he abstains from voting, or else votes the conservative white man's ticket. Then, too,

A STRONG CONSERVATIVE INFLUENCE IS EXERCISED

over the more ignorant negroes by the more intelligent among them. It is a singular fact that when a colored man begins to get ahead a little in the world, acquiring a little property, he begins to grow conservative. He begins to crave business and social recognition; he likes to be patted on the back by his white neighbor and called a good fellow; he likes to have business transactions with the whites, to buy and sell, and to be recognized and spoken of by them as a progressive business man. So it will be found that nearly every colored merchant, trader, barber, or mechanic of any kind who is in business for himself, is conservative in his politics, voting the white man's ticket, and deprecating the efforts of the radical darkies to make themselves conspicuous. And so they will continue, unless some issue is raised affecting their interests as a race, when, of course, they would become united again. But this is not likely to occur.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IS A DEAD ISSUE,

and no party can ever hope to revive it. The darkies have all their rights, the same as the laboring classes have at the North,—the right to work for themselves; to make all they can; to take all the comfort they can; to vote if they choose to do so; but they will never again be permitted to ride rough shod over the educated classes and the property interests as they did a few years after the War."

"Then you regard the Republican party as dead in Mississippi?"

"Yes, I may say that I do,—sleeping certainly, and probably dead. The Republican and Democratic parties in the South have heretofore divided upon the race question, and in Mississippi it will not be allowed to come up again at present, owing to the fact that Republicans and Democrats have united to keep the negro out of politics. But I think the people of the North have never had a just appreciation of the make-up of the two parties in the old slave-holding States. The Democratic party South has contained the

BRAINS AND CULTURE OF THE SOUTH,

as generally as the Republican party has contained the better classes of the North, while the scalawags, roughs, and characterless persons of the South have been enrolled in the Republican party, as they are in the Democratic party North. But for the anti-slavery issue which formed the keystone of the Republican party, those who are Democratic leaders in the Southern States to-day would have been Republicans instead of Democrats. They are the representative men of their section, and would naturally have been found within the Republican party. With the organization of new parties upon new issues, consigning the race question to the grave which the War prepared for it, and the progressive Democrats of the South will be found side by side with the conservative Republicans of the North. This combination of parties must come before long; while the present distinctive names may or may not be retained, the issues will most certainly be changed. For twenty years, the people of this country have been divided on the race question; the negroes are now free, and are slowly but surely demonstrating their right to citizenship, and

WORKING OUT A GLORIOUS FUTURE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will become a race of laborers, contributing largely to our agricultural wealth. But the man who shall seek to again precipitate the negro into our politics, digs his own political grave. The extreme Radicals of the North, who still regard the negro as so much political capital, to be used to promote their own selfish political ambitions, have their counterparts in a few extreme fire-eaters of the South, who fail to see how completely lost is the 'Lost Cause,' and who continue to 'damn the nigger' as ferociously as they did in the palmy days of the slave oligarchy. But neither of these extremists have the sympathy of the masses of their respective sections. The mischievous teachings of the Northern Radicals fall unheeded upon the conservative elements of the party, while the mouthings of our fire-eaters find no echo among the people. Emancipation is accepted not only as an accomplished fact, but as a blessing in disguise.

THE WHITES WANT THE LABOR OF THE COLORED MEN,

and are ready to pay for it. In Mississippi the labor question has already adjusted itself satisfactorily, and both races have gone to work with energy to restore prosperity to the State. This year there has been more corn than cotton planted, and our planters are gradually diversifying their crops, like the farmers of the North. They propose to become agriculturists in the true sense of the word, and no longer concentrate their energies upon the production of cotton, buying from others the necessaries of life. In a few years we shall have breadstuffs to sell, instead of relying upon the Western farmers for every pound of flour we eat. Very little trouble occurs between the planters and the negro laborers; contracts are made satisfactory to both, and are carried out in good faith by both parties to them. At one time there was much difficulty in getting the negroes to work steadily; they were impressed with the idea that

FREEDOM MEANT IDLENESS AND POLITICS,

and they could not be induced to work regularly,—only just enough to keep them from starving. But gradually they have come to realize that hard labor is the lot of the black as well as the white race, and settle down to it cheerfully. They very soon get an idea of saving, of improving their surroundings, and to appreciate their earnings. This makes them industrious and faithful. Indeed, the labor question gives us less anxiety just now than it does the people of the North!"

"What are the issues that are likely to divide the whites of Mississippi in the near future?"

"That is hard to tell. They will be substantially the same political questions that parties at the North will divide upon, although it is not improbable that the South will exercise considerable influence in declaring what those issues shall be. Upon

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

Republicans and Democrats are divided into hard-money and soft-money advocates; if this issue becomes prominent it will tend to disrupt parties there the same as it will in the North. I, for instance, am a hard-money man, and believe that the fate of this nation depends upon a return to specie payments at an early day; yet, pronounced Republican as I am, and much as I dislike Mr. Tilden, I would vote for him as a hard-money man in preference to the best soft-money candidate the Republicans could nominate. My own impression is that the financial question is the one upon which parties should reorganize. I take it for granted that reorganization is necessary to both parties before entering upon another Presidential campaign, for the Democratic party South is drifting and disintegrating quite as disastrously as the Republican party is at the North. As an instance of how outspoken men are nowadays, I may cite a remark recently made by a prominent Southern Senator in the presence of a large number of gentlemen. He said: 'A few years ago I indulged in

A DREAM OF TWIN REPUBLICS

on this continent, existing side by side in perfect harmony,—one at the South and the other at the North,—the Southern republic based upon its system of slave labor, and the Northern republic upon free labor. I have had that dream whipped out of me. In the struggle which ensued upon the attempt to realize this dream, I drew my sword in behalf of my State and section, and against the Union; if that struggle were to be renewed I would be found fighting for the Union as against the South. We have now but one Union, and I am a Union man. Our business now is to upbuild our section of the country, to secure the prosperity of the whole nation; and the man who attempts to revive dead issues is an enemy to the South as well as to the whole country.' It is an indication of the change which has come over men when such a man could make remarks, of which I have given you the substance, not only with impunity, but with the hearty indorsement of the gentleman who heard them. I hear similar expressions constantly around me:

THE PEOPLE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF WAR,

and have now resolved to accept the results of the late struggle, and abide by them. They want now to develop the resources of the State, recuperate their scattered fortunes, and live in peace and quiet. It must be remembered that the old class of fire-eating slaveholders has given away largely to the new generation which has come upon the stage within the past sixteen years. The young men who have grown up amid the trials and tribulations of war times, including the subsequent impoverishment of the State, who have but little recollection of the old slave system, have very different ideas upon subjects of national importance from those entertained by their predecessors. These later comers having had a hard struggle for existence, know the sweet uses of adversity. Their ideas are practical, having to deal with the practical question of how to make a living. Not a few of them, as they glance over the devastated plantations that should have descended to them in a prosperous condition, are free to characterize as it deserves the folly that precipitated the South into a rebellion. Judging from my own experience in this State, there is no more rebellion in the South. Another question of vital importance to the South is that of

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The South needs internal improvements on a liberal scale to restore her to prosperity, and, upon the principle that the success of individuals insures the success of the community, so the prosperity of the South will insure the prosperity of the nation. The greatest scheme of internal improvement we have in view is that which shall make the Mississippi River navigable as high up as St. Louis to ocean steamers, thus opening up the great agricultural regions of the South and West to the shipping of the whole world. This would give a stimulus to agriculture which it could receive in no other way. The plan is perfectly feasible, as has already been clearly demonstrated by

THE WORK DONE BY CAPT. EADS

at the mouth of the Mississippi. A system of jetties and levees along that river from New Orleans to St. Louis is entirely practicable, and would accomplish the desired result. The cost would be considerable, but, in addition to the permanent advantages to the country from this work, it would be worth its cost in giving employment to thousands of idle and starving laborers who are now a source of great anxiety to thinking men. Then, too, we want the Southern Pacific Railroad, and feel that we have a right to ask Government aid for it. Such aid has already been given to a Northern and a Central road, and the South is also entitled to direct communication with the Pacific coast. This road would also bring the South into closer relations with Mexico, which would be advantageous to the whole country. There are other plans for internal improvements which the South feels bound to encourage, all of which are of national importance. This is a subject which must play an important part in the politics of the country before long, and I believe that

THE BALL WILL BE SET IN MOTION DURING THE SESSION OF CONGRESS THIS WINTER.

There is nothing that can be done that will furnish so much employment to idle labor, relieving the necessities of thousands, or that will act like a stimulant upon private enterprise, as a liberal policy for internal improvements."

"Will the South be unanimous in favor of these improvements?"

"Oh! by no means. There are some old fogies among us who do not believe in any sort of progress whatever; others will oppose one thing and others another, so that there will be a very respectable minority opposed to all the schemes I have mentioned. At the same time, most of them will be in favor of some of these and of others also."

"Then you think the Republican party, as such, is dead in Mississippi?"

"I do not see how it can be revived. The negros, through policy, decline to vote at present; there is no white man's Republican party to amount to anything, nor has there ever been. I do not see how the Republicans can gain the white vote without sacrificing all pretensions to the negro vote. No, the only thing to do is to follow

THE POLICY INDICATED BY THE NEGROES,

and wait till the whites become divided upon some question sufficiently to break their combination against the negroes. But I expect to see the day when a large portion of the present Democratic party in the South will be supporting either the Republican party or the party that takes its place. They are to-day more in intellectual sympathy with the Republicans than with the Democrats, and only split upon the race question. Consign that to deserved oblivion and the best men of the South will be found supporting what are now Republican ideas. I think the President's policy of restoring local Governments to the Southern States will have a good effect. It will tend to keep the uneducated negroes out of politics and to divide the whites upon other issues than that of race. Indeed, if national politics be kept out of the South for the next four years, and the States allowed to govern themselves, it would be the best thing that could happen to them. They have had too much politics. Twelve years of the kind of politics they have had have been nearly as disastrous as four years of war. The South

WANTS TO BE LET ALONE

as seriously now as she did in 1861, but from a different motive. Then she wanted the opportunity to perfect her plans for extending the slave oligarchy; now she wants time to get used to a system of free labor, and to rehabilitate her devastated acres. Four years of rest from political strifes, devoted to an honest attempt to retrieve past mistakes, and to restore the business of the several States, would make a vast change throughout the South. To secure this, the extreme radical dogs on both sides of the line must be effectually muzzled."

I have attempted to put into concise language the substance of my conversation with my friend, whose name, if I were at liberty to give it, would be as "familiar as household words" to every intelligent man in this country. He spoke with great hopefulness of the future of the Southwest, and was firm in the belief that the better and more patriotic and Union-loving men were coming to the surface. Although fully imbued with Republicanism himself, he did not express very much regret that the particular kind of Republicanism inflicted upon the South for a number of years had received a serious if not fatal stab in Mississippi.

CARROLL.

ASIA'S MUSSULMAN POPE.

A Mighty Mohammedan Contemporary of the Aged Pius IX.

London Mayfair.

At Sydoo, two days' journey from our frontier garrison of Peshawur, there lives, and has long lived, a Mohammedan teacher, ascetic, and dictator, who has made himself to the politics of the Highlands of Asia—from Lahore to Bokhara and from Cashmere to Mecca—much that the Bishop of Rome is to the Catholic Powers of Christendom. Not the Old Man of the Mountain, in crusading days; not the fanatical Ameer of Bokhara, who martyred Conolly and Stoddart; not the blind old Feysul, who consolidated the Wahabee Puritans at Riadh; not even the Sultan of Roum, who claims to wield the now feeble power of the Caliph,—not one of these has exercised such an influence as Abdool Ghafoor, best known to the British Government—which has never ceased to watch and even conciliate him—as the Akhoond, or "teacher" of Swat. The announcement that the Ameer Sher Ali of Cabul has once more invited his co-operation and blessing in the military movement which is now being prepared in Afghanistan against Khelat, or the Russians, or the Persians, or the English,—according to the issue of the fight for Constantinople,—is so probably true, being only a repetition of the policy of Dost Mahomed, the Ameer's great father, that it is time the British public knew something of the Old Man of the Mountain, who has lived, and fasted, and intrigued nearly all through the present century, and has once more his finger in the pie of the Eastern question.

Eighty-seven years ago, in a frontier hamlet, Abdool was born to shepherd parents, of the cowherd tribe of Goojurs, and till he was sixteen years of age he followed the cattle on the hills. Only then he was sent to a mosque, and, having learned to read, sought the higher wisdom of Islam under a famous saint, first in the Peshawur Valley, and then in Khuttuk. It was while under the spell of the latter Sahibzadah that he vowed to become a dervish. Duly initiated into the straitest order of Islam, the now full-grown man took possession of the Bokka, one of those temporary islets which the Indus forms, to wash them away at the next great inundation. Here, in a hut, exposed to cold blasts such as only high Asia knows, and living on milk and "shamak," or the ends of a variety of grass, Abdool Ghafoor spent twelve years. He sought for peace, as many a Moslem devotee does, but he found only spiritual pride and fanatical force in such asceticism as culminated in the Zikr. For hours, and days, and years he squatted, as travelers have seen the howling Rufai dervishes squat at Scutari, while he shouted towards Mecca the words of the creed and the ninety names of God, "La-i-la-ha-il-lal-la-hu." Mr. Hughes, the brave and learned missionary of the Church Missionary Society at Peshawur, draws a touching picture of the austerities at this stage, and Sir Harry Lumsden, in a report on the man sent in to Lord Dalhousie, in 1852, when the writer was Captain of the Guide Corps, officially confirms the facts. But the Sikhs were masters of Peshawur when the dervish was found to be becoming too formidable for a brotherhood who had sworn to avenge themselves on their former Mohammedan persecutors. So Abdool was driven forth from his retreat, only to add political influence to his saintly renown. Dost Mahomed Khan courted his assistance against the Sikhs, and in 1835 the Walee and his students, recognized by the rivals he soon supplanted as Akhoond, or teacher, fought for the Affgans in the Khyber Pass. But Runjeet Singh was too strong for both Ameer and Akhoond, and the latter fled to that Swat Village of Sydoo which he has since made a second Mecca.

The Swat Valley, with a breadth of three miles, runs northeast for some fifty-five miles along the river, which irrigates it and its branch ravines. The soldier-saint found the highlands broken up among contending chiefs and tribes, while three rival doctors of the law competed for their offerings. Abdool Ghafoor used his priestly, and, it was believed, miracle-working, influence to induce the warring clansmen to combine under one King of his own selection, Syud Akbar. One of the three rival saints he employed his disciples to assassinate when at prayer. The other two he denounced to the British Government after it had conquered the Punjab as Wahabees, and they and their followers found themselves in jail. Impressed evidently by the advance of the "infidel" English, who yet guaranteed order and prosperity to the faithful, he repelled the overtures of Dost Mahomed to him to preach a religious war against the British. Only once has he yielded to the temptation of crossing the path of our armies, when, in 1863, Lord Elgin failed to win the Umbeyla campaign for a time, because the Akhoond Sahib had joined the Wahabees, whose doctrines he hated. He has since let it be known that there is one Crescentade more meritorious than any against the English, and that is to suppress the Wahabees, whose assassins' knife undoubtedly struck down Chief-Justice Norman, of Calcutta, and afterwards Lord Mayo, the Viceroy.

There are writers who pooh-pooh the apprehensions as to the Akhoond of Swat, which have been expressed by every Government of India for the last half-century. These persons are as ignorant of the facts of his career as they are of the nature and extent of his influence at this very hour. What does the latest and best authority on the spot, Mr. Hughes, tell us? Exactly what Sir Harry Lumsden wrote in colder, because official, terms in 1852. The latter then reported to the Governor-General, who had just annexed the Punjab, that "this saint has gained such an ascendancy over the minds of Mohammedans in general that they believe he is supplied by supernatural means with the necessaries of life. Every morning, as he rises from his prayers, he is said to find money under his carpet sufficient for the day's expenditure." Again, "The Akhoond is consulted in all difficulties." We know that not only Dost Mahomed did so, but his successor, the present Ameer Sher Ali, has compiled a work expounding the Old Man's doctrines, and denouncing his opponents. Mr. Hughes tells us that the Pope of Sydoo "now reigns supreme as the guide and director of the hearts of men" all over High Asia. The average number of his visitors every day is put at 300, and these he feeds as well as advises, blesses and prays for them, while cursing their enemies, very much as the Christian Pope does in the Vatican in jubilee and pilgrim seasons. It is the offerings of these visitors that justify the miracle of the prayer-carpet. For they flock from all lands—from far-eastern Bengal; from afflicted Bokhara, no longer a land of the holy; from Stamboul itself, now in peril of the infidel; from sacred Mecca, where pilgrims sound the praises of Akhoond; from Shiah, Persia, where the Kerbela shrine, rivals the Mecca stone, and even from slave-stained Africa, whence the successful trader comes to atone for his cruel life. All sorts of questions are propounded, from the prospect of a lawsuit in the Anglo-Indian Courts to the lawfulness of learning English, a language which the oracle denounces as "the seed of infidelity," to the healing of a cripple and the chance of a war at once against the Frank and the Roos! No one who knows the East, or the spirit of our Indian history, will undervalue the rumor that the aged Akhoond has sworn to help the admiring Ameer of Cabul to take advantage of the issues of the Russo-Turkish war, whatever these may prove to be. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Duke of Argyll the other day is fitted, though we trust not intended, to mislead.

The Akhoond of Swat, though now blind and suffering from a chronic skin disease, the result of his austerities, is as vigorous in spirit as Pio Nono. Though 87, and patriarch of an already great family, he last year married a girl of 20, whose father was doubtless tempted by his wealth. It may be that the same month, possibly the same day, shall see the removal of two old men, whose deaths will convulse the West and affect the East.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MILTIADES PETERKIN PAUL.

Little Miltiades Peterkin Paul
Had been heard to declare he feared nothing at all.
"There's Abiathar Ann,"—he would say,—"now at *her* age,
One *would* think she might show a little more courage.
Why, I really believe she would fall dead with fright
If she came down the lane by herself in the night.
I can tell you, though, that's not the stuff *I* am made of!
I never saw anything *I* was afraid of!"

But one warm summer evening it chanced to befall
That little Miltiades Peterkin Paul,
Having been to the village for John Henry Jack,
Found it growing quite dark when he came to start back.
But he thought, "Pooh! I don't care for *that* in the least!"
And he winked at the full moon, just up in the east;
Then with hands in his pockets he swaggered along,
While he kept up his courage with whistle and song.

All at once young Miltiades Peterkin Paul,
As he turned down the lane, perceived close by the wall,
Right before him, a dark, ghostly Shape, crouching low
Which frightened poor little Miltiades so
That he turned cold all over,—our valiant young hero,—
Just as though the thermometer'd dropped down to zero;
Then, his heart beating loudly, he covered his face
With his hands, and trudged on at a much quicker pace.

But little Miltiades Peterkin Paul
Had not gone many steps when he thought, "After all
I may be mistaken; perhaps I mistook
Some old stump, or a rock, or the cow, for a 'spook.'
Why, what *could* I be thinking of?" Then, growing bolder,
He ventured to cast a glance over his shoulder,
When what was his wonder and horror to find
That the spectre was following close behind.

For one moment Miltiades Peterkin Paul
Was so terribly frightened he thought he would fall;
Then he flung his checked apron up over his head
To shut out the dread sight, and ingloriously fled.
But, alas! by the footsteps behind he soon knew
That his ghostly pursuer began to run, too;
And he uttered a shriek, and sped on without knowing
(With his eyes covered up) just which way he was going.

But little Miltiades Peterkin Paul,
Though he ran like the wind, found 'twas no use at all.
The footsteps grew louder behind, and at last
He suddenly found himself caught and held fast.
Whereupon, faint with terror, he sank to his knees,
And in piteous accents besought, "O sir, please,
Good, *kind* Mr. Ghost, let me go! O *please* do!
I am sure I would do as much, gladly, for you!"

But just then the Ghost spoke and soothed his alarms,
And he found he'd rushed into his own brother's arms.
"Why," cried John Henry Jack, "What does this mean, my lad? O
I see. Ha! ha! ha! Why, sir, *that's your own shadow!*"
And, sure enough, when he uncovered his face,
Our hero saw plainly that such was the case.
"Well," said little Miltiades Peterkin Paul,
"*Please* don't tell our Abiathar Ann—that is all!"

—*John Brownjohn in Wide-Awake for August.*

HAWKEYE DOTS.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The author of "Beautiful Snow" will hold a mass convention at Long Branch some time during August.

A famous old horse in Baltimore kills rats. We presume that horse would take the premium for best rodentster.

A great deal is being said about the Don Cossacks. The Sultan speaks very frequently of them also, but he always spells their front name as Dom Pedro spells his.

You can sell your cat for $10 in the Black Hills. It will cost you $85 to get out there with the cat, and get home again, but then you will be rid of the cat, and that is worth $120 to any man.

There isn't very much cream on milkman's milk, but this year the deposit is so thin that the feet of the flies break through and get into the milk. This is discouraging to the flies, and many of them have withdrawn their subscriptions.

Mohammed never shaved; so he never knew the ecstasy of cutting off the top of a pimple that had a main artery running through it, seven minutes before church-time, and not a bit of court-plaster nearer than the farthest drug-store.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* is disposed to be shocked because the rowing dress of an oarsman consists of a shirt with no sleeves and a pair of drawers with no legs. It will get so after a while that you can't tell a rower from a lady in ball dress.

Farmers' daughters often marry rakes.—*Ex.* Yes, and it harrows our soul to know that the rakes sometimes turn out to be threshers.—*Yonkers Gazette.* Yes, and it makes us scythe the more when we think of the sickley offspring. —*St. Louis Journal.* Why, oh why, did she allow the rake to cultivator acquaintance?

A lady correspondent is scandalized because she went into a grocery the other day and saw the clerks sitting around in their shirt sleeves. Good gracious, madam, that is nothing. We went into the most fashionable dry goods store in Burlington the other day, and the clerks were all standing around in their trowsers legs.

With a face as red as a lobster, and back shaped like the shell of a clam, the housewife stands over the kitchen stove and manipulates raspberry jam.—*Berkshire Courier.* While her husband, with nose like a sunset, and mouth like the song of a year, leans over the counter of "free lunch," and elevates schooners of beer.

There is no poetry in the Russian reverses.—*Graphic.* No; their lines are too badly broken. A bom-bard never did produce good poetry. Rather the reverse.—*Norristown Herald.* Revictualing Nicsic was certainly good meat'er.—*St. Louis Journal.* Yes, and a pontoon boat crossed the Danube with several Russians sonnet.

The other day, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw train two elderly ladies separated at Bushnell, and kissed each other affectionately. A commercial traveler, noticing the osculating performance, remarked to a colleague: "Awful waste of good material, Charley!" To which Charley replied, dubiously: "Not very; good goods, but too long on the market. The line's good enough, but the goods ain't the right grade."

Grant.
Hippety hoppety, toodledly dum!
Nobody knew he was going to come;
Ringing the rounds of a rangeless fame,
Now we are gladfully glad that he came;
And when he flies to his Western home,
We will be happy to think he had kome;
Winging his way to that Westerly clime,
May he be happy to think that he kime;
He may be sure there'll be plenty of room,
Waiting for him the next time he may come;
Fact!

The above is all we are permitted to publish of an unpublished poem by Mr. Tennyson on the occasion of Gen. Grant's recent visit to England. We only present this exquisite stanza to our readers for the purpose of allaying the fears of those who thought the laureate was going to neglect our ex-President.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

San Francisco Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

The Sutro Tunnel will save the miners $10,000,000 yearly, by self-draining the water and by extracting the ore and delivering timber on a level railway, if we count on no increase of business. But it will effect much more. Whatever the previous yield of the Comstock, it will be doubled by enabling the miners to extract their low grade ores at a profit. Yet again is it expected to double production by opening yet undiscovered ledges of pay ore in the 2,000 feet to be explored this year before reaching the Comstock.

Another great saving will be made in every ton to be melted thereafter, in this way, viz.: Where water abounds, with sufficient descent as the outflow from the tunnel, the crushed ore can be reduced in bulk and its riches condensed nine-tenth parts by concentration. Ore that is rich in metal, be it of whatever kind, is heavy, and that which has little or no metal is comparatively light. By self-working machinery nine-tenth parts of the ore are washed away; all that is worth securing is retained, being one-tenth part. By this process very low grade ore is cheaply milled. This would add $800,000,000 to $500,000,000 extra to the production of the Comstock alone above the tunnel level.

The highest per cent of metal extracted from Comstock ore has been 65, and 35 per cent has been lost. By the concentrating system 90 per cent will be extracted, making a clear gain on the whole production hereafter of 25 per cent. Working miners value the tunnel for the improved ventilation it will give to the mines. Now they breathe a suffocating temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, which will be reduced to 70 degrees, and free currency will be given to the stagnant air. The increased work a miner can do in such air will in one year nearly equal the cost of the tunnel.

It is expected that the gold in the ore, now nearly half, will be increased as the mines reach lower depths. This will proportionately diminish the comparative over-production of silver. This is what the Sutro Tunnel will do for the mines above the level of the streams below. But the greater part of its added wealth to the nation will come from the 2,000 or 3,000 feet of greater depth below the tunnel level, which the water-power of the tunnel will enable them to open up to deeper mining on this ledge, and on other ledges which the tunnel may cut in its further progress.

The world does not contain another mine whose wealth can compare with the concentrated Comstock and its Sutro Tunnel. The Sutro Tunnel will be four miles long, and it will cost $5,000,000. The Comstock vein is its terminus, 3,600 feet below the summit of Mount Davidson, in the State of Nevada. It may be said to take six years to excavate it. Four costly working shafts, each nearly 1,600 feet deep, were sunk along its course to permit several gangs of workmen to work at different sections at once.

The tunnel is allowed $2 a ton for all ores drained by and passing through it. It is allowed to own all veins which it may cut and reveal before it reaches the Comstock. It owns the town site and all mill sites at the mouth of the tunnel, where it has fall enough to make from the tunnel water a motive power of 40,000 horses.

From the beginning all dealers, material men, and working miners have shown confidence by freely accepting stock in part pay. The principal capital is supplied in Europe. It expects to pay twice its cost every year.

Sutro was the planner and the master spirit of this great enterprise. He has been his own promoter and financier, and the Bank of California was his powerful opponent till the bankruptcy of that institution. The object was to get possession of the franchise.

PHASES OF PRISON-LIFE.

A recently-discharged prisoner from the Philadelphia County Prison gives the *Times* of that city the following account of some of his prison experience:

"If I could not have had a book to read occasionally I don't know what I should have done. You see, prisoners are only allowed a book once in two weeks; but if there happen to be three men in a cell, why then they get three books in that time. I read Dickens, and Walter Scott, and Wilkie Collins. I don't like Scott much, but I liked Dickens pretty well.

"We are put in the dungeon for 'fishing.' Perhaps a man on the second floor is out of tobacco, and if so he raps on the window until the man overhead hears him. He tells his wants, and pretty soon a piece of tobacco comes down to him on the end of a string. The windows are about forty inches long and four wide, and are covered on the outside with a wire screen. When the man on the second floor sees the tobacco dangling outside he splits off a splinter from a bench, sticks a small sliver in the end at right angles, and with this hook hauls it in. Where do we get the string? Why, unravel a stocking. The shoefitters use their waxed-ends. But if we get caught at 'fishing' we are put in the dungeon, as I said. This is the usual punishment in prison, and the man is chained by the ankles and given bread and water to eat for a long or short period, according to the magnitude of his offense. Then we are put into the dungeon for talking. We chat with each other up the pipes and heaters, or by rapping on the walls. One rap stands for 'a,' two raps for 'b,' three for 'c,' and so on. That's the way I used to talk to Fletcher, the murderer. Suppose I said to him, 'How are you?' I would rap eight times for 'h,' fifteen for 'o,' and twenty-three for 'w,' and that would mean 'how.' Then I would spell out 'are.' But instead of rapping out 'you,' I would merely rap twenty-one times for 'u.' Previous to Mr. Perkins' appointment as Superintendent, if there were two or more men in a cell, and one of them was caught talking, all had to suffer the consequences. Now, however, only the offender is strapped.

"I suppose nine-tenths of the trouble among the prisoners arises from tobacco. We get one plug of chewing tobacco a week, but we are not allowed to smoke. I don't know why this is, unless it is because the doctor thinks it injurious. But, of course, we break the regulations, and smoke every chance we get. Where do we get the pipes? Make 'em. It's easy enough. All that is necessary is to knock off a piece of brick and hollow it out, with a hole for a stem. Some folks think it mighty hard to make a stem, but it is no such thing. Just slice off two strips of wood, gouge them out, and clap them together, and the thing is done. The next thing is to get a light. One match will last a man nearly a lifetime. We take a towel or a stocking, and wash and dry it completely. Then we set it afire and smother the flames under a box, and there is plenty of tinder. A piece of a file or a piece of steel will somehow get into the cell, and then with a stone the smoking apparatus is complete."

HOW A DENTIST BECAME A BARON.

Paris Correspondence New York World.

Some years ago Dr. Thomas Evans, the well-known American dentist of Paris, took in a young Philadelphia relation of his own name, fed, taught, and made a dentist of him, which last favor—the profession being very well paid in Paris—was to make a man of him as well. In due time the grateful young fellow set up on his own account in a neighboring street, where he flourishes to this day.

He had a taste, as most of us have, wholly independent of his profession. One man takes to chemistry in his leisure hours; another to fiddling. Mr. John Henry Evans took to titles, which must certainly be allowed to be one of the most ennobling of all recreations. A short time after he had left his benefactor the astonished family learned by the evidence of a stray visiting-card that their plain "John Henry" had become "John d'Evans." The *d* was followed by an apostrophe; and there is often as much virtue in an apostrophe as in an *if*. Their astonishment gave way to terror as the John d', on the evidence of other visiting-cards, was amplified into John d'Oyle Evans—their terror to stupefaction as honest Jack one day boldly wrote himself Count. Then a feverish desire seized them to form a collection in the interests of science illustrative of all the stages of this growth of the grub of Republican simplicity into the gorgeous butterfly of rank; and soon the following list of names and titles lay upon their table in imperishable pasteboard:

John Henry Evans, as aforesaid (grub).
John d'Evans.
John d'Oyle Evans.
J. d'Oylee Evans.
J. d'Oyley.
Comte d'Oyley Evans.
John d'Oyley Evans, Earl of Kilcaven.
Le Chevalier and Mme. d'Oyley Evans.
Le Baron d'Oyley (with a love of a coronet perched on top of the O, like a modern bonnet on a rather round head).
Finally—John, Marquis d'Oyley (butterfly).

Or, in another document, "Jean, Baron d'Oyley, de Paris, et du Chateau Douilly, Calvados; Comte du Saint Empire Romain; Chevalier de St. Gregoire."

These frequent and beautiful variations on the simple theme of d'Oyle were, for some time, a subject of the most profound mystification. It was at first thought that Mr. Evans had followed the old custom of taking his designation from a circumstance of local interest, and that the d'Oyle was an allusion to a well-known product of his native State—as though, for instance, a Pennsylvania gentleman, enriched by a fortunate strike in ile, should write himself "Baron D'Oyley Wells." This, however, was a mistake. Mr. Evans' mother was a Doyle, and as all the Doyles—and there are many thousands of them in Ireland and the States—have always maintained that time has robbed them of an apostrophe which was their lawful property, Mr. Evans simply restored this missing link of greatness in his own favor by virtue of his being his mother's son.

BIJAH LOSES AN ADMIRER.

Detroit Free Press.

Bijah has lost an ardent admirer and a warm friend. For some time past a middled-aged widow lady residing on Leverette street has been contemplating a trip to Put-in-Bay, but had not been able, until she appealed to the old janitor the other day, to find out what the probable cost would be.

"Yes, ma'am, I can figure the expenses to a cent," he gallantly replied, when she made a call at the station. "I haven't time now, as I've got to tote seven lost children home, make this prisoner stop hollering, and carry ten tons of coal down cellar, but I'll make out a bill and mail it to you."

He kept his word. He sat up most all night, used up four steel pens, and sent her the following:

Estimated expenses of trip to P.-I.-B., viz.:	
Six clean shirts	$ .36
Fare	4.00
Hotel bill	3.00
Mint juleps	10.00
Damage to furniture	2.00
Fine	5.00
Setting up drinks for the boys	5.00
	$29.36

"Well, now," he was yesterday musing, "I can't see what made her mad. I was trying to do her a favor, and I hoped she'd appreciate it. But she didn't. No, sir. She sent word to me that I ought to be shot, and when she sails by the station she sticks up her nose, flashes her eyes, and puts on the dignity of a turkey under a corn-crib. That settles it with me. I'll never try to oblige another human being."

BLACK HILLS.

Depredations upon Settlers—Twenty Murders Reported—A Mighty Outlook for a Poor Man in the Mining Regions—What a Prospector Has Discovered.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 23.—James Ryan, a resident of Spearfish City, just in, states that Lieut. Lemly, with his company of soldiers, augmented by a dozen civilians, left that point Sunday morning, with two days' rations, and have not been heard from since. Lieut. Reynolds, with twenty soldiers, had just arrived there from Hot Creek, and was getting ready to go out in search of them.

Two large bodies of Indians were seen yesterday morning, on Red Water, about five miles from Spearfish.

Keplinger Ranche, on Crow Creek, was attacked by Indians yesterday. Seven men were occupying it at the time, two of whom escaped, and made their way to the Spearfish. The others have not been heard of since.

The Indians captured all the stock and burned the ranche and hay.

LATER.—Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. At short intervals since yesterday morning horsemen have been arriving from the different towns and hayfields in this vicinity, bringing details of fresh murders and outrages by the savages, who seem to have broken loose from the Agencies in large numbers, and are infesting the country in all directions. Up to the hour (7 p. m.) at least twenty murders have been reported. Some of the killed are well-known citizens of Deadwood, who went to the relief of Lieut. Lemly and the survey party. Nearly every ranche along the Red Water and in the Spearfish Valley has been devastated.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA BARRACKS, Neb., July 22.—I have read with great attention the letters in THE TRIBUNE from "Lynn," who has just gone to the Big Horn; and now while he is gathering a budget of stirring news, will you find place for a letter which I have lately received from a friend in the Black Hills to whom I put a few questions as to the state of affairs in general:

"I will try to answer your questions. First, to get here, the cheapest I think you could do it with would be $30—$11 from Omaha to Sydney, and from $5 to $12 from there to Deadwood, and the balance for 'grub,' a cooking outfit, pick, and shovel; no firearms unless you have them already in your possession; you could hunt gold for years in safety, but it is darn'd hard to find it in paying quantities. There are about five miles of paying gulch, and that was all taken up two years ago; the balance of the gulches are just rich enough to 'keep you poor.' Some will yield from 10 to 25 cents per day, for the best of them. There is a good deal of building going on, but most every one is a carpenter here, and you would find work hard to get at that trade; a good axman can get all the work he wants, as there is plenty of timber, at $1.50 per 1,000 for sawlogs, $1.50 per cord for wood, and work almost impossible to get for wages. Thousands are at it, but cannot get any cash for what they have cut down. The timber is cut down all over to rot; sawmill hands are here by the thousand. Charcoal burning not much,—it is not much used,—25 cents per bushel, and you pack it into town for blacksmiths' shops and the like.

"I have been tramping around about eight weeks, and I have not seen anything larger than a red squirrel; but there must be game a few miles from here as some make a living at it, and elk and deer meat is for sale here.

"I have not seen an Indian since I left Red Cloud. I see a great many men almost starving to death that have good rifles and can use them, too. The Big Horn news is sometimes good, and sometimes poor—nothing reliable as yet. Now, in fact, John, this is the worst mining camp that was ever opened; there are a few miles of rich gulch, and the balance of the county is poor, indeed. I wish I could have given you a little encouragement, but I cannot. My advice would be to stay away if you can get a little to eat, as it is hard to get here.

"I am prospecting to try and get enough to get away from here with, and expect to be back in Omaha about August, and then I can give you all the particulars. Work, as I said, is almost impossible to get, and if you succeed, wages are from $2 to $4 in dust, and you take that at $20 per ounce, and if you want to sell it at the bank they will give you $17.50, and if you want greenbacks for it they will charge you 10 per cent; so you see, by having $20 in dust, you just lose $4.25 to put it in greenbacks; if you pay it out in small amounts you lose more than that with it. I had $17.50, and paid it out, keeping an account of it the while. I just paid off $12.15,—so that will give you an idea of wages in this place.

"Anything further you want to know I will be happy to tell you. I will give you 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' to the best of my knowledge. Yours, etc.,

E. R.,
"Deadwood, D. T."

Such, Mr. Editor, is the plain statement of a man who has found out to his satisfaction how it is, and I believe his statement of the situation for a poor man is correct. Yours respectfully,

J. W.

Saratoga.

Letter to Providence Journal.

Of late years hotel society at Saratoga seems always the same. The pater-familiases, old, gray-haired, with long frock coat fresh from the tailor, gold-headed cane, and high, white hat, the seemingly youthful and adipose wife, the inevitable and often innumerable jaunty daughters, this year with intensely yellow, black-lined hats, cocked up on one side, so tightly bound up—the daughters, not the hats—as to make their hitching walk resemble that of fettered hens, and blazing all over with cream-colored ribbons and roses,—they are all here, as usual. The very last fashionable thing for the aforesaid young lady to do, when the piazzas of the great hotel are full of guests and visitors from the smaller houses lolling in their chairs, is to start and amble along in front, suddenly give her head a toss over her left shoulder, as if expecting some one, proceed a few steps further, stop, look down in a reflecting manner, then turn and go back as fast as her pull-back will permit, looking as busy and as abstracted as if she had two minutes to pay a note at bank. Here and there, but "awfully scarce" as the young ladies say, turns up a beau, or, more correctly speaking, a young man, who plays billiards, smokes cigars, drinks mint juleps, and drives a fast horse.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 134 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON ASHLAND-AV. OR FULTON-ST., A physician's diary, of no value to any other than himself. A liberal reward for its return at 49 South Ada-st.

LOST—A BUCKSKIN MARE, SMALL, ABOUT 10 years old, with black mane and tail, from Humboldt Park, Tuesday night; will pay reward for its return to MARTIN BERG, Humboldt-st., near North-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM 85 CLYBOURN-place, roan cow with stub tail. Any person that will return her will be paid for their trouble.

STOLEN—FROM VACANT LOT 825 HARRISON-st., Saturday night, July 21, bay mare; white stripe in face, white right hind foot and leg, lame in right fore foot, round shoe, weight about 950 pounds. A suitable reward will be paid for return of mare. Address W. S. BELL, No. 4 Market-st.

TAKEN UP—SMALL BROWN MARE, 6 YEARS old, white hind-leg; can be redeemed by paying expenses and proving ownership at T. WAGNER'S, Hart Station, Town of Cicero.

STORAGE.

ALL PERSONS WISHING THEIR GOODS STORED should visit our warerooms; they are adapted to the business; rates low; money at 10 per cent. Hale Building, 202 to 208 Randolph-st.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.—Storage for furniture and merchandise; advances; free insurance; vaults for valuable goods.

MUSICAL.

A BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS AND organs. Our enormous stock of over 200 instruments must be reduced. We guarantee lower prices than can be found elsewhere in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand piano warranted five years; price $125 to $250. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO STOOD ON the corner of State and Randolph-sts. Thursday morning, and took a Madison-st. car, please grant an interview to the gentleman who noticed her? Address Z 16, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES—YOUR CHOICE OF FORTY-two new sewing machines, Singer, Howe, Weed, Wheeler & Wilson and others at $15 each cash. Call Friday or Saturday at 146 Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av. THOMPSON.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 303 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOUSE and lot; also three good lots, for horses, and buggies, and furniture, and merchandise. Call at Room 22, No. 120 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A SMALL farm of 40 to 80 acres in or adjacent to County of Cook, with or without crops; must be watered with running stream or springs; no attention paid to communications unless giving full description, locality, and particulars regarding price and terms. Address Box 56, Maywood, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—BOOT-FITTERS ON STOGA AND calf boots; Chicago prices paid. Apply to FOREPAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—BAKER—A MAN CAPABLE OF taking charge of a bakery in a country town; references required. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock Friday, July 27, at KENLY, JENKINS & YOUNG'S, No. 6 Market-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business to attend a meat-market; German preferred. Call at Lake View. GEO. TUXFORD.

WANTED—A GOOD BURNISHER ON LADIES' FINE sewed shoes; also one on slippers and a good stock-fitter, at 24 State-st., corner Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER; STEADY PLACE. 330 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BARBER FOR SATURDAY (only); wages $3.00; call to-day to secure the place. NAPOLEON & CARSE, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WANTED—TWO COMPOSITORS; ALSO CANvassers; big money for good men. 69 North Green-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE; fourth year; circulation over 10,000; three months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 89 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl to do second work at Geneva Lake. Call Friday between 4 and 6 or Saturday morning at 167 Pine-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede preferred. Call at 330 West Adams-st., between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general work and care of children at 216 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 456 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; German, Norwegian, or Scandinavian. Apply at 900 West Jackson-st. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHERE SHE will have no washing or ironing to do. Call at 330 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO LAUNDRY girl, at 468 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age to work in a private family. Inquire at 136 West Monroe-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 168 LAKE-AV. near Thirty-seventh-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC AND INTELLIgent ladies who wish to make large profits by introducing a new and valuable article will please call at 405 Michigan-av., Friday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN HAT and cap or gents' furnishing goods store; experience and reference first-class. Address Z 18, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either in office or store; is industrious and willing, and will work faithfully for his employer. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A competent German; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address Z 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A first-class man who thoroughly understands his business; has a 7 years' recommendation from his last place, and is the oldest horseman in the Union. Can be seen at DR. JAMES THREIPLAND'S office, No. 181 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE in hotel or private family, man as coachman or teamster, the woman to do housework. Address Z 94, Tribune office. Good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in private family or small boarding-house; city reference. Call at 790 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CANAdian girl to do general housework or cook, wash, and iron. Call at 808½ State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS THOROughly competent either to cook, wash, and iron or to do second or general housework in private family. References given. Call at 1065 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or cooking by a Swedish girl who thoroughly understands her business. Call at 138 South Park-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress or second girl. Apply at 739 West Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENient houses in the city for the money, now in process of erection at corner of Monroe and Oakley-sts.; to be ready for occupancy Aug. 15.

Plans to be seen at our office.

POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—NEW BRICK HOUSE, No. 517 Western-av.; modern improvements. Inquire at 523 Western-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED SLEEPING room for one or two quiet gentlemen. Inquire at 10 South Ann-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

791 WABASH-AV.—NICE FURNISHED FRONT rooms with board.

Hotels.

351 353, 355, AND 357 STATE-ST.—THE CLARence House, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. Cool and well-furnished rooms, with first-class board, at $6, $7, and $8 per week. Table board, $4.50 per week. Transient travel, $1.50 per day.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—$1.50 per day. Rooms, 50 cents; meals, 40 cents; per week, $5 to $7.

Country.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, HAVING a pleasant home of her own, and keeping a good cow, would take one or two children to board. No objections to a baby. Address S M, Box 261, Aurora, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on good collateral. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, AND OTHER SUMS in hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit; see our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ROOM 6, Tribune Building, New York. Advice free. No fee unless successful. All correspondence strictly confidential. Terms lower than the lowest. Consult your own interest by writing to me.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Advice free; no fee unless successful; 13 years' experience. All correspondence strictly confidential.

EMERALDA—THE INFALLIBLE CURE FOR rheumatism, for sale at Room 14, No. 137 Madison, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and at 648 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE DOING A GOOD business in a flourishing city of about 12,000 inhabitants. Stock a little over $3,000; central location; rent low; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address S 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN AN ENTERPRISing town of about 10,000 inhabitants less than 100 miles from Chicago; stock and fixtures new; will inventory about $4,600; good reasons for selling. Address DRUGS, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 500 BUSHEL DISTILLERY IN COMplete running order cheap for cash. For full particulars inquire of GEO. D. RIDDELL, on premises, Sparland, Ill.

TO COAL AND IRON DEALERS—FOR SALE, AN interest in a new process for making coke from Illinois coal. Full explanations will be made on application to I. H. STEWART, Room 2, 80 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES—WE HAVE NOW in stock a large assortment of our well-known pleasure and business buggies on eliptic springs, sidebars, and Concord springs, tops and no tops; also elegant four and six passenger rockaways, cabriolets, victorias, phaetons, etc., etc., that we are selling at popular prices. Also a large variety of good second-hand work, including top and open buggies, phaetons, and carriages, road wagons, etc., canopy-top phaetons to be closed out. We handle all branches of carriage repairing promptly, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. PENNOYER & CO., 390 to 398 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—READ-MIXED PAINTS—Wanted a business man with from $3,000 to $6,000 to join another in the paint and color business in some western city. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A MALE TEACHER, WITH EXCELLENT REFERences and testimonials, including a Boston certificate of first grade, wants a position in some Northwestern city. Address W. G. NOWELL, Malden, Mass.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The picnic of the First Presbyterian Church, which was to have taken place Friday, has been indefinitely postponed.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 80 deg.; 10 a. m., 82; 12 m., 88; 3 p. m., 90; 6 p. m., 89. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.90; 8 p. m., 29.83.

The mortgage on the premises 15 Walton place of $15,000, with accrued interest at 8 per cent, has just been bought of Mrs. A. E. Webster for $10,000 cash and one-fifth undivided interest in lots corner of Ogden avenue and Madison street, formerly the site of the old Bull's Head tavern.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The periodic anti-liquor paroxysm which has lately manifested itself in Evanston,—last week in the trial of one suspected restauranteur, and more recently in the passage of the ironclad temperance ordinance,—has disseminated its effects as far as South Evanston, and bids fair to end in a more serious spasm by the trial of several suspected proprietors of the Calvary restaurants. The village authorities are about instituting a protracted raid upon this ever-fruitful source of whisky trouble, and Saturday will begin the proceedings by arraigning Peter Rische before Judge Newell. Suspicion has long obtained in the minds of the vigilant Village Fathers of South Evanston that Peter was dallying with the law by the sale of ardent spirits of a more formidable nature than cider or "bitters." Prompted by this suspicion they have covertly gained information which is thought conclusive evidence against Peter. But in their investigating they gathered other knowledge which would seem to reflect upon still other parties, establishing the belief that "the mocker" finds a sheltering haven within places hitherto unsuspected. Against these latter steps will be taken as soon as Peter is justly dealt with.

HILDRETH.

Judge Rogers yesterday morning heard the argument on the demurrer to the answer of the city in the Hildreth mandamus case. Two points were made in the argument of Hildreth's counsel, one that the Court had no jurisdiction, the other that a conviction in the Federal courts was not a sufficient bar under the statute to disqualify a person from acting as member of the Common Council. Judge Rogers said that when a right to exercise discretion had been given by the Legislature to a municipal corporation or any other body, that power could not be reviewed by the Court. Moreover, Hildreth had been convicted of malfeasance in office in the Federal courts. That was a crime, also, under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the courts of the State would give the same authority to the decisions of the United States courts on such an indictment as they would to their own courts. The demurrer was therefore overruled. At the suggestion of the Judge, a pro forma decision will, however, be entered, and the case immediately appealed to the Supreme Court, so as to get a decision as soon as possible.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Edwards, of the Church of the Annunciation (R. C.), died at his residence adjoining the church, yesterday morning. Father Edwards was an able and much-revered priest, and administered the religious affairs of his parish in a very satisfactory and successful manner. He was born in the Diocese of Dublin, Ireland. In 1860 he went to Rome and entered the College of the Propaganda, where he studied for the priesthood. He was ordained in 1867, and immediately came to this country. Under orders from Bishop Duggan he identified himself with the then new parish, which comprises the North Rolling-Mill district, and remained faithful to his trust until his death. The Rev. Father Guerin was his assistant. The demise of Father Edwards has caused deep sorrow among his parishioners. Due announcement of the funeral ceremonies will be made.

A. B. MEEKER & CO.

The firm of A. B. Meeker & Co. have been compelled to suspend. The immediate cause of their failure is the interruption of business by the railroad strike. This has prevented them from forwarding their iron, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of which is lying in this city waiting shipment, or obtaining advances upon it from the banks. They have also found it impossible to realize on their New York exchange. Owing to the absence, on account of severe illness, of the financial manager of the firm, Mr. W. L. Brown, no statement has yet been prepared to show the total assets and liabilities. The latter will be probably in the neighborhood of a million or more. Mr. Meeker has been interested in a great variety of important enterprises of various degrees of success. He was a stockholder in the Joliet Rolling Mill, which went into liquidation some time ago, and was concerned in a number of manufacturing and mining companies in Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. His real-estate operations in Chicago have been extensive, and, till the sharp decline of late years, successful. No formal steps have yet been taken toward the settlement of the firm's affairs, all that has occurred being the protest of their paper. The banks of this city are creditors to a large amount, but the paper they hold is well secured.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The appointment of a man named Rollins, from North Carolina, in place of John Q. Smith, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was denied by Secretary Schurz this morning, though Rollins' friends insist that such conclusion was reached in the Cabinet, and that he will shortly assume the duties of the office. The matter is subject of talk on all sides to-night, but as the President and Secretary Schurz are out of town the truth of the matter cannot be ascertained. The matter excites general attention for two reasons: First, there is no official of any grade in Washington who stands higher with all who know him for strict honesty than Mr. Smith. For the last year some of the most prominent officers in the army have spoken in the most cordial terms of his success in the whole Indian management. Secondly, the North Carolina crowd, who have been most active in pushing the pending investigation before Assistant-Secretary Bell and his Commission of Clerks, include a number of bummers of the worst class. Several of those co-operating with them are dead-beats. Two of them have been summarily dismissed from three of the prominent newspaper-offices, where they appeared with their sensational and false charges. They belong to a lot who have also attempted to work in the Treasury Department through the new Solicitor, and they adroitly, during the absence of Secretary Sherman, succeeded in having a claim opened and passed upon which, if the real meaning had not been discovered by the Secretary, would have led to the reopening of claims involving additional payment on the part of the Government of $40,000,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana has made a demand upon the United States authorities for the return of certain important books and records, which, it is claimed, were removed from the State Auditor's office in the month of January, 1877, and placed in possession of United States Marshal Pitkin. The matter was brought to Attorney-General Devens' notice by the District-Attorney of Louisiana, but he declined to interfere or order the books returned. The matter is still one of issue between the State and the United States authorities.

ADMIRED.

The new feature in perfuming Hooley's Theatre with Dr. Price's unique perfumes is admired by all. The delightful odors that are dispensed nightly from Steele & Price's fountain can be obtained at their perfumatory, 110 Randolph street.

PURE AND NICE.

If something pure and nice is wanted to flavor cakes, pies, or puddings, get Dr. Price's True Flavoring Extracts—Vanilla, Lemon, etc.

A Duel to the Death.

Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, July 10.

On Saturday last, about dusk, Daniel Brown and Byron Yount met at Cropper's and engaged in one of the most desperate encounters that ever took place in Shelby County, both parties being killed. The particulars are as follows: Daniel Brown, who was a local reporter for the Shelby Sentinel, two weeks ago burlesqued through the Sentinel a younger brother of Yount's, who had had a fight with a younger Perry,—both boys being under 15 years of age. Saturday evening last John Yount, the burlesqued boy, met Mr. Brown at Cropper's, and, taking him aside, asked him to explain in regard to the article in the Sentinel. Brown not making the matter satisfactory, John Yount expressed his boyish indignation at Brown, who resented by slapping Johnny over, and walked off. John reported the affair to his older brother, Byron, who espoused his quarrel, and during the evening he and Brown passed some high words. Each knowing the other's disposition well, and being stout, able-bodied men, they parted and prepared themselves for the next meeting. Brown borrowed a little four-shot pistol from his friend, James Edwards, and Yount, after seeking in vain for a weapon, finally forced himself into Alexander's store, and took a pistol from the private drawer. Thus prepared, the two walked toward each other, and met at the railroad, one on one rail and the other on the opposite rail. In this position Brown asked Yount when he was ready; Yount replied, "Now," and both fired simultaneously into each other, only five feet apart. Yount's ball entered Brown's right breast, just below the nipple. Brown's ball entered the lower part of Yount's abdomen, and ranged downward into the leg. Brown continued to fire, and emptied his four barrels, one ball entering Yount's wrist; another, entering his right side, ranged around on the outside; one missed entirely. Yount's pistol refused to revolve, and while under fire he spat on his thumb and endeavored to wrench the cylinder around; but failing, he closed with Brown, and they pounded and pummeled each other with their pistols until they were parted; they again ran together, and fought until both fell from exhaustion. When taken apart, Brown's grip was still upon Yount's arm, which had to be loosened by friends forcing open the hands.

Both parties were laid upon the platform, a short distance from each other, and five doctors summoned; but no relief could be afforded Brown. While lying thus, Yount, it is said, swore at Brown, and said to him if he could only reach him, that he would soon put him out of the way. Brown died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and was buried at Pleasureville Cemetery on Sunday. Yount lingered until Sunday evening, when he, too, died, after suffering great pain.

Brown was a graduate of Eminence College, was a member of the Christiansburg Baptist Church, and was well beloved and respected in his section. Yount was the son of George Yount, a well-to-do and highly-respected farmer of Shelby County.

THE KING OF SIAM.

How Rear-Admiral Reynolds Was Received—Royal George Washington.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

BANKOK, Siam, Jan. 30.—The dull routine of Bankok life has been enlivened of late by the visit of Rear-Admiral Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force at the Asiatic Station, in his flag-ship, the Tennessee, accompanied by the "double-end" steamer Ashuelot as tender. Owing to the great draft of the flag-ship, the commander-in-chief and officers accompanying him, together with a marine guard and brass band, were taken over the bar at the mouth of the Bankok River and brought to the city, forty miles distant from the Tennessee's anchorage, on board the Ashuelot. On the 16th inst. the King gave an audience to the American officers, which was distinguished by the attendance of an unusually large number of the officials and nobility of Siam. Carriages of European manufacture and style were provided by his Majesty to convey the entire party of officers from the hotel to the palace. The sun's rays, even at this midwinter season, were exceedingly oppressive, and the procession of carriages raised clouds of dust from the mud-constructed roads. At the palace grounds the party were saluted by a regiment of infantry and cavalry, and a discharge of guns from the artillery in the park. Crowds of tawny and nearly naked men, women, and children thronged every available space along the passage way within the city walls, and watched with curiosity the movements of the foreigners. The officers were detained in the reception-room, which was about the size of a spacious New York parlor, for the space of forty-five minutes, and were entertained by several kinsmen and attendants of the King, who conversed fluently in English and served to the visitors cigars and tea. A flourish of trumpets, preceded by strains of Siamese instrumental music, signalized the King's presence in the audience-chamber, to which the flag-officer and his party proceeded, led by certain officials, while a modern brass-band, composed of native musicians, played a military march.

The young monarch stood in military dress before the yellow satin and gilded chair on his throne, opposite to the entrance and at the further end of the main wing of the chamber. On one side was a small stand on which rested the King's helmet; on the other side a spear and a Colt's revolving rifle. In the rear a passage draped with damask curtains led to the private apartments of his Majesty. Along each side of the main wing were ranged the nobles and notabilities of the kingdom resident in Bankok, dressed in the brilliant and unique Siamese Court costume, consisting of close-fitting frocks of gold and silver thread, wrought in India, and clasped about the waist with gold and silver belts and buckles set with native diamonds and precious stones. At the right of his Majesty, in one of the short wings, stood the brothers of the King, numbering about twenty-five, arrayed in military and court dress, while on the left, in the opposite wing, stood the attendants and lower officials of the Government. All the natives wore about the waist long cloths of silk in gold, silver, and fancy colors; first twisted about the loins, the drooping folds passed between the legs and secured in a twisted knot behind. This served instead of trousers, and is more graceful and picturesque. Purple or white hose, fastened with garters just above the calf of the leg, completed the costume. The hall was ornamented with brilliant frescoes, and supported on each side with large Corinthian columns. Massive crystal chandeliers hung from the middle of the ceiling. The rich costumes, drapery, and decorations were pleasing to the eye, combining something of modern architecture and dress with barbaric splendor.

The Commander-in-Chief and the officers advanced toward the King and halted a number of paces from the throne as they saluted his Majesty. Rear-Admiral Reynolds then read a brief and appropriate address, to which the King made a longer verbal reply, speaking with considerable rapidity and animation. His Majesty is yet a young man of 24 years, but as husband and father much older than he looks, having nine wives and a son of 9 years. He is rather slight, with a graceful, erect form, and a physiognomy expressive of quick intelligence. Upon the completion of the King's address the Commander-in-Chief stepped forward to the throne and presented his address in writing, whereupon the King presented his to the Commander-in-Chief. His Majesty then withdrew from the audience chamber through the curtained passage at the rear of the throne to his private apartments, and the officers, after exchanging a few words with the officials whom they had previously met, withdrew through the entrance by which they came, and the richly-arrayed Siamese state assembly dispersed.

Whoever is entitled to an audience with the King is expected to seek an audience with the important personage erroneously styled by foreigners the "Second King." He is in reality the chief nobleman of the kingdom, and bears an important part in the machinery of government. The nobleman now claiming this enviable distinction was named by his paternal ancestor George Washington, and the name is borne with unconcealed pride. The audience with the "Second King" was less formal and imposing than the ceremonial with the First King. The party were welcomed in a few informal words, while George stood in the centre of the audience hall, before a state chair, under a canopy, and when salutations were over he motioned his visitors in the rear, behind a damask curtain, where they were served with cigars, a cup of very sweet tea with milk, followed by a second cup of tea without either milk or sugar. Near the "Second King" stood a sword-bearer, and at the sides of the hall sat, in ancient Siamese fashion, numbers of noble attendants chewing betel-nut and smoking. None of these took any part in the interview except as spectators. The First King has prohibited his subjects from prostrating themselves before him, and the European custom of standing has been adopted. The First King on the following day entertained Mrs. Reynolds, the Commander-in-Chief, and several officers at breakfast. The Minister of Foreign Relations gave a large dinner party, and private citizens vied with each other in hospitality.

The chief benefit at this time of such a visit by the flag-ship Tennessee to Bankok is in restoring the old feeling of confidence and respect for Americans which has of late been grievously marred by the United States ex-Consul, whose official conduct relating to Centennial contributions and other matters have already been made the subject of public comment. As if in recognition of this good accomplished, the King, with a large retinue of officers and nobles, visited the Tennessee on the 31st inst., and remained on board during nearly the entire day, witnessing practice at target firing, torpedo explosions, and evolutions of the crew, at which his Majesty expressed himself as more highly delighted than at any other exhibition of the kind which he had ever witnessed. A plan to send a number of Siamese youths to the United States for education, which has for a time been frustrated by the unfortunate conduct of the late representative here, it is now intended to carry forward to completion. And there is no doubt that a class of representative Siamese youths would excite a new and deeper interest in this people than has ever before been manifested, for they possess the estimable traits of active minds combined with great amiability.

AN ENTERPRISING NEWSDEALER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—In spite of the railroad blockade, our enterprising newsdealer, J. O'Gorman, Jr., supplies thirty with THE TRIBUNE every day in advance of former train time. He sends a team and wagon to Chicago in the evening, which returns the next morning, supplying Lemont, Lockport, and other places on the route with the news.

OBITUARY.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., July 26.—M. W. Levi Lusk, Past Grand Master, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A., F. & A. M., died here this morning at 6 o'clock, of jaundice and pneumonia. He will be buried to-morrow with Masonic ceremonies. Grand-Master Robbins will officiate.

PITCHED BATTLES.

(Continued from the Seventh Page.)

the opportunity to plunder. The honest laborers of the country should bear these facts in mind. Any one who advises them to put themselves outside the pale of the law is their enemy and not their friend. Their hope for the future is in restored confidence and reviving activity, and these must necessarily be postponed by lawlessness and violence on the part of the working classes.

BUT ONE DUTY.

Baltimore American.

There is, therefore, but one duty devolving upon those who live by their labor, and that is to brand with their disapprobation all the acts which have lately been indulged in by discontented demagogues. The men who stand on the streets and howl at the police, of whose protection they are often glad, who stone the very soldiers whom they would cheer if on parade and run like frightened sheep at the first display of force, are simply cowards. The men who break open gun shops, who tear up railroad tracks, and fire cars and depots, are not worthy the name of strikers, of men who consider they have been poorly paid or overworked, and who present their grievances in such a way as to elicit sympathy and admiration.

THE TRUNK LINES.

New York Sun.

As soon as the riots are ended, the first thing to be done by the parties having these railroads [the four trunk lines] in charge is to make a just, comprehensive, and permanent arrangement, establishing equitable rates among them, and making provisions which cannot be set aside for the enforcement and maintenance of the agreement. This railroad war must not go on. There must be peace and the reign of law. The railroad managers must be honest and just toward each other, and then they can be honest and just toward the public and toward their employes. Of the bitter fruits of dishonesty and cut-throat competition the country has had enough.

MUST BE PUT DOWN.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The time for negotiation, arbitration, conciliation, and bargaining has passed. There is just one thing to be done. The rioters must and will be put down, effectually and finally, if it requires a hundred thousand men and treasure without limit. Any other course and any other result would be a surrender as disastrous as it would be cowardly. It is no longer a question of protecting this or that railroad and its traffic—it is a question of preserving the supremacy of the law and the very existence of civil government. Both these are as distinctly assailed to-day as when the Rebel guns opened on Fort Sumter.

ABOLITION OF SKILLED LABOR.

Detroit Post.

One of the most preposterous demands made by the strikers is that the railroad companies shall abolish all classification of the engineers and give all of them the highest wages that are paid to any of them. This demand illustrates the insane tyranny of the labor unions. It amounts to a demand for the abolition of skilled labor. The most peculiar feature of it is that the engineers are willing to put themselves under such bondage; that they are willing to subscribe to a doctrine which practically shuts them out from all advancement, and declares that intelligence and experience shall count for nothing.

A GANG OF DEAD-BEATS.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The fact is before the whole community that were are not disturbed here by a railroad strike, but under the rule of a gang of dead-beats, with whom no decent workingman has or can have any sort of sympathy. This community is, therefore, ripe for the formation of an organization that will be sufficient for all emergencies. The power of public opinion is making itself felt, and will overcome all disorderly elements in a day or two more. The news from the East shows that the trouble is not only tiresome—that it has become odious.

COMMUNISM AND IMPERIALISM.

Albany Argus.

Each man's liberty is limited by the liberty of every other man. The right of every man to labor is destroyed the moment one man is permitted to interfere with the right of another to work. Communism and Imperialism—the despotism of many men and the despotism of one man—are close of kin. The one no less than the other is the tyranny of might,—the tyranny of a ravenous mob, and the tyranny of a mighty monarch.

THE LAW.

Cincinnati Times.

Our appeal lies to the great body of order-loving people. Let their warm sympathies rest with all laboring men seeking relief *under the law*; let their stern disapprobation fall upon all, whether Communists or misguided operatives, seeking relief by opposition to law. Our only safety lies in the prompt, vigorous enforcement of the laws which the people themselves have passed for their own protection.

THE REAL SUFFERERS.

Toledo Blade.

The punishment reaches past the railroad to the great public, and more especially to the poor of our seaboard cities. The strike has cut off the cattle and supply trains, and the poor, who before the strike could hardly buy enough food to sustain life, are now brought to the verge of starvation. They, with the farmer and the stock-grower, are the real sufferers, and their sympathy the striker forfeits.

SIMPLY VILLAINOUS.

Detroit Free Press.

The work which has been engaged in by the mob in some cities of compelling mechanics, who have expressed no dissatisfaction with their employment or their compensation, to quit work is simply villainous. The measures taken to put a stop to these proceedings will be welcomed by the men who have been made the subjects of mob-coercion.

ONLY ONE QUESTION.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

There is just one and only one question now at issue, and that is whether we have any Government, any law, any securities of life or property, or whether these are now and hereafter to be held at the mercy of any mob or lawless combination which chooses to override law by violence.

A FATAL ERROR.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bad men must understand that good men are in the majority in Louisville; that these mean to make their majority felt in the preservation of the law, and that he who thinks it is safe to kill, burn, and rob, will find out, as other criminals do, that he has perpetrated a fatal error, when it is too late.

THE FOOLISH AND THE WISE.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The foolish man rusheth out to see the mob, and is shot through the lungs; but the wise man huggeth the Constitution of the United States to his bosom, and abideth in the cellar until the evil days be over.

COMMUNISM.

Detroit News.

The true friends of the working classes will never encourage them to Communism. There must be some proper means of self-protection short of murder and incendiarism.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LIABLE.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The seventh section of the act of May 31, 1841, provides as follows:

"In all cases where any dwelling-house or other building or property, real or personal, has been, or shall be, destroyed within the County of Philadelphia, in consequence of any mob or riot, it shall be lawful for the person or persons interested in and owning such property to bring suits against the said county where such property was situated, and being for the recovery of such damages as he or they sustained by reason of the destruction thereof; and the amount which shall be recovered in said action shall be paid out of the County Treasury on warrants drawn by the Commissioners thereof, who are hereby required to draw the same as soon as said damages are finally fixed and ascertained."

Sec. 8 of the same act defines the duties of the Sheriff in such cases; Sec. 9 empowers parties injured to bring suits against the rioters likewise for damages; and Sec. 10 empowers the county also to bring suits against all parties taking part in mobs or riots resulting in the destruction of property. This act, it will be seen, applies to Philadelphia alone; but an act passed March 20, 1849, contains the following:

"The provisions contained in the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the act (of March 31, 1841), to which this is a supplement, be, and *the same are hereby, extended to the County of Allegheny*."

In the case of Philadelphia County vs. Donohue, the Supreme Court decided that "an accidental destruction by fire communicated from a building fired by a mob is within the act."—2 *Pennsylvania Reports*, 230. Subsequent decisions say that "corporations are within the act," and that "so are municipal corporations."—*Brightly*, 116, and 13 *State Reports*, 76.

These provisions seem to be plain and unquestionable as to the liability of the county.

AN ISSUE BETWEEN ORDER AND ANARCHY.

Cleveland Herald.

When the dissatisfied employes not only refuse to work themselves, but by violence or intimidation compel to idleness those who are willing to work, they have forfeited all claim to sympathy. As for the men who defy the law, resist its officers, wantonly burn and destroy property, and to threats and violence add arson, robbery, and murder, they are simply outlaws, and should be treated as such. It is monstrous that the business of the whole country should be paralyzed, travel stopped, the mails impeded, cities given over to a reckless and murderous rabble, and the power of half a dozen States and of the National Government defied by a mob of rioters. The nation is disgraced by such proceedings as those at Pittsburg, Reading, Baltimore, and other places where the mob have had their sway. Society will be in peril unless such lawlessness is suppressed promptly, and those inciting and participating in it are severely punished. It is not now a question of wages, but of the common safety. It is not an issue between railroad companies and employes, but between order and anarchy.

LET THE BLOCKADE BE RAISED.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

The interests of every business are so intimately woven with that of the railroads that every hour's blockade of the roads works vast injury to the property and business of innocent parties. The strikers should reflect that while they are cut down in their wages, it is not they alone who suffer. The railway interest of the country is fearfully depressed. Thousands of small stockholders, poor people, dependent families, widows and orphans, are also suffering because of the failure of railway investments, and the stoppage of business and the destruction of property will increase their calamities. If the rich alone could lose, and the oppressors only could suffer, the sympathy with the strikers might be yet stronger; but it is a fact that violent measures invariably react upon the poor. Let there be no further violence—no further wrangling. Let the spirit of compromise and accommodation be entertained, and let the blockade be raised. Public sentiment—public interests—demand a speedy and equitable arbitration of pending disagreements.

WHERE THE COST WILL FALL.

Dayton Journal.

All the destruction of the Pittsburg mob, as well as by violence everywhere else, will of necessity be paid eventually by workingmen. They will be taxed in their wages; they will be taxed for what they eat, and for what they wear; and they will be taxed on their homes, no matter what the form of government might be. In Ohio, the expense of preserving the public peace and protecting property, even if there is no active violence, will cost at least $250,000, for which every workingman, as well as every "capitalist," will necessarily be compelled to pay taxes. There is no profit to any honest man in violence of any kind. No, nothing but disaster; and the class who suffers most from it are the poorest workingmen in the community. Mob violence is the wildest form of social frenzy. It is an absolute injury to everything in the community, and most destructive to the honest workingmen of all classes.

DOWN WITH THE MOB.

Pittsburg Post.

Now that the citizens are thoroughly organized and determined to root out every vestige of lawlessness, the work should be made as complete as possible. The vile scum that led on the incendiarism were not only the refuse of our city, but the tramps, thieves, and vagrants of other localities. They should be arrested at any reasonable expenditure of time and money, and punished with all the severity the law allows. We presume the detectives have "spotted" most of them. The excessive lawlessness of Saturday and Sunday was not the work of the striking railroad men or of Pittsburg mechanics. Possibly there may be exceptions, but as a rule it was the work of the lowest rabble, tramps, and professional thieves. Hunt them out.

BUT ONE COURSE.

Detroit Free Press.

There is but one course that can be wisely pursued with a strike which has reached the proportions of that which fills the telegraphic columns of the press with tales of lawlessness, outrage, and destruction. The whole moral and physical force of the community must be brought to bear promptly and effectively in checking and preventing any spread of the evil, and in meting out deserved punishment to the violators of law and of the public peace. The right of men employed by railroads, or other corporations, or individuals to abandon work, either singly or in combination, must not be infringed upon. But those who exercise the right should be made to understand clearly that any attempt at coercion or violence will be promptly punished.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

The main dependence for social order, if the communistic spirit aroused in Pittsburg should spread, must be on the small force of the regular army, and we have no doubt that it will so conduct itself as to give rise to a popular demand that it shall be protected from the assaults of the demagogical economists, and maintained in a decent and permanent strength.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—An *Avalanche* Helena special says: The Arkansas Central Railroad, narrow gauge, was sold by United States Master in Chancery Nicholls to-day for $40,000 to S. H. Horner, the Trustee.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26.—Four thousand colored people were at the meeting to-day to promote emigration to Liberia.

MONTREAL, July 26.—Steps are being taken to prosecute prominent Orangemen as members of an illegal association, secret societies being prohibited in the province. Curran, the Queen's Counsel, has been retained for the prosecution.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—The failure of A. B. Meeker & Co., reported this evening, results in the shutting down of the Rolling-Mills here. This throws several hundred men out of employment. The men are reported to have held a secret meeting this evening. Meeker & Co. owe some $45,000 for labor.

MONTREAL, Can., July 26.—The dry-goods firm of Robert Dunn & Co. failed yesterday; liabilities between $150,000 and $200,000; assets about 50 cents on the dollar.

OVERCHARGING FOR CHICAGO PAPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., July 25.—Is there no way by which newsboys on trains can be obliged to sell papers at regular prices—five cents each? The boy on No. 2, Pittsburg Road, to-day exacted 10 cents for papers, and sold three here in a crowd of thirty persons who wanted papers. Many are too poor to pay that, while many who are able refused to be imposed upon. Now, will you please assist us in this matter, so that the masses can read the papers at regular rates? Hoping the public can read papers at five cents each, I remain yours,

N. N. BOYDSTON.

Mahomet's Marriage.

Mahomet had inherited the rare personal attractions of Abdullah and Amina (his parents). He was tall, graceful, and dignified, his countenance engaging, his eyes dark and lustrous; his thick black beard reached down upon his breast; intelligence and pensive melancholy marked his carriage; he spoke seldom, yet always in language musical and refined; sometimes he broke into sallies of humor and loud peals of laughter; he was passionate, but forgiving; gentle, yet full of dignity. "Never did he speak to me an unkind word," said one of his slaves of him. Yet his air was so commanding and austere as at times to awaken an indescribable awe. A vein in his forehead swelled in his moments of excitement, and his eyes, bloodshot and restless, seldom fixed upon any single object, but were full of the inspiration or the poetry of a prophet or a seer.

Khadijah, who had been sought in marriage by many noble Meccans, had rejected every offer, and lived in retirement, adding to her large fortune by a successful trade. Mahomet alone had won her heart. Yet we are told she hesitated how to make known her preference, and a sister or a servant opportunely lent her aid, went to the young man and said, "What is it, O Mahomet, that keeps thee from marrying?" "I have nothing," he replied, "in my hands wherewith to marry." "But what if some beautiful and wealthy lady should offer to place thee in affluence, wouldst thou have her?" "And who can that be?" said the astonished Mahomet. "It is Khadijah." "But how can I aspire to her?" "Let that be my care," said the confidante. "I am ready," he said. And the servant went to tell all to Khadijah. But one obstacle still seemed to threaten discomfiture to all their hopes; for Khadijah's father, a powerful and wealthy Meccan, was certain to refuse to bestow his daughter on her poor and obscure suitor, and a lover's stratagem was employed to deceive the unsuspicious old man. Khadijah prepared a feast for her father, and, when he was overpowered with wine, cast over him the perfume of ambergris, and dressed him in a marriage garment. He woke only to discover that his daughter was married to the obscure Mahomet, and, full of rage, denounced the unequal match. Fierce words were spoken, weapons were drawn, but the quarrel ended in reconciliation. And thus Mahomet and Khadijah began their married life with a pious fraud. The legend is told, not without reluctance, by the prophet's most accurate biographers.

Thus raised, Aladdin-like, to sudden affluence and distinction, Mahomet lived with his Khadijah in a fair house at Mecca, the site of which is still shown to the traveler. Faithful and devoted to his generous wife, they dwelt in happiness together, although that strange restlessness and peculiar temperament which had alarmed his Bedouin nurse in childhood seemed never to have deserted him. His busy and poetic intellect grew cloudy and stormy in repose. Often he fled from his fine house and affluent ease to hide in a solitary cave on one of the hills above the city, to give himself to fasting and meditation, and wrestle with the evil spirits that pursued his path. He kept the fast of the Rajab with austere severity. His wife, touched with his religious fervor, or careful of his safety, sometimes went with him to his cave. Yet often he was alone, and such wild visions and fearful anticipations came upon him that he was nearly driven to suicide.—*Eugene Lawrence, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

OLD ROMAN AQUEDUCTS.

Immensity of the Works to Supply the Mistress of the World with Water.

London Spectator.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF ROME. By J. H. PARKER, C. B. "THE AQUEDUCTS." Oxford: Parker & Co. London: Murray.

In the way of material civilization, nothing can surpass a satisfactory water-supply. As we know well by experience, it is a result not easily attained, and many of our great modern towns have not as yet achieved it. There is nothing, however, which more conduces to health and comfort, and it is a matter which an enlightened and civilized people will make it specially their business to study. One of the most striking evidences of old Roman greatness and good-sense is to be found in their elaborate system of aqueducts, traces of which without number have been laid bare in the recent excavations. Remains of these vast works exist in every part of Rome and of the adjacent country, and we can believe that, as Mr. Parker says, the aqueducts, in their original state, must have been among the grandest objects of the city. Sometimes they were carried underground in specus, or subterranean channels; sometimes, again, it was necessary that they should take the form of imposing arcades, from thirty to fifty feet in height. With these every visitor to Rome is familiar, but of the underground aqueducts, which Mr. Parker has done his best to elucidate in this volume, he has hardly a conception. They are, however, of course, an important element in the archæology of the city, and Mr. Parker thinks that he has been able to assign most of the existing remains to their proper originals. To do this, he had to follow each aqueduct up to its proper source and down to its mouth, and it may well be supposed how much labor this involved. Of one of the great aqueducts, the Marcia, portions were discovered in 1871 near the railway station, and inscriptions were found stating that three of the aqueducts passed that spot. This is a specimen of the sort of clues by which Mr. Parker had to work. In the volume before us he gives us very fully the result of his researches, illustrating it by those admirable plates with which his former volumes have made us familiar.

As Rome was not built in a day, neither was its vast aqueduct system, which we may well call one of the wonders of the world, developed and perfected in an equally brief period. Indeed, for upward of four centuries the Roman citizen had been content to use for all purposes the water of the Tiber, supplemented by that of wells sunk within the city boundaries. He was exactly in the plight of the Londoner of a not very remote past. In the fourth century B. C. architecture had made great strides, and the arch had become thoroughly naturalized in Rome. So in B. C. 312 we hear of the first aqueduct. It was the work of the famous Censor Appius Claudius Cæcus, an enterprising and business-like man, who gave his name to two great public works. One was the Via Appia, leading from Rome to Capua; the second was the aqueduct, known henceforth as the Aqua Appia. Its source was in some fields rather more than seven miles from the city, and its channel was carried underground for about eleven miles. The water was finally conveyed to the Porta Capena, on an arcade about 100 yards in length. The underground channel, or *specus*, is at a greater depth, and it appears that the actual remains of this aqueduct must have been buried beneath subsequent works executed by Nerva and Trajan. Juvenal speaks of it (III., 11) as *veteres arcus*, and it was, it seems, allowed to fall into decay. Excavations made in 1868 and 1869 brought to light some underground chambers which were probably connected with it, and these chambers, Mr. Parker says, are clearly of the time of the Republic, the walls being built of rubble-stone, though the remains are faced with brick-work of Trajan's time. The lowest channel is of tufa, and passes under the wall of Servius Tullius. It is but very recently that any traces of this ancient work, interesting as the first Roman aqueduct, have been discovered.

The spoils taken in the war with Pyrrhus gave Rome a sudden access to wealth, and this was utilized in the year 273 B. C. in the construction of a second aqueduct, under the direction of Marcus Curius Dentatus. This was known as the Anio Vetus, being drawn from the waters of the stream which rises among the well-known and beautiful scenery in the neighborhood of Tivoli, the ancient Tibur. Its course for forty-two miles was subterranean, and then for the remaining 350 yards it was conveyed on arches. Remains of one of its branches were found in 1868. They were of tufa, and faced with brick-work, probably of the Republican period. The famous Aqua Marcia, derived from a little affluent of the Anio, dates from the year 144 B. C., and was a magnificent work. It was rather more than sixty miles in length, and it was carried into Rome on an arcade of over six miles. There was, as we should expect, an Aqua Julia. This was the work of the great Marcus Agrippa, in B. C. 35, and remains of it are still to be distinctly traced in the Via Latina. But the chief of the aqueducts do not belong to the Augustan age. The Aqua Claudia and the Anio Novus date from the time of the Emperors Caligula and Claudius. These were respectively nearly sixty and fifty miles in length, and were carried for several miles on arches more than 100 feet in height. The existing remains of this grand arcade extend for nearly a mile, beginning at the farm-house known as the Roma Vecchia, about four miles from Rome. These aqueducts, too, had to be carried across valleys and gulleys in the country round Tivoli. Thus, on the whole, they were a truly stupendous work. An inscription still remains which records that Claudius, the son of Drusus, caused to be brought into the city the water of the Claudian conduit from the springs called Coeruleus and Curtius from forty-five miles distance,—also the waters of the Anio Novus from sixty-two miles—at his own expense. Thus the population of Rome, now very numerous, enjoyed an immense boon, without cost to themselves. There were now, in all, nine aqueducts, these two last being on far the greatest scale. Mr. Parker, in one of his many appendices, gives us, in a very convenient tabular form, the length of each, the date of its construction, the amount of water distributed, and the districts of the city which each supplied. Of course these details require careful attention; some of the general results, however, are singularly interesting. Rome, it would seem clear, was, at least in the Imperial age, remarkably fortunate in its water-supply. It appears that so much water was furnished to the Emperor for his palaces and establishments, so much to private individuals, and so much went to what must be described as the "public service." There was the army, with nineteen barracks; there were ninety-five different public establishments, and thirty-nine theatres. And lastly, there were 591 open reservoirs—*lacus*, as they were called—for the service of all comers. We are reminded of our own drinking-fountains. It appears that their use was regulated by very precise and stringent rules. Any one who dipped a dirty bucket into one of these reservoirs was liable to a heavy fine. The richer citizens had water brought into their own private reservoirs in their courts, as is still the case. It has been computed that the water-supply of Rome, from the time of Trajan to that of Aurelian, was 332,306,624 gallons daily. This would be at the rate of 332 gallons per diem for every person, if we assume the population to have numbered a million. According to Mr. Parker, in our own day forty gallons per diem is considered an ample daily supply for a single person. No doubt the supply at Rome was very much in excess of what we should think needful for ourselves. It must, however, be borne in mind that we have not sufficient data for an accurate calculation. We think it quite likely that in the time of Trajan the population may have considerably exceeded a million, and this is the opinion of many competent scholars and historians. Rome was probably overcrowded, and its situation, we know, was unhealthy. Still it seems that it was tolerably free from epidemics, and this, as Mr. Parker observes, was doubtless due to its abundant supply of really good water.

Our readers will be curious to know the source from which all these details about the Roman Aqueducts have been derived. There happens to exist an admirable and quite scientific work on the subject, and this Mr. Parker has freely used. In fact, it is an exhaustive treatise, in which everything pertaining to the first nine Aqueducts is set down minutely. The author was himself, as we should say, Head Commissioner of Aqueducts, *Curator Aquarum*, in Roman style. The office had been created by Augustus. It was one of great importance and dignity, and it continued to exist till the time of the Emperor Diocletian. Under this official were 700 servants, of whom 240 were paid by the State, 460 by the Emperor. Julius Frontinus, the author of the work to which we have just referred, held this office during the reigns of Domitian and Nerva. He had been Governor of Britain from 75 A. D. to 78, when he was succeeded by Agricola, and he is spoken of by Tacitus as having shown vigor in that capacity. To him we are indebted for what we know about the aqueducts.

5 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Very Latest News.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

How John Bright Views the Great Disturbances in America.

He Traces Their Origin Back to the Protective-Tariff System.

Serious Conflict Between the Police and the Mob in Philadelphia.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27—3:30 a. m.—In John Bright's address at the unveiling of the Cobden memorial statue at Bedford yesterday, he referred to the disturbances in America as a local insurrection. He said, regarding the strike: "It is one of the most deplorable and discreditable events that ever has happened in the nation, so far as my knowledge goes." Mr. Bright continued by saying that he attributed these disturbances to the evil effects produced by the policy of the United States in locking themselves up from the rest of the commercial world by

ENORMOUS DUTIES

levied upon the very class of manufactured articles which, if competition were open, would prevent labor from becoming unruly. He declared that the prostration of the great iron industry was owing to the collapse arising from the general impoverishment of capitalists, which, of itself, would necessitate a great fall in wages. Mr. Bright concluded by saying that he believed that the excessive system of tariff heretofore levied for the protection of labor in America had received a death-blow, and nothing could avert a change.

PHILADELPHIA.

FIGHT WITH THE ROUGHS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—In breaking up the meeting at Fourth and Berks streets to-night the police were stoned by a crowd of about 2,500, and several shots were fired at them. A desperate fight ensued. The police say they fired in the air, but when the affair was over the body of a boy of about 17 was found with a bullet in the head. Several police were injured.

BASHFUL BENSON.

The New Minister's First Call, and What Came of It.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The Rev. Jerome H. Benson is a young man, a minister of great promise, and is greatly beloved by the members of his flock. But he is a very bashful young man, and it is quite a cross for him to make pastoral calls and get acquainted with the people of the congregation. He has lived in Burlington only about eight weeks. A few days ago he fixed himself up and went to call at the residence of Mrs. Jasper L. Blasingby, on West Hill, who is very stylish, and has four lovely daughters, and young Mr. Benson was accordingly more than usually nervous and embarrassed, and when he got to the house and entered the parlor door and saw company, two young gentlemen visiting two of the Misses Blasingby, his wits immediately went wool-gathering.

Mrs. Blasingby bowed him into the parlor, grandly introduced him to the young men, and waved him toward an easy-chair. As he moved toward it she made a second effort to capture his hat, and after some feeble resistance by the young minister she succeeded. And then that man, thoroughly demoralized by the loss of his hat, made a wavering advance toward the easy-chair, and then, impelled by the thought that he was very selfishly taking the most comfortable chair in the room, he swerved aside and headed for an inviting looking straight back chair that stood against the wall. Mrs. Blasingby, returning from the hat-rack in the hall, divined his intention, and bore down upon him for the purpose of getting him anchored in the easy-chair. But the young minister had the weather-gage, and the more she bowed and flourished and said, "Oh, do take this easy chair, Mr. Benson," the more steam he put on, and the nearer he worked to the straight back chair. He reached it. He caught hold of the back to lift it from the wall, and the back came out in his hands like a loose tooth. For a brief second he stood there, very gracefully holding the chairback in his hand, listening to Mrs. Blasingby's hurried explanations about the children, and then he attempted to put the chairback where it belonged. He didn't succeed very well, for the back weakened on itself as he fumbled with it, and two or three pieces fell out of it. Mrs. Blasingby was now begging him to leave it alone and sit down in the easy chair. His face was so hot and red he couldn't hear a word she said, and in desperation he set the back on the chair, leaned it against the wall, and picked up the chair bodily and started across the room with it without any particular intention, and followed by a trail of chairbacks, legs, and stray springs that dotted the carpet like the track of a tornado. He doesn't know to this day how Mrs. Blasingby got the chair away from him. He can only remember that when he was about two blocks away from the house he discovered that he was carrying a switch cane with an ivory head, carved in a very Black Crook design, evidently the property of one of the young men, and that his head was covered by a jaunty little hat of dove-colored silk and rough straw, turned up at one side and decorated with a pearl buckle and a long drooping plume, all of which he had often admired on the head of the youngest Miss Blasingby. His peculiar appearance and evident mental distress when he was met in this guise by his senior deacon gave rise to the rumors that he was intoxicated, which were, however, so well explained at the church meeting last evening that Mr. Benson was unanimously requested to withdraw his resignation. This, we are sorry to learn, he steadfastly refused to do, and it is understood he has accepted a chaplaincy at the Black Hills.

Whom to Ask to Dinner.

London Saturday Review.

There are many misfortunes in store for dinner-givers. They must know whom not to invite together. Politics or other causes may have temporarily separated old acquaintances. The dinner will not be made a greater success by the juxtaposition of two members of Parliament who no longer speak to one another, or a boy and a girl who have, after an engagement of six months, fortunately discovered that in no respect were they suited to one another.

Some of the party have, perhaps, at the very last moment sent an excuse, and the result is a row of four men all sitting next to one another. Of these, two are certain to be in a bad humor. No man dines out to sit between two men; and he would much prefer to dine at his club, in which case he can order his own dinner, read his book, and get free play for his legs. The ordinary attitude of man toward man is that of suspicion. They meet like dogs in the street; an encounter may not take place, but they are ready for one.

If possible the arrangement of the Ark should be imitated, and each male take in a female to dinner. The pairing must be made with a proper regard to age, and the lamb must not be given to the were-wolf. The were-wolf may like it, but the lamb's mother will be disconsolate. If she is to enjoy herself, let her be under the delusion that her daughter will be led to the altar, the moment dinner is over, by the young man who has sat next to her. The next best thing to being unmarried is to be a widower. A good widower is as useful as a good bachelor; indeed, better, in so far as he has a life-interest in the fortune of his first wife. Let Lord Methuselah, therefore, take in the youngest girl in the room. Age has its excuses, and, if he puts his arms around her neck once or twice in the evening, the world will only say, "How very like Lord Methuselah!" His income is large; and if the disparity in years is so well, it is better that it should be on his side than on hers.

The Dumb Spoke.

Newark Advertiser.

He was respectably dressed, and had evidently seen better days, but he was blind drunk, and an officer had picked him up on Broad street and taken him to police headquarters. "Poor fellow," said the blue-coat to the Sergeant in charge, "he is deaf and dumb; can't understand a word you say." "Playing off, I guess," said the Sergeant. "Look here, young man, this thing won't work; what's your name?" "Ugh! ugh!" said the prisoner, gesticulating like mad. The usual string of questions were asked and answered in the same unintelligible jargon. Finally the Sergeant said: "Where were you born?" "Ugh, ugh, ugh," said the prisoner. "Never mind," responded the official. "I've got you down as an Irishman." The mouth of the
and in a voice of thunder, and in as
Richard Grant White could have
as polite, he shouted, "You lie
you, I was born in Bloomfield."
Doorman Ritz and locked up in a
after he was sent up for ten days.

DEATHS.

LICHTENBERG—July 26, William
aged 1 year, only son of Dr. C. W.
at Evanston.

Funeral will take place at the
parents, corner Halsted and Twelfth
27, at 10 o'clock a. m., to be buried
Friends are invited to attend.

HORTON—Thursday, July 26, at
Horton, at his residence 402 West
aged 61 years and 14 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day.

Cleveland, O., papers please copy.

BENSON—Della Benson, aged
days, daughter of Alfred Benson.

Funeral to Rosehill from 132 Archer
1 o'clock to-day.

BALLARD—Thursday, July 26,
bel Ballard, only daughter of H. C.
aged 5 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of
chard, 17 East Harrison street, at
day. Friends are invited.

DANIHER—Wednesday, July 25,
Daniher, aged 3 months and 3 days,
of Maurice and Annie Daniher.

Funeral on Thursday, July 27, from
idence 721 Forty-third street, at 10
carriage to Calvary. Friends of the
vited.

EDWARDS—Thursday morning
congestion of the lungs, the Rev. T
wards, pastor of the Church of the
Pontifical mass at 9 o'clock Saturday.

BABBITT'S TOILET

BABBITT'S TOILET

Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected
public The FINEST TOILET
World. Only the purest Vegetable
manufacture.

For Use in the Nursery it Has

Worth ten times its cost to every
in Christendom. Sample box, containing
ounces each, sent free to any address
cents. Address

B.T.BABBITT, New York

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PERFECT TOILET

First among the requisites of the
article of Soap, but to procure it is
matter. Many of the most expensive
ket are made from coarse and deleterious
their delicate coloring and fragrant
conceal the most repulsive impurities.
recently made public regarding this
tively startling, and deserve serious
Scented Soaps are now known to be
tionable, especially if applied to the
hair, irritating the scalp, and
aches. The character of the ingredients
from the statement of a gentleman
scouting of Soaps his business; he
persons engaged in this employment
from seven to ten years being the
which the occupation could be followed.
The difficulty of procuring a perfectly
Toilet Soap is at last obviated,
enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T.
New York, the world-renowned
whose immense establishment is by far
kind in the United States. The renown
various productions has for many years
seminated, but this latest success
crown to the numerous victories already
After years of patient labor and
Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting
tion of the finest toilet soap ever
cipal ingredients are the purest vegetable
ufacturing processes are entirely new
the result is simply unparalleled in
dustry.
"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP"
by which this elegant toilet luxury
for application to the delicate skin of
and ladies, it is altogether unequaled
properties. The Soap is not perfumed,
being of such absolute purity as to
chemistry to disguise inferior materials.
fined taste considers the absence of
the perfection of sweetness, and the
istic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap
healthful and agreeable article of the
factured.
Though specially desirable for the
children, this soap is equally
men's toilet, and as it makes a
of the finest soaps for barbers' use,
placed upon the market, but the demand
become general.—New York Tribune.

B. T. BABBITT, New York

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic

In the atmosphere experienced
summer months, the lethargy produced
takes away the desire for wholesome
quent perspirations reduce bodily
larly those suffering from the effects
diseases. In order to keep a
activity in the system we must
means. For this purpose Schenck's
Tonic is very effectual. A few doses
appetite and give fresh vigor to the
For dyspepsia, it is invaluable.
physicians have doubted whether
permanently cured by the drugs
employed for that purpose. The Sea
in its nature is totally different from
It contains no corrosive minerals
it assists the regular operations of
plies her deficiencies. The tonic
much resembles the gastric juice
identical with that fluid. The
natural solvent which, in a healthy
the body, causes the food to be
this juice is not excreted in sufficient
indigestion, with all its distressing
low. The Sea Weed Tonic
the gastric juice when the
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by

OIL STOVES.

BEST IN THE World

The Adams & Westlake
Non-Explosive OIL
Its construction
SOLUTELY NON-
therefore, THE ONLY
STOVE, under any
stances, in the
such by A. A. Lowbury,
Chemistry, &c.
M. Benner, Fire-Marshal
THE ONLY Oil Stove
ING and
performed at the same
gle stove. Manufactured
ams & Westlake Mfg. Co.
AGENTS WANTED
WHERE. Send for
culars and Terms to
and see the Stoves in

INGERSOLL

44 Clark-st., Chicago

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

Celebrated
the Union
parts. 1 lb
25, 40, 60c per lb.
orders GUNTHER,
tioner, Chicago.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVERS
OIL TANKS
and SHIPPING
47 & 49 West Lake
CHICAGO

LINEN CUFFS.

KEEP'S LINEN CUFFS

Four-ply. The very best: $1.50
25c per pair. 173 East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30
120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor.

THE SALE OF

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

For account of the

U. S. Express Co.

Is postponed until Tuesday,
By order of H. D. COLVIN,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

RADDIN & CLAPP,
83 & 85 Wabash-av.
Will hold a large opening Fall Trade
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS
TUESDAY NEXT, July
This sale will be peremptory,
CASES RUBBERS, embracing
500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
retail trade, of all the latest
heavy BOOTS, Fancy Slippers,
Sale to commence prompt at
RADDIN & CLAPP